

Los Angeles Sunday Times

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1924.

THE MART

Part V: 14 Pages.

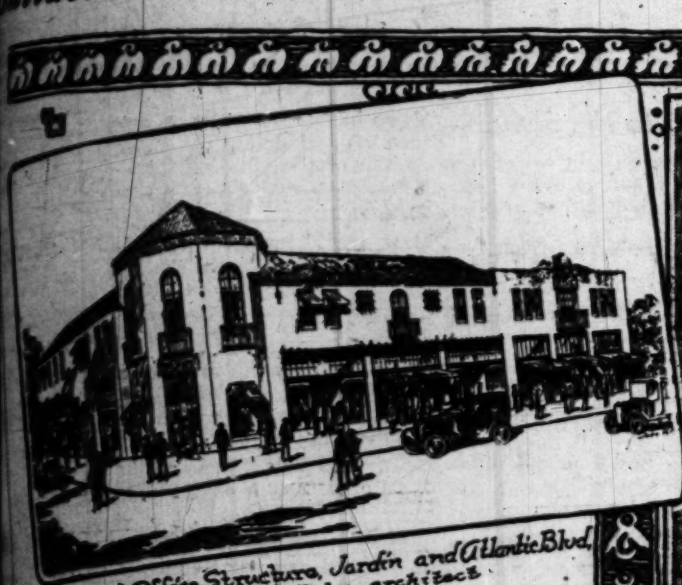
A SURVEY OF THE BROAD FIELD

Straight Ahead

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Vol. XLIII.

Builders Determined to Establish New Record for Building Activity in This Vicinity

Store and Office Structure, Jordan and Atlantic Blvd.
H.H. Whitely, architect.

MAY IS ACTIVE BUILDING MONTH FOR SOUTHLAND

Many Gain Shown by Many Cities; Much Construction Work Done in Los Angeles

May was a busy month for building in Southern California, according to figures compiled from a large number of cities. Many points reported substantial gains over May of last year, and having established new high records for May totals.

BUILDING PERMIT FIGURES FOR MAY

Los Angeles	\$8,789,932
Long Beach	1,993,854
San Diego	1,240,208
Glendale	828,628
Pasadena	691,220
Santa Monica	687,725
Alhambra	438,210
Harbor District	422,020
Beverly Hills	356,840
San Bernardino	320,300
Venice	218,800
Santa Barbara	218,800
Huntington Park	218,800
Riverside	192,195
Pomona	163,025
Oxnard	144,950
Redondo	136,440
Monterey	124,450
South Gate	86,700
Burbank	78,400
Anaheim	75,725
Santa Ana	75,434
Bakersfield	72,264
Fullerton	69,175
Compton	59,380
Hawthorne	58,120
Culver City	54,100
Ontario	52,800
Inglewood	44,000
Montebello	40,000
Atsuga	39,525
San Fernando	33,150
Sterra Madre	29,400
Fullerton	26,400
Manhattan	21,655
Orange	18,250
Visalia	11,500
Taft	11,200
Hermosa	10,850
Upland	8,000
El Monte	6,175

Five months of 1923 a total of \$7,000,000 in building permits substantial growth of the district.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1) (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Pacific Motor Service Building, 142 South Hope St.
Noenberg and Johnson, architects.Rock View Investment Bldg.
W.S. Hubbard, architect.

FACT AND COMMENT

Despite an expected seasonal slump, building permit figures for May showed a gain in many Southern California cities. A high record for the month of May was made at many points while in one or two instances the highest figure for any month in history was reported. Los Angeles figures showed a decline over May of a year ago, but the fact that practically the same number of buildings were authorized during both months tells its own story. In May of 1923 a large number of height-limit business buildings were authorized in Los Angeles, while last month saw the greatest activity in dwelling construction permits.

The figures merely bear out what every Southern California resident is acquainted with conditions know, that there is no stopping the steady growth of the district.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1) (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Hollywood Mineral Springs Sanatorium.
McBones and Larkman, J.T. Zeller, architect.Smith and Forrester Home.
Hope near Seventh, George Howard Jr. designer.

Lease Building on Wall Street to Radio Firms

Through the W. Ross Campbell Company, a business property broker, the two-story Class C building located at 111 Wall street has been leased for a term of five years to William A. Breenman, who has retained the structure the Radio Building.

The lessor will partition the upper story and part of the first floor, which will be leased to radio concerns, while Mr. Breenman, who is engaged in the wholesaling of radio materials and supplies, will occupy the remainder of the first floor. All negotiations were conducted by Messrs. D. A. Holbrook and Oscar C. Wyatt of the W. Ross Campbell Company.

Hotel Building, Fifth and Bonnie Bree.
Harry Genson, architect.

SLATED FOR CONSTRUCTION

Six Structures Contemplated for Early Completion in Los Angeles and Vicinity

An analysis of building projects made public during the last seven days seems to indicate that construction activities for the next year will be on a normal increase and that builders will be busily engaged constructing new homes, business structures and other improvements. In anticipation of a consistent influx of new residents during the coming months, announcement has been made by local architects, contractors and realty men of the erection of seven attractive structures at a cost of well over \$1,000,000 to meet the demand for space.

Among the contemplated improvements to be made is the erection of a four-story store and loft building on the southwest corner of Seventh and Park View streets by the Park View Investment Company. According to R. F. Hunsberger and H. K. Hunsberger, realty men in the transaction, a ninety-nine year lease was purchased last week from Elmer Brothers for an aggregate total of \$1,000,000, including cost of construction.

W. S. Hebbard, local architect, has been directed to draft the plans at once so that work may start within a short period. Building specifications call for a Class C structure, 100 feet in width and 140 feet in depth, arranged to contain exclusive shopping stores leased by Mr. Maurice of Shaw & Merwin. Construction will be in charge of the Winter Construction Company. Mr. Hunsberger states that a previous report indicated that the R. & G. Gump Company of San Francisco was to locate in the building. This report is not correct, he stated.

GARAGE BUILDING
Plans have been completed by the Pacific Motor Service, Inc., of which Roy R. Meads of the Pacific Rubber Corporation is president, for the erection of an eight-story and basement garage on ground recently acquired at 141-143 South Hope street from James G. Warren. Building plans are in the hands of Noenberg & Johnson, architects. The realty transaction was handled through R. A. Rowan. The building of Class A construction is to be faced with terra cotta art stone and will cost about \$400,000. It will have a frontage of eighty feet on the east side of Hope street with a depth of 173 feet. After an exhaustive investigation of the various types of

MAJESTIC BOUGHT

Realty negotiations were completed last week for the purchase of the Majestic Theater Building by M. H. Price of the M. H. Price Realty and Investment Company from the Hamburger Realty Company for a reported consideration of \$1,000,000. Announcement of the sale was made by Mr. Price after the completion of plans for an extensive program of alterations to be under way by next May at a cost of \$300,000.

The Majestic Theater Building, a theatrical landmark of Los Angeles, in an eight-story neoclassical building located at 842 South Broadway, consisting of two stories, 114 offices suites and a theater auditorium with a seating capacity of 1600. It has a frontage of eighty feet on South Broadway and a depth of 167 feet.

Mr. Price is making a study of building improvements so that plans may be drawn that will place the local showhouse among the finest in the city. The deal has been in litigation for several months. E. E. Du Bain having filed suit in Superior Court for \$48,525 in connection with the transaction.

Broadway at Ninth
M. H. Price purchased Majestic Theater Building last week for \$1,000,000 from Hamburger Realty Company.

POINTS AND POINTERS

FOR LEASE

BROADWAY LOFT SPACE

WE OFFER EIGHT FLOORS OF LOFT SPACE, 500 SQUARE FEET TO THE FLOOR. EXCEPTIONAL ARRANGEMENT OF LIGHT AND VENTILATION. READY ENTRANCE, AS A WHOLE OR IN PART, AT AN ATTRACTIVE PRICE.

STOREROOM

ON SPRING STREET NEAR FIFTH. 15.00 FEET BY 50 FEET. REASONABLE RENT—3-YEAR LEASE. POSSESSION JULY 1.

INDUSTRIAL SITE

THREE ACRES ON UNION PACIFIC. FROM ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF MILE FROM SPRING STREET. SANTA FE CLOSE BY. \$50 PER SQUARE FOOT.

Charles C. Andrews & Co.

REALTORS

714-19 PACIFIC MUTUAL BUILDING.

MAIN 5000.

SAFEGUARD YOUR FORTUNE

MEAN THE REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS OF THE LAST DECADE AND YOU WILL SURELY REALIZE NOT ONLY THE STABILITY, BUT THE HANDSOME PROFIT TO BE ENJOYED BY INVESTING IN LOS ANGELES BUSINESS PROPERTY.

SOME FORTUNE BUILDERS

MAIN STREET
NEAR SEVENTH—FULLY IMPROVED. SHOWING ABOUT \$1 PER CENT RENT. \$150.00 CASH TO HANDLE.

SPRING STREET
LIMIT HEIGHT CLAIM "A" BUILDING. SHOWING ABOUT \$1 PER CENT RENT. REQUIRING \$150.00 CASH TO HANDLE IT.

BROADWAY
RIGHT IN THE HEART OF BROADWAY. CLASS "A" BUILDING. SHOWING HANDSOME INCOME. ABOUT \$100.00 WILL HANDLE IT.

R. A. ROWAN & CO.

300 TITLE INSURANCE BUILDING.

PHONE TRINITY 931.

REAL ESTATE—RENTALS—INSURANCE

Main Street

2-STORY BRICK AND BASEMENT. 12 PER CENT NET ON TOTAL INVESTMENT. 187 PER CENT NET ON CASH REQUIRED.

ONLY \$5000 CASH NECESSARY. EXCEPTIONAL INCOME FOR STABLE DOWN-TOWN BUSINESS PROPERTY.

West Seventh St.

150-FOOT CORNER ON WEST SEVENTH. SEVEN STORIES, WITH BRADIATED. 10 PER CENT NET YEARLY. 10 PER CENT NET YEARLY. 10 PER CENT NET YEARLY.

East Seventh St.

100-FOOT CORNER ON EAST SEVENTH. 10 PER CENT NET YEARLY. 10 PER CENT NET YEARLY. 10 PER CENT NET YEARLY.

For Sale 99-Year Lease

CORNER 9TH. SANTA MONICA BLVD. NEAR VINE. RENTAL LESS THAN \$25 MONTH. CAN DELIVER LEASE FOR \$500.00. THIS IS A RARE SARBATE.

W. M. GARLAND & CO.

1200 W. M. GARLAND BUILDING. SPRING STREET AT NINTH. TELEPHONE FARM 3442.

OWNERS ATTENTION

WE have a few exceedingly good downtown locations on five, ten and twenty-year leases, and priced right. Locations suitable for large retail businesses or small specialty shops. Full information in reference traffic count, class of purchasers and future developments. See us at once.

ONE branch of our Leasing Department is specializing in corners suitable for Service Stations and Chain Store locations—good boulevard intersections with heavy traffic. Terms attractive.

OUR Property Management Department is at your disposal—leases made, rents collected, monies deposited in your bank, and full monthly statement submitted. Impersonal nature of our negotiations with tenants will secure for you far reaching and lasting results. Owner is relieved of all worries—the expense to you is negligible. Ask us for details.

WE handle all classes of insurance—fire, ocean, marine, automobile, liability, casualty, bond, accident and health—and life. Prompt and careful analysis of rates made on all risks.

W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & Co.

HOLLINGSWORTH BLDG. 6TH & HILL STS.

PHONE TRINITY 9851

great expansion of Los Angeles and the west offers the greatest possibilities for safe and profitable investments on the East-West arteries of the district.

ON PICO STREET

Prime corner, 158x173, With Side Alley
This property contains three large lots giving 150 feet on PICO STREET of 158 feet. The corner is vacant and ready for substantial and profitable improvement.

It holds 100 feet with side alley is improved with brick store building containing six stores.
This is one of the choicest locations on the corner, which assures a wonderful future for the property which makes it one of the BEST on PICO STREET.

In the Midst of Pico Street Activity
This property is situated in the heart of the brick business building on an important corner.

SIX STORES all rented to high-class tenants, a prominent branch bank. Second floor contains eight apartments, beautifully furnished and complete in every detail with tiled floors and modern conveniences.

Annual Revenue of \$13,000.00
With the Widening of Pico Boulevard, Even More Rapid Development of This District Will Be the Case for the business man and investor. This is the ground floor of this corner. BOTH OF THESE PROPERTIES ARE A WONDERFUL FUTURE SEE MR. MARSH OR MR. PEACOCK

ROBERT MARSH & CO.

REALTORS—INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Trinity 1131

200 Marsh-Strong Bldg.

Trinity 1131

FOR OVER 18 YEARS
"NOTHING BUT BUSINESS PROPERTIES"

LET'S DISCUSS IT—

THE
ECONOMIC HANDLING
OF
YOUR PROPERTY
ASSURING YOU
A DESERVED PROFIT
IS
THE END ACHIEVED
BY OUR
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT DEPT.
WE HAVE THE "FACTS"



OUR HOME
IN THE HEART OF THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT
ASK ANY BUSINESS MAN OR BANKER

Live in Santa Monica

Los Angeles' Choicest Suburb



A magnificent English home overlooking Brentwood Golf Course. High up with a glorious view. Beautiful shrubbery all 'round. All around this home are French doors, which give light and sunshine to all rooms. A reception hall, exceptionally large living room (ideal for entertaining), with a great big fireplace. Dining room. A sun patio. A downstairs toilet and washroom and upstairs three magnificent bedrooms, double closets, sleeping porch, two bathrooms, extra toilets. Only \$12,500.00—See Mr. Olsford on the premises, any time.

704—25th Street, Corner Puente
Santa Monica



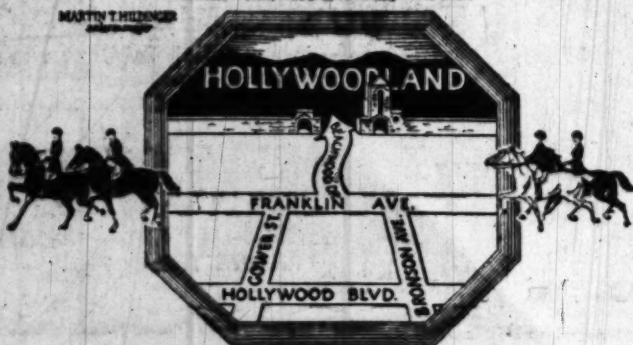
today your choice should be HOLLYWOODLAND

Select your Homesite now—before the vantage point which you like best is chosen by someone else—there is only one Hollywoodland where close-in Hilltop Homesites with every metropolitan convenience may be procured. . . . Investigate and Act.

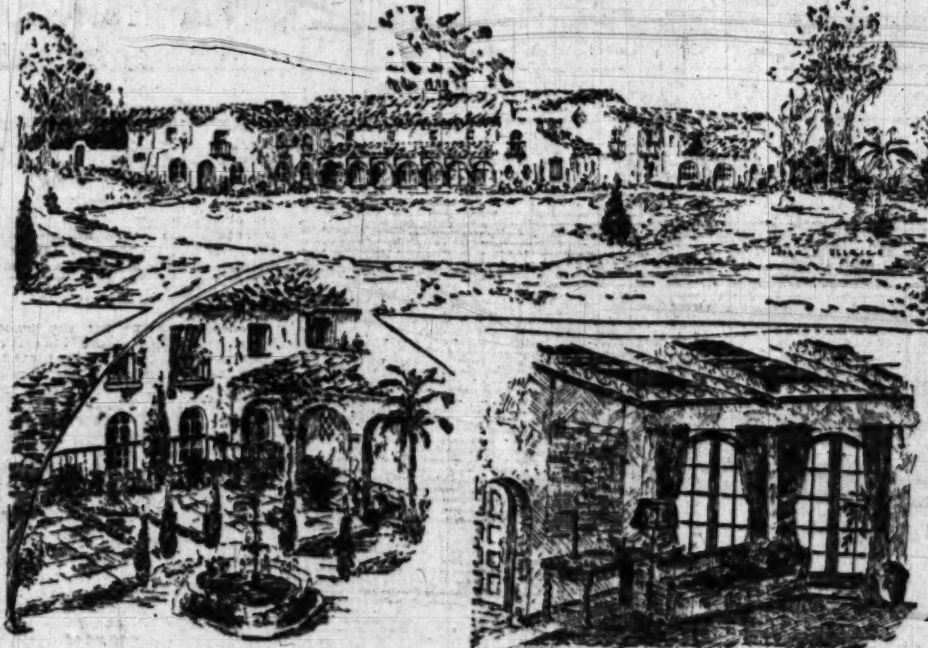
A telephone call to Hollywood 1344 will bring a courteous representative who will conduct you through this delightful home-center. . . .

S.H. WOODRUFF

Tracy E. Shoults Co.
Office on the property 2650 N. Beachwood Dr.
Phone—Hollywood 1344—Hollywood 6662



Beautiful Hostelry for Southern Beach City



The Casa de Manana

NEW HOTEL FOR LA JOLLA

Casa de Manana to Open Doors July 3 as Southland's Newest Tourist Hostelry

Another beautiful tourist hotel for Southern California will open its doors to the public July 3, next, at La Jolla. The new hostelry, the Casa de Manana, is being erected by Mrs. Morrison Hopkins on an artistic point of land commanding a gorgeous view of the Pacific and the picturesque coast line at La Jolla.

The building, designed by Edgar V. Ulrich of Colorado Springs is of Spanish architecture, and is constructed of gray cement and red tile.

Special attention has been given to the interior furnishings. A beautiful lounge luxuriously furnished is one of the attractive features. The dining-room, sun parlor and writing-room all have been given the same careful attention as to appointments and an attractive tiled patio with wrought-iron balconies and center pool is situated in the center of the hotel.

Private baths and two closets are provided for each bedroom with furniture and hangings to harmonize with the general color scheme throughout.

La Jolla offers much in the way of sports and entertainment for the guests of the hotel. A beautiful golf links, six tennis courts, a riding academy in the stables of which are some excellent horses, ocean bathing and boating are available.

The Casa de Manana will be operated by the Van Noy-Interstate Company.

PERMIT ISSUED
BAKERSFIELD, June 7.—Permit for the building which will be the site of the new hotel, which will be a two-story structure of pure Gothic type with a frontage of forty feet on Hope street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and a depth of 125 feet. It is said that it will be one of the most attractive structures of its kind in the business district of Los Angeles.

A unique arrangement of the front of the building is such that the attention of traffic going both north and south on Hope street will be attracted by the building. Entrances to the stores on the street floor will be from the side, the entire center of the lower floor of the structure being devoted to a rotunda window effect.

The second floor will be occupied by Smith & Ferris for their advertising agency. This will make 1000 square feet of floor space available for the needs of the agency.

Home for the Hollywood Mineral Springs Sanatorium will be erected on the corner of Malibu and Archmont avenues on the site of the old Malibu Bath establishment, it was announced yesterday by officials of the hospital.

It will be seven stories in height, providing accommodations for 250 beds, and built at a cost in excess of \$500,000.

Architect J. T. Zeller has been commissioned to prepare the plans and to supervise the construction. Many special features will be included in the proposed home such as facilities for radium, X-ray and insulin hydrotherapy. Bandini, for a radium emanation department will be conducted by Fred T. Smith, an authority on this subject.

According to officials, there will be a modern men's and women's department including small plunges containing mineral waters said to be beneficial in its results. Work will start within thirty days, the structure being completed in four or five months.

HOTEL STRUCTURE
Construction will start within thirty days on a proposed four-story Citrus Citrus hotel to be erected on the southeast corner of Fifth and Bonnie Bras at a cost of \$250,000 for a local client of Harry Gensler, architect, and L. M. Halper, realty man. One hundred and eighty-five rooms with 160 per cent baths will be arranged in the structure, which will have a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 157 feet.

Two-story brick and plaster building will be erected on the northeast corner of Jordin and Atlantic boulevards, Bandini, for Harry Gensler, architect. It will be of Spanish design, 105 by 100 feet, containing six stories and office space. Cost is estimated at \$250,000.

WHITE IS TEMPORARY STATE REALTY CHIEF
During the absence of President Henry P. Barbour of the California Real Estate Association, Everett A. White of Santa Ana, a vice-president of the organization, has been named acting president.

REALTY TAX CUT DRIVE PROPOSED

State Association May Follow Lead of Pasadena in Protesting Rate

The California Real Estate Association, through the real boards of the State, will conduct a campaign on taxation if the suggestions made by the Taxation Committee of the Pasadena Realty Board are carried out. At a meeting addressed by E. O. Weed, chief deputy assessor of Los Angeles county, in Pasadena there was launched the first of a series of meetings that will be conducted by the realty boards throughout California to study the question of taxation.

H. L. Butler, chairman of the Pasadena Realty Board, pointed out that there has been forming in the past year a strong and organized protest against the tax burden now imposed, particularly on real property. According to report submitted by the Bureau of Census figures, the tax collection on real property has increased 180 per cent in the period of 1917-1922, while the value of the property has increased 75 per cent.

Recent figures of the United States Census Bureau show that the average Federal per capita tax in California is \$10.63, while the State, county and city average is \$25.32. In submitting the report to the California Real Estate Association, Mr. Butler, a former president of the Pasadena Realty Board, says:

"Foremost and principally, our effort should be an intelligent constructive criticism of expenditures. Then we should particularly endeavor to have corrected any condition that places an unfair proportion of the tax burden on real property. It is the opinion of the committee that the only such correction can be made by a revision or doing away with, of the present personal property tax law."

"The country and the city must obtain necessary revenue to meet their expenditures. In Pasadena 74 per cent of the city income is obtained from a tax on realty and personal property and of the 74 per cent the average citizen obtains from real property and one-fifth from personal property. It is logic to assume that what is termed personal property at least equals realty wealth."

FACT AND COMMENT
(Continued from First Page)

Temporary local conditions may affect one southern city or another, but it never will be for long. Southern California offers so much more in the way of living and working conditions than any other section of the continent that no living force can retard its progress.

The Anvil Chorus
An editorial in a recent issue of a Salt Lake newspaper says: "Hundreds of people disappointed in Southern California are arriving in Utah daily on their way East where they hope to recoup their fortunes. The editor says in part: 'Another passage says: "These folk are going home without one good word for California."'

This editorial, which is typical of the propaganda being broadcast throughout the west, may strike the average Southern Californian as ridiculous and unworthy of notice, but it must be remembered that a great majority of people who have hoped some day to make their home in the Southland are being fed this sort of misleading information without having an opportunity to obtain the facts.

The Chamber of Commerce, the Realty Board and other civic and municipal organizations of Los Angeles can perform notable service to Southern California by putting into effect a program to get before the East the true conditions here and the opportunities in the Southland which are not available in the districts where those who are leaving the Southland are now.

STORE IS LEASED
H. L. Strydom reports the leasing of the store at 1033 South Figueroa street through Ralph T. Merchant for Lem A. Brunson, Inc., to Mustin & Myers of the Citrus Sales Company, for a distributing place and office for their products.

Citrus salts is a new treatment for high-blood pressure.

Work Begun on Erection of New Bank at Gardena
(LOCAL CORRESPONDENT)
GARDENA, June 7.—The steel framework for the new \$50,000 brick and terra cotta building of the First National Bank of Gardena at the corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street and the Pacific Electric tracks is being erected. The building will be ready for occupancy by September 1, next, according to Herbert W. Wood, president of the bank. It will be a two-story structure, fifty feet by sixty feet. The first floor will be occupied by the First National Bank and the Citizens' State Savings Bank, while the second floor will contain offices.

Rinnert & Crozier, Gardena contractors, are doing the work.

CLIMATE: Is so mild and even that most tender fruits and vegetables produce perfection every month in the year.

WATER: By gravity from Lake Mead at 4 cents per 1000 gallons.

SOIL: A deep, warm, sandy loam, productive and easy to work.

PRICE: From \$450 per acre on up.

MAKE NO MISTAKE—this property is selling and is sure to double in value.

For further information call or write.

SOUTH COAST LAND
E. M. CLAUSSEN, Sales Manager
912 Garland Bldg.—740 So. Broadway
Phone TRinity 3161
or drive down Coast Highway direct to South Coast Ranching.

WE WANT 4 of the best all-round SALESMEN
in Los Angeles, preferably those who have worked in the Wilshire, Hollywood or Downtown sections.

Only men who have made a fine record in securities or property—and who can go back to their clients with a clean conscience. A RARE opportunity for the right man!

Phone Mr. Adams, Broadway 2962 or call at 707 Van Nuys Bldg.

Here is what it means

to the owner—"Mayo built" is conclusive evidence of real dollar for dollar value in every item in the cost of his building—that only the best of materials and skilled workmanship have been used.

to the tenant—"Mayo built" insures the maximum of comfort, the installation of modern conveniences and freedom from trivial annoyances—factors that create real home contentment.

to the resale purchaser—"Mayo built" is the mark of a building that will stand the wear and tear of time with the very minimum of upkeep costs and depreciation in value—one that insures profitable return on his investment over a long period of years.

Naturally, you are vitally interested in all these factors. Come in and we will show you concrete examples of successful building—the best evidence of Mayo ability.

We Finance Your Building

Luther J. Mayo
BUILDING CONTRACTOR
528-531 Black Building
Phone TRinity 1521
References to Banks and Clients Gladly Furnished

this territory are circulating the malicious reports against us.

The White-Collar Job
There is more than mere merit in the campaign of the Associated General Contractors of America to enroll more of the youths about to graduate from the country's schools in the ranks of the skilled workmen in the building trades.

The theory that low-paid "white-collar" position is much preferable to a job which consumes muscle and brain has been overlooked. The result has been that the white-collar market has been flooded while the building industry has gone begging for help.

This situation has made it possible for unscrupulous radicals to gain a strangle-hold on the building industry in many parts of the country. They have used their power indiscriminately and in many cities have succeeded in virtually stopping all building operations by their exorbitant demands.

But the present campaign, if it succeeds, will go far toward remedying this situation. It will tend to relieve the shortage of skilled workmen and consequently to make the work of the radical organizer more difficult.

It will also benefit the youths themselves, and this will prove the greatest blessing. Opportunities in the building industry are much greater than in overcrowded offices and will always remain so.

The youth who becomes a skilled workman can obtain much higher remuneration than he probably ever would receive in the average office job. The average youth with the background of technical and general knowledge obtained in high school and college, will find the ladder of success not nearly so crowded or long in the building trades as in an office.

The campaign is a real service to the nation and a contribution of no little importance to its welfare. It represents a definite forward step in the right direction.

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(LOCAL CORRESPONDENT)
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WATER: By gravity from Lake Mead at 4 cents per 1000 gallons.

SOIL: A deep, warm, sandy loam, productive and easy to work.

PRICE: From \$450 per acre on up.

MAKE NO MISTAKE—this property is selling and is sure to double in value.

For further information call or write.

SOUTH COAST LAND
E. M. CLAUSSEN, Sales Manager
912 Garland Bldg.—740 So. Broadway
Phone TRinity 3161
or drive down Coast Highway direct to South Coast Ranching.

WE WANT 4 of the best all-round SALESMEN
in Los Angeles, preferably those who have worked in the Wilshire, Hollywood or Downtown sections.

Only men who have made a fine record in securities or property—and who can go back to their clients with a clean conscience. A RARE opportunity for the right man!

Phone Mr. Adams, Broadway 2962 or call at 707 Van Nuys Bldg.

\$750 DOWN

MOVE RIGHT IN

One Block from Car

Large rooms, including breakfast room. Living room exceptionally large. Fireplaces. Large kitchen, rooms large and well lighted. Bathroom all tile with tub and alcove tub. Spacious linen closet. On second floor, big garage. To really appreciate this home it must be seen.

JUST COMPLETED
To see it today drive out Wilshire to Santa Monica Blvd. to Apt. 101. The owner will open it for your inspection after today call.

Janss Investment Co.
PHONE (VANDERBILT)
FOURTH FLOOR METROPOLITAN BLDG. 1227 Third St. Santa Monica.
FOUR BRANCH OFFICES
6516 Hollywood Blvd.
557 So. Western Ave.
Cor. Western Way and Beverly Dr. Beverly Hills.
1327 Third St. Santa Monica.

"South Coast Park"
"In all the State No Place Like This"

Are you prospering in your business, or occupation? Not by all means go where you can do so.

South Coast Park offers you as much as you can hope for in this world.

Opportunities are offered for growing Avocado, Citrus and deciduous fruits. Flowering Bulb growing, Vegetable, Berry and ranching.

"Understand" this is not in the desert, in a hot interior valley, but right on the front, and the Coast State Highway and the Pacific Electric Railway.

CLIMATE: Is so mild and even that most tender fruits and vegetables produce perfection every month in the year.

WATER: By gravity from Lake Mead at 4 cents per 1000 gallons.

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Only men who have made a fine record in securities or property—and who can go back to their clients with a clean conscience. A RARE opportunity for the right man!

Phone Mr. Adams, Broadway 2962 or call at 707 Van Nuys Bldg.

Palatial Ma At Bars

This wonderful home, located in the heart of the city, is going to be the most palatial of bars. It is a masterpiece of architecture, with a large room, private elevator, large dining room, sun room, servants' quarters, and a large kitchen. It is a masterpiece of architecture, with a large room, private elevator, large dining room, sun room, servants' quarters, and a large kitchen. It is a masterpiece of architecture, with a large room, private elevator, large dining room, sun room, servants' quarters, and a large kitchen.

Think of the possibilities of this place. If you have any vision, it is a masterpiece of architecture. It is a masterpiece of architecture, with a large room, private elevator, large dining room, sun room, servants' quarters, and a large kitchen. It is a masterpiece of architecture, with a large room, private elevator, large dining room, sun room, servants' quarters, and a large kitchen.

Business Property
Price \$42,500. Income \$25,000. A piece of business property, with a large room, private elevator, large dining room, sun room, servants' quarters, and a large kitchen. It is a masterpiece of architecture, with a large room, private elevator, large dining room, sun room, servants' quarters, and a large kitchen.

BURTON
REALTY
Western Ave.
Phone 1

LAACK & V
Realty

Offer These Rem
West 6th St., Adjoining 125x104. Sixth street to Lafayette Park is improved with high-class ment houses, etc. We available corner on this at \$1500 per ft. Call Dunkirk 3300.

Remarkable Value on
cheapest buy on this with a 4-story brick building. Income \$15,000. rentals next year. \$50. die. Call MR. SMITH.

Hobart Blvd., Between
St., at \$30,000 is a remarkable property. Underpriced \$10,000. part cash and other securities to build. Call Dunkirk 3300.

For Exchange, Modern
Rooms Each. Income \$4,000. on fine Wilshire corner. Western. Price \$55,000. \$20,000. Will accept \$15,000. Call MR. Dunkirk 3300.

Downtown Office
200 Pantages Bldg.

This BEAUTIFUL 4-FAMILY FLAT
large sunny breakfast nook can be had for \$4,500.00. On present rental basis we can make it for \$4,500.00 a year. We can show you 24% NET on it. Let us explain our proposition. It costs money to hold vacant property. Associated Architect at 311 So. Vermont

Ley Bro

WE SH
We are practicing We have recent neighbors We have no real fees. We have no debt. Our prices are the payments.

TIFAL
— BUILD

709 Grant Building—Fo

Palatial Mansion At Bargain Terms



This beautiful home, located on the southwest corner of Beverly and Doheny, is going to be sold this week. Lot 100x145. Unimproved. Strategic corner. Night at entrance to Ambassador Hotel grounds. Three floors. 18 rooms. 5 baths. Billiard room. Private elevator. Large rooms, wonderful finish, sleeping porch, sun room, servants' quarters. This home was built and owned by King C. Gillette, and no expense was spared. Think of the possibilities of this as a clubhouse or income property. If you have any vision, buy this and it will make you a fortune. Wonderful terms. Large portion of purchase price to be earned for five years at 4%. SHOWN EXCLUSIVELY AND BY APPOINTMENT BY THIS FIRM. Courtesy to agents.

Business Property Bargain

Price \$12,500. Income \$20,000. How would you like to own a piece of business property with a 10% lease for fifteen (15) months for total rent of \$20,000? Brand new building, just completed, location unexcelled. Wonderful income during sure absorption. This is a "white" RED FRANK T. BAKER.

BURTON & CO.
REALTORS
Western Avenue at 10th
Phone 766-931

LAACK & WILLIAMS Readers

Offer These Remarkable Values

West 6th St., Adjoining Rampart Blvd., 125x104. Sixth street from Alvarado St. to Lafayette Park is rapidly becoming improved with high-class shops, clubs, apartment houses, etc. We can deliver the only available corner on this wonderful street at \$1500 per ft. Call MR. KLARQUIST, DUnkirk 3300.

Remarkable Value on Hill St. This is the cheapest buy on this street. Improved with a 4-story brick building. Price \$160,000. Income \$15,000, with an increase of rentals next year. \$50,000 cash will handle. Call MR. SMITH, Trinity 3641.

Hobart Blvd., Between Wilshire and 6th St., at \$30,000 is a remarkable investment. Underpriced \$10,000. Owner will take part cash and other securities if purchaser wishes to build. Call MR. McCOLLOCH, DUnkirk 3300.

For Exchange, Modern 4-Flat Bldg., 6 Rooms Each. Income \$6000 per year. Located on fine Wilshire corner near 6th and Western. Price \$55,000. First mortgage \$20,000. Will accept modern bungalow to \$15,000. Call MR. PLUMMER, DUnkirk 3300.

Downtown Office
300 Pantages Bldg.
Wilshire Office
Cor. 6th and Oxford



THE BEAUTIFUL 4-FAMILY FLAT consisting of 5 rooms and a large breakfast nook can be built for you on your lot. WE WILL FURNISH THE LOT.

For present rental basis we can reasonably assure you \$20 a month on each flat or \$4320 a year. You only need \$11,000 to take lot and building.

We can show you 24% NET on the money invested. Let us explain our proposition.

It costs money to hold vacant property.

Associated Architect at Your Service.

Ley Bros.

311 S. Vermont DUnkirk 1608

—it's easy to own a good home

We Will Build It WITHOUT A DOLLAR FROM YOU, if you Own a Clear Lot, and

WE SHOULD BUILD IT FOR YOU

We are practical, competent, efficient and progressive builders.

We have recently completed, or are now building, a home in your neighborhood.

We have no red-tape, no scheme deals, no bonuses nor other extra fees.

We have no delays in starting actual construction.

Our prices are fair, honest and reasonable.

The payments are like an easy rental. No advance payments.

TIFAL & O'CONNOR

—BUILDERS OF MERIT—

700 Grant Building—Fourth and Broadway—Phone TRinity 5438.

MEMBER OF BUILDERS' EXCHANGE Bank Reference

Realty Persons on Inspection Tour of Tract



Guests Attend Barbecue

Subdivisions and Subdividers

Last Wednesday evening saw old fiesta days revived when 200 real estate men gathered at Hollywoodland for an outdoor barbecue.

In charge of tract representatives, squads of fifteen to twenty persons were escorted through the property. Winding over the concrete drives to the crest of the hills, the parties were shown the accomplishments of the development during the last year.

Returning to the plaza at the entrance of Hollywoodland, the visitors danced to the music of the Hollywoodland Community Orchestra, while at the "cook-house" steaks were broiling on the outdoor grill of the construction company's camp.

L. J. Burrud acted as toastmaster. Martin T. Hildinger talked on "Our Policy of Co-operation." George R. Hanna talked on "Sales Tactics," while Thomas A. Jordan discussed "Finding the Lines in Hollywoodland." S. Y. Tarr discussed the architecture of the hills. P. J. Lechner told how the construction work in Hollywoodland was accomplished and George Colley described the handling of Hollywoodland's growth.

S. H. Woodruff welcomed his guests and told about his various developments. Will E. Chapin also spoke.

National Prominence
Westwood will soon be "America's best-known community." Recently a special article on the development of Westwood was featured in a large national publication. Now another magazine of national circulation has prepared an article by a prominent writer to appear shortly. The article, which will be profusely illustrated, is to deal with the trend of motion-picture activity toward Westwood, and particularly with the plans of the William Fox Company.

The growth at Westwood has stamped it as one of the outstanding community developments of recent years. In that time it has developed from a sleepy "ranch" of 2000 acres into a community of national prominence. Millions of dollars' worth of private, individual and civic capital are now being expended in the growth of this district. More than \$5,450,000 is the estimate placed on the value of homes, improvements and civic structures completed or under way in the Westwood district. This does not include money to be spent by motion-picture producers.

A recent statement issued from the Fox Film Company estimated that \$5,000,000 would be spent on their studio alone. Neither does it include the value of other projects now being planned, but as yet unannounced.

Fills Private Lake
One man in the San Fernando Valley has found an ingenious way to supply water to fill a private lake which he has made on his property. Adjoining the property of Elmer Brown, lying north of Universal City, lies Toluca Lake, which is supplied with water from large springs that are in its bottom. The flow from them requires that an overflow be provided to take care of the water so that the lake can be kept at an even level.

Mr. Brown considered this factor, and by throwing up a dam across a slight slough that was on his place was rewarded by seeing sufficient water rise to create a fine private lake without cost or inconvenience. The constant flow

ing the public on the foundation of responsibility, quality and service.

At the present time it is offering properties of the highest type at the Woodstock-in-the-Hills subdivision at the junction of Laurel Canyon and the new Mulholland Highway. The Hollywood Country Club subdivision has the advantage of being located directly adjacent to a golf course, with a view of the ocean and the Beverly Hills. It is now possible to drive over all but 3000 feet of the Franklin Canyon Road. The Hollywood foothills subdivision, located west of the Hollywood Country Club, will also have a road connecting with Benedict Canyon. Crews are at work on the Dixie Canyon Road, which will be ready for public use in the late summer.

LOFT IS LEASED

The J. W. Lewis Company reports the leasing of a loft on the second floor of the new six-story Calo Building at San Pedro and Winston streets to W. D. Scott, Pacific Coast sales manager for Herbert H. Frost. The building is owned by the Revolving Fund Corporation, and S. G. Ries of the Lewis company's San Pedro street branch office represented both parties in the transaction.

Build Ten Homes

Having improved, built-up and sold out its 100-acre Angeles Mesa Tract, the Angeles Mesa Land Company, through W. P. Jeffries, its president, has resumed constructive activities by building ten new homes at the corner of Linda Vista Boulevard and 4th street. The new location is scenic in character and well adapted for home sites. It adjoins Flintridge on the south and Arroyo Seco on the east. The city of Pasadena is spending \$200,000 for the improvement of Upper Arroyo Seco, and the new subdivision will be one of the most frequent and well-admired spots in the entire Southland.

Sell Block of Land

A block of homestead property within the limits of Grand and fronting on the beautiful Buena Vista Scenic Highway will be opened for sale to the public today, according to an announcement by Victor Girard, community builder. The location, considered as one of the best to be had, gives the investor a chance to reap benefit of a rise in valuation which will follow completion of the drive. There are less than 100 lots to be offered for sale today. This will not take care of the demand. Mr. Girard believes that the lots will be sold before end of a three-day period.

Despite the fact that the property will increase in value with the opening of Mulholland Highway, we have decided, as a matter of policy to sell these lots along with the rest of the tract," stated Mr. Girard.

Big Day Promised

A big day is promised by Bundy & Albright to their guests in Hollywood Sunday. The 18th and 19th of this foothill lodge project will be formally opened to the public.

"We have arranged a day full of athletic sports with suitable prizes for the contestants," says C. C. Albright who with Tom Bundy is responsible for the creation of this recreational community in the Hollywood foothills at Cahuenga Park.

Interest Sportsmen

The fact that Park Commissioners have authorized bridge trails through Griffith Park and that private interests are planning to continue these trails through the Hollywood Hills and Beverly and Santa Monica Hills to the ocean, is of great interest to lovers of equestrian exercise. Horse-back riding has been revived in all parts of the country as a pleasure without equal, health-giving, enjoyable and of a permanent quality that is not possessed by any other sport. In the Hollywood Hills there are already several miles of notable bridge trails, and they are so planned that every feature of scenic beauty is provided for and free from interference of traffic.

Riding schools are increasing in number, and qualified instructors are finding their time fully occupied in educating men and women, young and old, in the proper handling of horses and the equestrian arts that make them easy and graceful riders.

Alwyn Park Auction

The Alwyn Park auction sale scheduled for today under a large tent erected at Ventura Boulevard and Sherman Way has aroused considerable interest. Prospective buyers who have made inquiry at the offices of Barry & Austin have shown a decided interest in the property. The auction method of buying gives the shopper an opportunity to get desirable residence and business lots regardless of value. The sale is to start promptly at 1 p.m.

Company Progresses

Merrick & Ruddick, Inc., successors to the Wright-Caldwell Company, one of the oldest established firms in the city, in a short space of two years has built up an organization with the view of serv-

Citizens Plan New Hostelry for Lankershim

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE)

LANKERSHIM, June 7.—Local capital is rapidly being enlisted in the campaign for the immediate erection of a hotel here. Under the leadership of C. W. Shirey as president and O. J. Renfrew, secretary, the corporation has been formed and blocks of stock are being subscribed for by business men, land owners and ranchers interested in the development of the townsite.

Tentative plans for the building have been drawn and bids for its construction will be solicited as soon as the financial program is completed. Y. W. Hicks is treasurer. Directors will be chosen from among the stockholders.

A hotel to meet commercial demands as well as those of tourist travel long has been needed. Several well-known hotel managers already have expressed a desire to lease the hotel when it is ready for opening.

It is expected the building will be finished by the first of the year. The plans show ground floor accommodations for lobby, barber shop, baths, cafe and at least two store rooms of generous proportions. It is undecided whether second-floor space will be available for office purposes.

INGLEWOOD BANK OPENS ITS DOORS

New Financial Structure
Cost \$100,000; Reception
Marks Completion

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE)

INGLEWOOD, June 7.—The bank as the greatest builder of the community was pictured at the formal opening of the new First National Bank of Inglewood. The speaker was C. J. Shepherd, manager of the Federal Reserve Bank in Los Angeles. "It is the bank in the community," declared Mr. Shepherd, "that gathers up the small sums that otherwise would be idle and lending the aggregate in larger sums to develop the community by the use of this money in industrial and commercial activities, making possible the pay rolls that support the town."

G. A. Howard, Jr., of Los Angeles, architect of the new \$100,000 building, spoke at the Tuesday-evening program, as part of the week's series of receptions in observance of the opening.

Will handle prominent Wilshire Blvd. corner, 280x135 ft. Close-in. A big corner for a big project. Might be divided.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN AT 7% AND 8%. SEE OUR MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT. See Classified Section for Detailed Offerings in Associated Property of the Bank.

Glen Martin

Up among the big trees—prettiest part of San Bernardino Mountains.

Only 18 miles from Redlands—over perfect roads—on Big Bear road. Real forest and real mountains.

Choicest mountain homesites \$500—25% down—\$10 a month. Good building restrictions. Easiest of access.

36 sold—building started. Make reservation—if not satisfied, money back.

3 to 4 hours from Los Angeles: Leave Los Angeles 7:00 to 8:00—go into Harvey Control 11:00 to 11:15. 25 minutes to office and camp on the divide.

Come for the day—a few days—a week. Hotel or free camp for night.

Map or questions, VAndike 3157.

Arthur M. Gilman

501 Hill Street Bldg. Los Angeles
Also Office at Summit, Glen Martin
Phones VAndike 3157 and 3012

A Remarkable Buy

In the

Goodyear Industrial

Tract

300 Ft. Frontage

So much under the market price that it will have to be sold this week. This is the cheapest piece of high-class 100% industrial property in the city.

Paved streets, three railroads, municipal water power, lights, sewers, police and fire protection. Handy to three car lines—Sc fare.

This Sacrifice is Made for Quick Action. Half Cash. Good Terms.

Ask for Mr. Medler

MERRICK & RUDDICK, INC.
EXPERTS IN REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

403 S. Hill St. VAndike 1166

Income Investments

EVERY ONE A BARGAIN

Must Sell This Duplex: \$3850 Down:

Brand new magnetite stucco for \$12,500. Five rooms up and six down, all extra large. Studio windows; unit heating; full bath with shower; tile sink; breakfast room, etc.; 10x10 ft. ceilings. Large lot in west side of 100-ft. Blvd. 3 blocks to carline. Monthly rent for \$85 and \$90. House has forced sacrifice and easily \$2500 underpriced. MR. DARRELL.

Wilshire 6-Flat Bargain: \$42,500:

Close to Ambassador Hotel in the finest rental section in this city. Owner must sell. \$1500 under value and good terms. MR. SCOTT.

Figueroa St. Bargain: 141x200; \$112,500:

The outstanding buy on Figueroa. A large automobile parking place ready to lease a two-story building if erected on this corner. Postively 1200 foot under anything on Figueroa in this location. \$25,000 cash will handle. MR. EDWARDS.

Snappy Business Lot: \$65,000

On Western Ave. in center big activity, with 4-flat stucco; 60x150, ready for stores. \$24,000 cash will handle. MR. ST. JOHN.

4-Flat Bargain: \$29,500:

Beautiful stucco 4-flat Bldg. 8 large rooms. Living and dining rooms finished in solid mahogany. Splendid income. Large lot; exceptional surroundings; block from carline. West of Western near Washington. Rare buy with reasonable terms. MR. DARRELL.

Sunset Near Western: 120x170; Alley: \$90,000

Beautiful duplex court. Front of lot vacant, ready for stores and apartments, which would bring handsome revenue. Must be seen to be appreciated. MR. EDWARDS.

Western Ave. Near Wilshire: 60x150: \$60,000

The cheapest lot between Wilshire Blvd. and Third St. At least \$300 foot under value. See MR. SCOTT.

We have the choicest buys in any class of Property in the Wilshire District.

KELLS & GRANT

Wilshire at Western DUnkirk 3000

Financial Independence!

is a matter of today's foresight, courage and investment. The path is clearly marked, the future is certain, the opportunity NOW. Below are listed several such opportunities requiring varying cash investments. Investigate!

\$12,000 Cash

Balance easy. Three stores artistically built and excellently located on a Wilshire business block and priced at less than the vacant properties in the same block. This is an exceptional small property. Present income \$300 per month rising.

\$15,000 Cash

24 feet strategically located on carline business corner. Five new brick stores. Leases run three years. Income about 12%. Surrounding territory showing rapid growth. Two-story house considered in trade on balance price.

\$40,000 Cash

Balance terms. Unimproved Western Avenue corner having frontage of 100 ft. on Western by 150 ft. deep. Located so advantageously that it will carry a \$200 per foot within the next year, or if improved will show 15% gross with annual increase.

\$100,000 Cash

Total price \$215,000. 120 feet Western Avenue corner. Located on one of the most important carlines in the city. Surrounded by a thickly populated and rapidly improving district. Will show a return of 15% gross increasing from year to year.

\$150,000 Cash

Will handle prominent Wilshire Blvd. corner, 280x135 ft. Close-in. A big corner for a big project. Might be divided.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN AT 7% AND 8%. SEE OUR MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT. See Classified Section for Detailed Offerings in Associated Property of the Bank.

Let's Talk It Over

CLINCH —AND— THURLE

Members L. A. Realty Board
403-405 S. Western Ave. at Fourth
PHONE DUnkirk 3248

Best Buy on Vermont

Adjoining one of the busiest transfer corners.

A one-story brick building containing 5 stores leased to reliable tenants who are doing a good business.

Lot 100x130 to 14 foot alley.

PRICE \$45,000
CASH \$15,000

BERNARD ROSENTHAL
and associates
304 Union Oil Building
Phone VAndike 2511

22 Years of Successful Building in Los Angeles

Chas. D. Wagner

Building Construction
3152 Wilshire Boulevard,
Corner Vermont
Telephone DUnkirk 0552

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HONEST REALTY METHODS URGED

Paper by Mason Case Read at National Meet

Broker Discusses Successful Selling Procedure

Local Board Shows Film of Los Angeles Tract

Emphasizing the value of honesty in the real estate business, a paper on "Successful Selling Methods," by Mason Case of Los Angeles, was read before the Tuesday afternoon session of the home-builders' and subdividers' division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, in the Hall of Nations of the Washington Hotel. As Mr. Case was unable to attend the convention because of illness in the family, the paper was read by Frank H. Ayres, president of the division. The presentation of this subject was illustrated by two reels of motion pictures.

"In modern business we find no dissenting voice to the axiom that 'Honesty is the only policy,' said Mr. Case. "From the standpoint of salesmanship, we are concerned with honesty, primarily because it pays in dollars and cents. Those traits which are conducive to money making should be easy to cultivate. By honesty in salesmanship is meant not the common or garden variety of honesty which would not steal, but that honesty which refuses to take any undue advantage; that honesty which tells the whole story; that honesty which refuses to misrepresent; that honesty which appreciates that all parties to a sale must profit in order that it be good business."

URGES FAIR DEALING

"Every sale must be made so that the client will come back to us. Money is made out of one's friends. Enemies transact their business with competitors. Every client honestly treated should be the means of producing two more clients and the spread of the gospel of fair dealing is by geometrical and not arithmetical progression. The length of time required to build a business depends largely on the faithful observance of this principle."

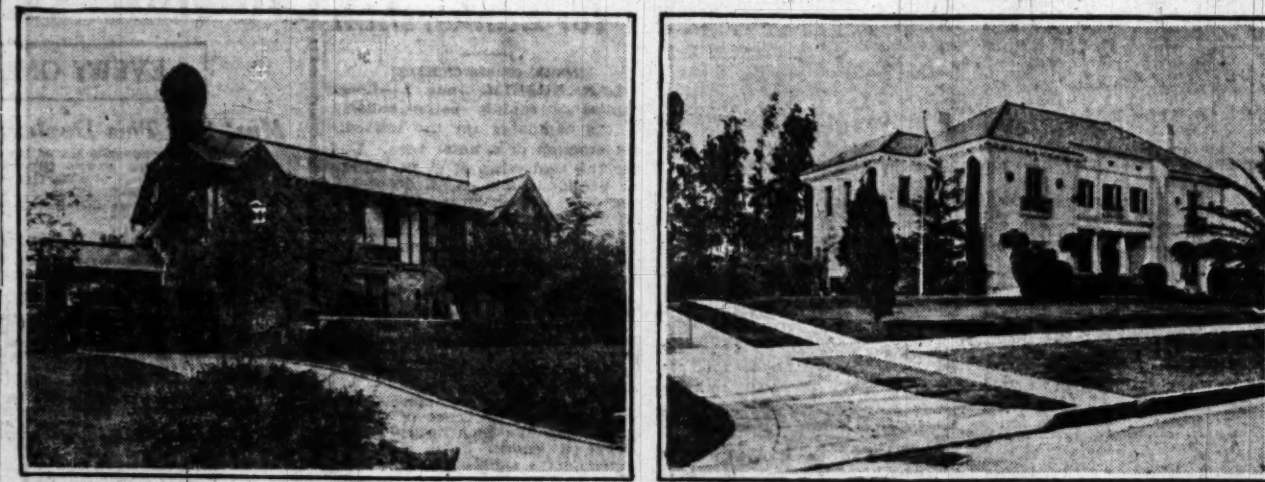
"Successful real estate selling methods possess no mysterious qualifications. They are merely the reflection of a personality activated by honest sense. Real salesmen are made, not born, and the qualifications which properly combined, determine his personality can be largely acquired, while his possession of honest sense is always devotedly to be hoped."

"The methods of successful selling are the same the world over, and apply equally to the farm lands of Iowa, the hills of Vermont, the fertile fields of the sunny South, as to Southern California. It is a matter of personality and the man who succeeds in Southern California, with the same enthusiasm and application will succeed anywhere."

"The profession of the realty man is the finest in the world. It is admirable and constructive work, and will merit whatever of honesty, intelligence and cheerful effort is put into it."

"While money making is every honest realty man's foremost concern, in business, we are afforded an opportunity, more than in most professions, to make our profession our play as well as our business, remembering that unless we get our happiness out of our work as we go along, most of us will never know what happiness means."

Four Residences in Windsor Square Change Ownership



435 South Plymouth Street

425 South Plymouth Street

The first reel of motion pictures shown in connection with Mr. Case's paper, gave the realty men a vivid pictorial history of up-to-date hillside development of subdivision property, the example taken being Hollywoodland. This reel was especially prepared for the Los Angeles Realty Board by L. J. Burrud, publicity director of Hollywoodland. This subdivision is made up of 640 acres along the foothills immediately back of Hollywood, which is in the city of Los Angeles proper. It was purchased twenty-five years ago for \$1.25 per acre, according to the speaker, and recently as high as \$1.25 has been paid per square foot for a lot in the same property.

Ruth Roland, the motion-picture actress, has extensive real estate investments in Los Angeles, and she had a special film taken of her holdings which was shown to the delegates in connection with the paper. Jackie Coogan, the first 8-year-old boy to build an office building with his earnings, was revealed wielding a silver shovel in digging the beginning of the foundation for his recent venture. Baby Peggy, another child star, was seen on the screen fishing in the yard of a typical Los Angeles home.

AMERICA SWEETENS WORLD

(EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH)

WASHINGTON (D. C.) June 7.

Export markets last year absorbed nearly 8,000,000 gallons of American molasses and sirups and 140,000,000 pounds of glucose and honey, according to an analysis of this trade, by the foodstuffs division of the Department of Commerce. Canada, the United Kingdom, the Scandinavian countries, and certain countries of North-western Europe are the best markets for our sirups and molasses. It is roughly estimated that in the United Kingdom about 75 per cent of the imports coming in under the heading of molasses and sirups are of molasses for distilling and for the production of feeding stuffs, and 25 per cent are sirups for table use.



147 South Plymouth Street



425 South Irving Boulevard

Sales Represent \$250,000

Among recent sales completed by the realty firm of Laack & Williams are four residence transfers involving \$250,000. Home at 525 South Plymouth was sold to J. T. Parsons by Horace Boos. W. J. Toumey sold house at 425 South Plymouth to A. T. Kingsbaker. Gustave Merrick bought home at 147 South Plymouth from Roy C. Baillie, while residence at 425 South Irving Boulevard was transferred from C. B. Hopper to H. G. Mosler.

CONTINUED PROSPERITY FORESEEN

Pioneer Contractor Hits at Calamity Howlers in Discussing Building

Prosperity in the building industry of Los Angeles and Southern California will continue unabated despite periodical business depressions, declares J. A. Crook, local builder, who has been engaged in the contracting business here for more than forty years.

"The influx of new residents to the Southland," declares Mr. Crook, "will bring about naturally a demand for building construction on a scale equal to that which has been in progress for the last five years."

In the two decades that he has been a resident of Los Angeles, Mr. Crook, who is a member of the Southern California Chapter, Associated General Contractors of America, has had the opportunity to study the result of numerous financial slumps upon the progress of construction. "It is the one thing," he says, "that has been little affected by these nocturnal conditions with which every community has to contend."

"No one need be afraid that Los Angeles and the rest of the Southland will suffer a reverse in their building program as a consequence of the recent slackening up of business. Construction here is a necessity created by the continuing, inspouring of newcomers from every part of the world."

Bedbugs and rats are being routed by poison gas in campaigns of a New York extermination company.

OFFICE BUILDING OPPORTUNITY

Prominent downtown corner can be obtained on basis of a guaranteed net return for sixteen years to come of 6.7%, not to speak of the possibilities of an increase in land value which is sure to come.

Price \$675,000

Rented to responsible corporation on basis of \$45,000 net per year.

MR. CLARK

MANUFACTURERS, JOBBERS

or anyone seeking close-in industrial or commercial locations. MR. RYALL, who has specialized extensively in East Side property, has several clients owning highly desirable locations who are anxious to build to suit tenants and will give attractive leases at reasonable rentals. See him.



MERRICK & RUDDICK, Inc.

EXPERTS IN REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS

403 S. Hill St.

Vandine



Never Before

in the History of the West has there been a Project Like the Riviera Undertaken.

NEVER AGAIN

WILL it be possible to procure the beauty and desirability that the Riviera offers today. Here are combined natural splendor of scenery and location with a panorama of city, mountains and sea. Social advantages and exclusiveness in home environment; together with wholesome sports; golf, yachting, polo, swimming and rifle ranges of the Los Angeles Athletic Club's adjoining development.

The development and beautification of the Riviera has been entrusted to a genius of wide experience which is a guarantee of its perfection. Mark Daniels, landscape architect par excellence, has the work in charge. He is backed up by a group of men who do things. Prominent among them are W. M. Garland, Frank A. Garbutt, John A. Vaughan, E. B. Giffen, Jacob H. Wood, Paul E. Fergusson. These men represent a stronger assurance of accomplishment than any written guarantee.

TO REACH THE RIVIERA

DRIVE out Wilshire Boulevard, through the Soldiers' Home; at its western limits turn on San Vicente Boulevard. Go to Twenty-Sixth Street and San Vicente Boulevard and turn to the right, follow the signs and you are at the Riviera.

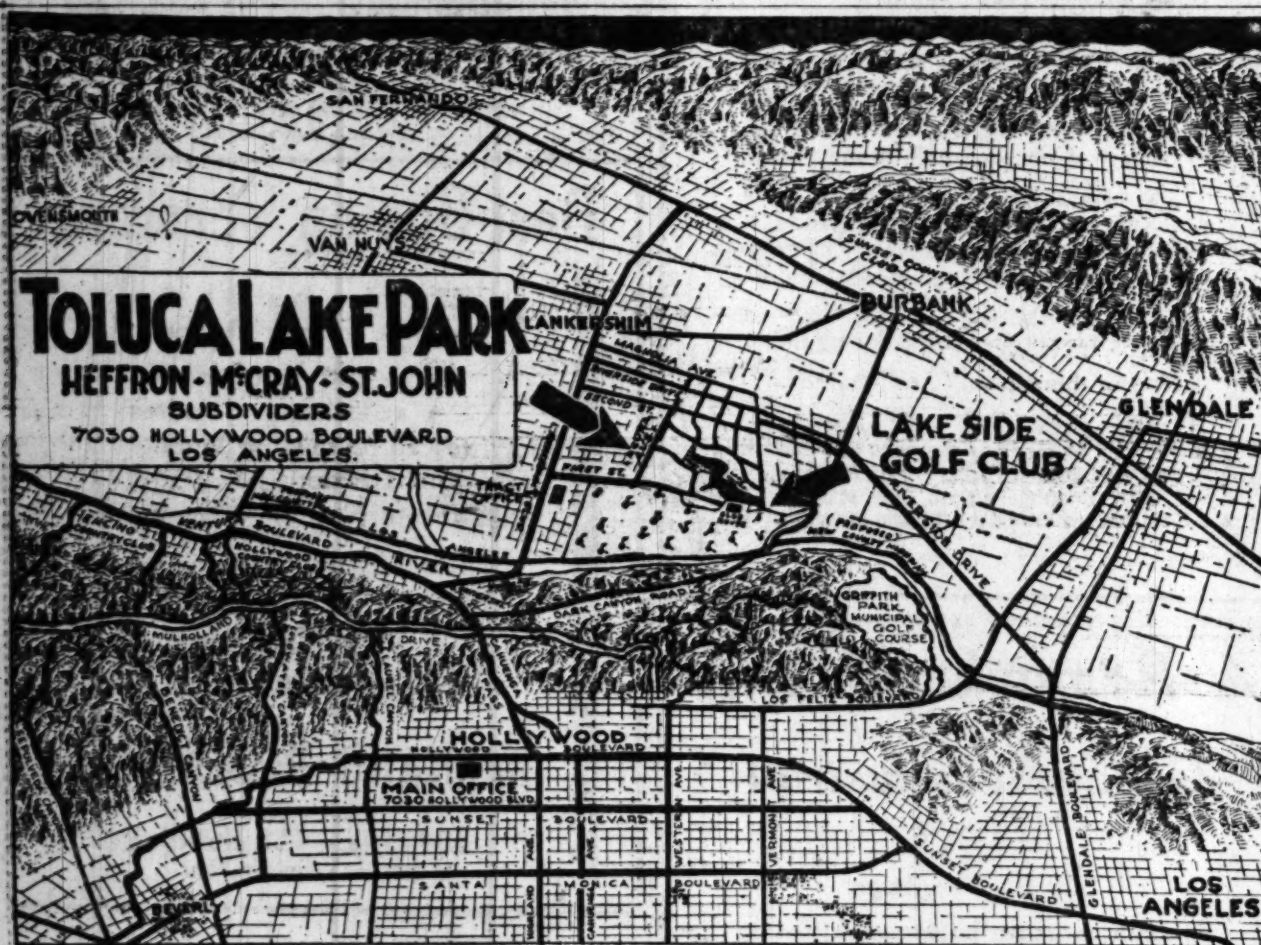
Send for de luxe edition of the booklet *The RIVIERA*.

JOHN A. VAUGHAN CORPORATION

1308 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills

Phones 559-803

Santa Monica 2400



Huge Sales Volume Spells Investment Values at Toluca Lake Park

Tremendous success in lot sales at Toluca Lake Park has demonstrated its desirability as being an ideal home setting and investment proposition. \$395,000 worth of lots have been sold in less than six weeks.

Many purchasers have plans now prepared for homes to be built immediately. Advancing values are in order. You will do well to investigate this property at once.

Come prepared to enjoy yourself—a large community park is available for picnicking—a crystal clear lake with oak-lined shores provides a magnificent setting for a pleasant day's outing. Great, full-bearing walnut trees cover the entire tract and will provide considerable income for lot buyers.

The above map will direct you to the property. It is just about 10 minutes drive from Hollywood.

Heffron-McCray-St. John

7030 Hollywood Boulevard

GRanite 4411

Lot prices range from \$1100 up

Full City Improvements are being installed.

BRICK FEATURE IN NOVEL HOME

English Design Gives Rugged Appearance to House

Wide Latitude of Selection in Landscaping Detail

Twenty-three Hundred Cost of Small Dwelling

Here is another example of modern house architecture. English in design, this house has a rugged appearance with just the proper number of decorative details to relieve the bold simple lines. A few of the features that help to enhance the exterior appearance are the regular louvers, the large French windows opening out of the living room, and the gabled porch over the main entrance of the house. The floor plan is pleasing, having an unusual grouping of rooms. A short hallway off the living room leads to the bedrooms and bath, which are neatly in line. At the rear of the house is the kitchen, a model of convenience. Note the size, the number of built-in features and the large breakfast room. From the standpoint of livability this home could scarcely be improved upon in a house of its size. The walls are of brick, which gives comfort the year around as well as providing the kind of permanent beauty that improves with passing years. The roof may be of slate or shingle. The unusual plan of the house offers a wide latitude of choice to the landscaper. The house will be on a lot of average size. The complete cost of this house, \$2,300.

Builders' Q Answer

Southern California Chapter, American

[With the view of rendering assistance in the purpose of giving sound advice on building projects, The Times will be conducted as a weekly Q and A column. The Real Estate and Building Division of the Southern California Chapter of the American Building Congress will be the source of the answers. It is necessary to record a question and where it is to be answered. Recording of a building question is done at the office of the Recorder in the Court House and costs only one or two cents. This is not absolutely necessary, but the law gives the final contractor sixty days in which to file a mechanic's lien. Material men and laborers may, after notice of completion is recorded, if you are getting a building loan, the fact that you have recorded the contract establishes the name of the contractor, so that the loan company is willing to pay out the money thirty days after notice of completion has been recorded. Getting a release from the final contractor. If you do not and the contract then the money for sixty days in order to be sure nobody claiming to be an actual contractor will file a lien in the sixty days allowed by law.]

TECHNICAL TERMS DEFINED

Can you tell me what is meant by the term "acanthus" as applied to ornamentation in building?

The first of the two words is a conventionalized foliate sculpture and architecture on a plant which grows in the hands of the Mediterranean. It is most frequently in capitals, its introduction by the Greeks, its conventionalization has been modified to suit the style of the second word is applied to a pedestal placed on lower corners and apex of a pediment, of Greek and

This Plan Will

For this home were prepared for the Manufacturers' Association in the Downtown street, where sketches are on

Brick Construc

BUILDING OPPORTUNITY

corner can be obtained need not return for nine of 6.7%, not to speak of the increase in land value which

\$675,000

corporation on basis of MR. CLARK.

URERS, JOBBERS

close-in industrial or commercial. MR. RYALL, who has special in East Side property, has highly desirable locations to build to suit tenants active leases at reasonable

RUDDICK, Inc.
ESTATES AND INSURANCE
Vandike 1166

BRICK FEATURE IN NOVEL HOME

English Design Gives Rugged Appearance to House

Wide Latitude of Selection in Landscaping Detail


Twenty-three Hundred Cost of Small Dwelling

There is another example of modern house architecture. English in design, this house has a rugged appearance with just the proper number of decorative details to relieve the simple lines. A few of the features that help to enhance the exterior appearance are the large French windows opening out of the living room, and the gabled porch over the main entrance of the house. The floor plan is pleasing, having an unusual grouping of rooms, including the porch steps one entrance to the kitchen. To the left is the large living-room with wide fireplace. From the living room one proceeds to the main entrance, which opens on an emporium terrace on the left side of the house. A short hallway off from the dining-room leads to the bedrooms and bath, which are neatly in line. At the rear of the house is the kitchen, a model of convenience. Note the size, the number of built-in features and the large breakfast room.

There is the standpoint of livability. This house could scarcely be termed open in a house of its class. The walls are of brick, which is a comfort for the year around, as well as providing the kind of permanent beauty that improves with time. The roof may be of slate or shingle. The unusual plan of the house offers a wide latitude of choice in the matter of landscaping. The house will be a lot of average size.

The complete cost of this house, ready to move into, is \$7300. The brick required to build it cost \$449.50.

Design Awarded High Honors in Recent Competition



GOOD MATERIAL IS REQUIREMENT

Durability Advantage in Use of Clay Products

Today's Small Home Design Features Simplicity

Wins First Honors in Recent Local Competition

BY HAROLD O. SEXSMITH

An architect is always pleased when a client informs him that he desires to build a house of brick. Brick is one of the best building materials and compares favorably with all the fundamental requirements of good construction. So it is when a client announces brick as his first choice, the architect immediately classifies him among those who desire permanence and comfort along with beauty, rather than the most for the least money.

A house of brick has many advantages which are often lost when a choice of materials is being made. The first of these is its durability. No other material in the house will outlive brick. Next to the cost of brick over wood or stucco. Nothing has been said of the great beauty of the material when properly used, but it should be taken into account on an equal basis with the other items mentioned when one is investing several thousand dollars in a home.

PRIZE WINNER

All of these important elements have been carefully considered in today's plan which is the first of several brick houses which will be shown by The Times. This design is the first prize winner in a recent competition among local architects. Its estimated cost is about \$7500 and is planned to meet admirably all the requirements of a family where two bedrooms are necessary.

All small houses should be designed with great simplicity. It requires much larger wall space than are available in the average small house facade, to "hold down" more than one or two decorative motives such as door or window details or any of the multitude of projecting features common to domestic architecture. The designer of this house has recognized this fact and has achieved a result which is both very simple material. There is a restful dignity and refinement about the ensemble which only comes from the sympathetic hand of a skillful artist. The drawing gives only a meager suggestion of the interesting wall textures and colors possible with the use of tapestry brick and colored mortar joints.

IS ARCHITECTURAL

The plan although compact is "architectural" in its effect, developing axes and vistas into the garden which are often possible in much larger schemes. Standing in the entrance hall one could look through French doors in the garden side of the living room and out along a flower-bordered lawn and pool to a sheltered pergola seat and end of the garden. The small covered porch on the driveway gives easy and sheltered access to the family five when the head of the house starts off to market on rainy days. The kitchen and service are well secluded and make possible the proper development of the garden side of the house for use as an outdoor living room. The man who builds a house in California without taking this last feature into account misses one of the most enjoyable elements of Southern-California life.

In to Stay

Mrs. Hill—I hear that the copper mine Mr. Blank is interested in has fortune in it.

Mr. Hill—I know it has, I've put mine in it.—[Exchange.]

Not Industry Alone

Another lesson we learn from the bee is how easy it is to get stung.—[Boston Transcript.]

MECHANICAL CLOCKS

Mechanical clocks were used in England in the twelfth century, but dials were not used until 200 years later.

CONCESSIONS OBTAINABLE

(EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH)

NEW YORK, June 7.—Chemical buyers are having little difficulty securing concessions from suppliers, especially resellers and importers. General apathy on the part of consumers of both drugs and chemicals for some time past, finds sellers ready to shade prices to get any available business. The readiness of the weaker element in the market to cut prices on sight of firm business, has brought about a pronounced uncertainty in all values.

Builders' Questions Answered

The Southern California Chapter, Associated General Contractors of America

With the view of rendering assistance to prospective builders and the purpose of giving sound advice on problems arising in connection with building projects, The Times has instituted this department, which will be conducted as a weekly feature. All questions should be addressed to the Real Estate and Building Department, Los Angeles Times.

RECORDING A CONTRACT

Q: Will you please tell me if it is necessary to record a contract and where it is?

A: Recording of a building contract is done at the office of the County Recorder in the County of Los Angeles and costs only one or two dollars. This is not absolutely necessary, but the law gives the material contractor sixty days in which to file a mechanic's lien, and after that time the owner may have to pay out of his pocket the cost of the lien. It is a building loan, the fact that the contractor has recorded the contract establishes the name of the contractor, so that the loan company is willing to pay out the money. If you do not record the contract, then the loan company may hold the money for sixty days in order to be sure the contractor is claiming to be an authorized contractor will file a lien within the sixty days allowed by the law.

TERMS DEFINED

Q: Can you tell me what is meant by terms "mechanic's lien" and "building loan"?

A: The first of the two words is a conventionalized folio, and the second is a conventionalized folio. The first word is applied to a lien on a plant which grows in the hands of the Mediterranean. It is most frequently in capital, and is conventionalized by the second word. The second word is applied to a lien on a plant which grows in the hands of the Mediterranean. It is most frequently in capital, and is conventionalized by the second word.

THE PROPER TIME TO BUILD

Q: I am planning to build a small apartment-house and flat building and desire to know if you would advise me to proceed at this time. Many persons have cautioned me to wait six months or a year when, they claim, the cost of labor and materials will be much lower. I would like to be advised correctly as to the true conditions in the building industry at the present time.

A: This is a question which involves a great deal of speculation and is open to a wide difference of opinion. It is generally conceded in the building industry that over a long period of time there will be a further decline in material prices, but in view of the recent decline it is not likely that six months or a year will bring about such a condition. Material prices are so interwoven with other conditions over the country that no one can forecast with any accuracy in what manner they will fluctuate six months or a year from now. Then, too, consider the fact that Los Angeles occupies a unique position among other metropolises in that the local conditions as regards material and labor costs might be entirely different from that prevailing in many other cities. One certain fact remains that this city will continue its building program, irrespective of construction costs, in accordance with the natural increase in population.

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This Plan Will Attract Prospective Home Builder



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You Cannot Dodge These FACTS

A card in the window of a big Los Angeles bank says, in effect:

"The Safest Investment on Earth—Is Earth"

You could want no better proof of what big, broad-minded and successful business men think about buying real estate TODAY.

Go inside that bank and ask any of the officers about buying a piece of property and he will undoubtedly tell you, "You can make no better investment today than in a lot in a desirable district at original price between Los Angeles and the West Beaches."

That is one of the reasons why this year to date WESTWOOD sales have broken all records!

Hundreds of Los Angeles families are independent today because of the start they got through investing a regular amount of money each month in a Janss Investment Company development. Others who had nothing but their income when they started paying on a lot are now Owning Their Own Home. They are saving more money than they ever did before because now they have no rent to pay AND AT THE SAME TIME THEY ARE BUILDING UP A GOOD RESERVE FUND through the increase in the value of their property.

All Sales Records Smashed!

Up to and including May of this year the Janss Investment Company sales are OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS BIGGER than for the same period last year. Buyers are flocking to Westwood this year faster than ever before. And the reason, as experts see it, is that WESTWOOD is offering its GREATEST VALUE.

COUNTRY CLUB UNIT

FIRST PORTION NOW SELLING

"The choicest property ever offered from the standpoint of Location, Elevation, Environment and Price," say many who have compared it. Directly adjoining the Los Angeles Country Club property, with a view which sweeps over Beverly Hills, Hollywood, Los Angeles and the Ocean, it combines residential value with big investment possibilities. SEE FOR YOURSELF TODAY!

This Is the Way

Drive out Wilshire, Santa Monica or Pico Boulevard direct to Westwood. By car take Santa Monica car via 16th Street at Hill Street Station.

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470 Burton Way at Beverly Drive
Phone 559-971

Wilshire District Branch Office
557 So. Western
Phone 56319

Santa Monica Branch Office
1327 Third St. Santa Monica
Phone S. M. 24620

Land and
Wew's State Bldg
Phone
Los Angeles ME trop 4300

ing paving here. It is the intention of the association to form a street-paving district, this district to be bounded on the west by the Beach Boulevard and on the east by the intersection of the street. It includes the paving of all these streets running east and west, and the paving of Saville street from Florence avenue to the intersection of Walnut Park and South Gate, which is just north of Santa Ana street. In South Gate, Los Angeles county has recently been incorporated, and the wider Florence avenue on the south side of the county boundary line this section of that avenue be-

ing in the county and Walnut Park. It is the intention to make the avenue fifty feet wide on the county side, and if Huntington Park property owners are willing to give up that section of the street in Huntington Park a width of fifty feet, the thoroughfare will be a 100-foot wide boulevard.

CHEMICAL DISTILLERY UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Construction of a distillery for the manufacture of chemicals at the plant of the California Cyanide Company in Cudahy, was announced yesterday by H. W. Toomey, manager of the industrial department of the Union Iron Works of Los Angeles. The still will be of steel, 160 feet in length, 16x20 feet and 52 feet in height. Equipment for the structure will be of steel. The boiler and the still manufactured by the Pacific Copper and Brass Company and the Western Pipe and

Steel Company. The total cost of the equipment and structures will be approximately \$25,000.

He Didn't Propose

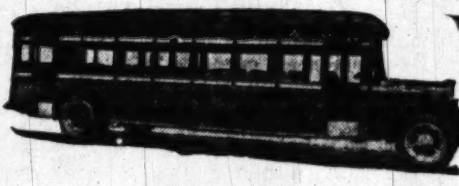
"What will your father settle on the man who marries you?" "All the rest of the family, probably."—Boston Transcript.

Bringing Him to Time

"Jim's wife conducts their house on up-to-date business methods." "Right?" "Of course." "What do you mean?" "She has installed a time clock in the entry and he has to put in the time he goes out nights when he gets back." [Boston Transcript.]

Way.
30 p. m. Get off

...the new issue, as author-
...the membership.
...one of the new sub-
...is preparing unique f-
...the pleasure of reside-
...community. The natu-
...will be preserved in
...ment plans and a park
...ground as a playground, w-
...swimming, wading pools (



Although these unduplicatable sites are large and roomy, their prices are very moderate and the

June, as with new church, theater, hotel, telephone building and business blocks and a number of homes planned, it is expected the summer activity is just starting.

The British government will subsidize one commercial air transportation concern \$5,000,000 in the next ten years.

Three Sister Communities Complete Development Program Typical of Southland

CULVER CITY IS TOWN OF FAME

From Barley Field to Busy Community is History

Largest Motion-Picture Plant Within Its Boundaries

Area to Get Large Store and Business Structures

BY HELEN STARR

A story of Culver City is a record of the dreams and achievement of its founder, Harry H. Culver. In 1912 the present site of Culver City was a great barley field. After seeing service in the Spanish American War and in the Philippines, Harry Culver became a special agent of the Treasury Department. This was followed by a few years of experience in the real estate business in Omaha.

In 1910 Mr. Culver came to California and sold acreage. Looking about Los Angeles for an available tract for a townsite, he was attracted to a large barley field which was midway between the city and the ocean. He realized that there would always be much travel between the city and the sea and that Los Angeles was bound to grow westward as its population increased.

Mr. Culver's plans for putting over unbelievable business deals was made at that time when he induced three owners of enormous acreage to sell him their property, not for cash, but for the money which would come after Mr. Culver had sold to individual lot owners. Mr. Culver's individual advertising ideas and his ability as a salesman were his only assets in making good his promises, for he stated that he had a very small bank account at that time.

Subsequent miracles in finance made it possible within a few months to put in \$50,000 in civic improvements and in 1914 business blocks began to appear in Culver City. Seven miles of sidewalks and curbs were put in, macadamized streets added and 1200 ornamental trees planted. Gas, water and electricity were secured and an electric lighting system installed on the main avenues.

In 1922 Culver City had \$1,500,000 in building permits. The Culver Company itself is erecting the largest office building in the town which is six stories in height and cost a half million dollars. The company will occupy the first two floors and the upper floors will comprise the new Hotel Hunt. The new Washington Hotel, which has thirty rooms cost \$100,000 and was erected during the last year.

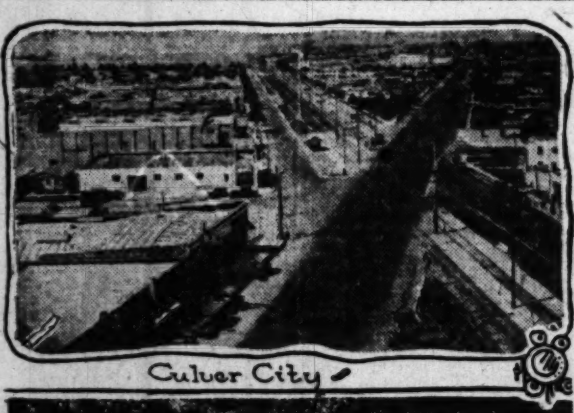
A new theater, the Miralta, has been open one month. The beautiful playhouse cost \$50,000 and seats 1100 persons. The Paramount Laundry is erecting a new building at a cost of \$200,000, including equipment. This laundry will open in June and will employ 100 persons. The Lions Club is raising money for a large clubhouse which will be the finest of its kind in the West. The Western Club of Culver City also is to build its own clubhouse.

Culver City business men are particularly pleased over the recent merger of the Goldwyn-Metro-Mayer studios. This means that the Metro studios will soon move to Culver City as well as the Mayer companies, the whole being the largest motion-picture plant in the world. It is estimated that eighteen or more companies will soon be producing pictures at the studio. The Thomas H. Ince studio has in the last year purchased a Hollywood picture plant in the city of \$250,000 and this is being moved to Culver City. The Hal Roach studios are constantly adding new stages and equipment. The Cash-Darrell studios were added to Culver City last year.

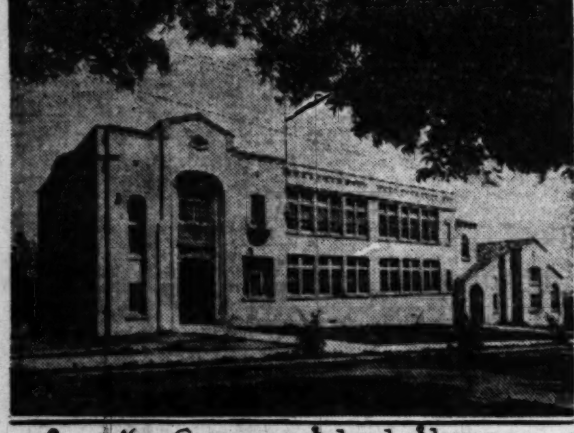
MILITARY ACADEMY
The Pacific Military School's plant was built at Culver City last year at a cost of \$150,000. The imposing buildings of Dr. Porter's Military Sanatorium were erected on a slightly hill just on the outskirts of this town. The Western Store Company moved its plant from San Francisco to Culver City last year. The new Green Mill Cafe was erected at a cost of \$50,000. Mr. Culver's energy last year was directed toward the improvement of Washington Boulevard. He organized the Greater Washington Boulevard Association and brought about the widening and paving of this fine thoroughfare. Free buses, on a twenty-minute schedule, are now operated by the business men of Culver City and Washington to the yellow car line terminal so that Culver City residents can have local service to the city.

The Culver City Chamber of Commerce is now actively engaged in trying to have Putnam Boulevard extended and paved from Hollywood through Culver City on Del Rey. The Pasadena Chamber of Commerce is also working on the project and the studios are actively interested in the completion of this street because there is considerable travel. Hollywood to Culver City each day. The parking strips along the Pacific Electric tracks in Culver City are soon to be ornamented with flowers.

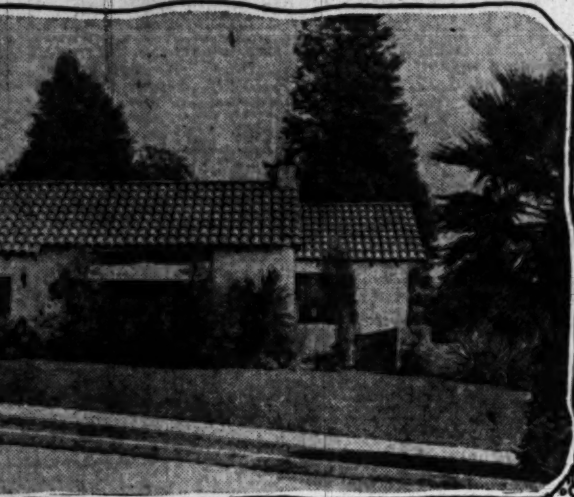
Fifty subdivisions have been



Culver City



New Grammar School, Sherman



Beautiful Home at Sherman

INDUSTRIES ARE WELCOMED

Inglewood Passes Resolution at Representative Meeting; A. G. Arnoll Is Speaker

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE
INGLEWOOD, June 7.—Following the declaration in resolution form, unanimously passed at a meeting attended by more than 500 representative Inglewood men and women, that the city is in favor of welcoming industrial enterprises of all kinds, the movement to obtain new manufacturing plants for this community has taken on renewed impetus.

The meeting, an open forum gathering of the Chamber of Commerce, was addressed by A. G. Arnoll, manager of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, who told of the great opportunities for the cotton and wool industries in Southern California, both as to economy in shorter hauls and in a constantly growing market close at hand.

Proof that Inglewood is already an advantageous manufacturing center was given by W. G. Brown, president of the First National Bank and chairman of the local chamber's industrial committee. He read a review of the present industrial situation here, which showed a monthly payroll of \$200,000.

Mayor C. M. Miller, who seconded the resolution inviting industries to Inglewood, emphasized the zoning being done by the City Planning Commission, with the aid of G. Gordon Whitnall, which will protect industrial zones from encroachment. The resolution was introduced by Raymond Condee, chairman of the Inglewood contact committee, made up of the heads of fifty civic organizations.

BARREL PLANT RUSHED
Huntington Park to Have New Industry For North Side
LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE
HUNTINGTON PARK, June 7.—Another new industry is soon to be added to the north side of the city as the Western Coopers Company of Los Angeles is just completing a \$50,000 factory and an office building. The structure is constructed of brick, with plenty of windows. The company at present has a plant on Bay street in Los Angeles. Operation of the plant is expected to start the latter part of this month or early in July. Barrels will be employed.

FRUIT PACKERS WILL BUILD DINUBA PLANT

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE
DINUBA, June 7.—A new packinghouse is to be constructed immediately by the Associated Fruit Company on the Southern Pacific reservation here. The building will be 40x120 feet and will cost about \$6000. The Associated Fruit Company specializes in f.o.b. sales and its new affiliated company, the Mutual F.O.B. Auction Company, will make its service to the growers thoroughly modern.

PROPERTY IS SOLD
The J. W. Lewis Company has sold the property at 400-411 Mateo street for the Simmons and Willet estates to Sylvester L. Weaver. The property is unimproved and was purchased by Mr. Weaver as an investment. It has a frontage of eighty feet on Mateo street and a depth of 140 feet to an alley. C. A. Kurlander of the Lewis company handled all negotiations of the sale.

WEST HOLLYWOOD EXPANDS

Beauty of Surrounding Territory Attracts Celebrities of Cinema Land to Live There

West Hollywood, only two years ago, was a region of farm lands, unprofitable swamps and rugged hillsides which, in this short time have been subdivided and improved with paved streets, concrete sidewalks, gas, electricity and water connections. Swamps have been recreated into beautiful residence districts, the hillsides have been terraced and landscaped to beautify adjacent mansions and cabbage patches have been transformed into a veritable Spanish exposition, the existence of this charming type of architecture being in highest favor. West Hollywood is typically a region of homes.

It is estimated that some 2000 homes were erected in the West Hollywood section last year. The beauty of the hills has attracted many artistic folk, including the residences of Nazimova, Leatrice Joy, Anna Q. Nilsson, Milton Sills, Virginia Valli, William Desmond, Tom Santschi, Lon Chaney, Mrs. Wallace Reid, William S. Hart, Viola Dana, Cullen Landis, Barbara Bedford, Neal Hart and Edith Roberts which are to be found in this vicinity. This section of the city is free from fog, which is proved by the presence of avocado groves and poinsettia fields.

An unusual amount of building activity is noted in the West Hollywood section, west of La Brea in the last year. The new West Hollywood High School, now being erected, is the largest individual project and will cost \$250,000. There will be a new grammar school in this section and a new public library at Gardner Junction. A new theater costing \$50,000 and seating 1400 is being erected at Santa Monica Boulevard and Crescent Heights Boulevard. A large community church will soon be built at the corner of Fairfax and Hollywood Boulevard and a new Presbyterian Church and new Christian Science Church were built last year at Gardner Junction.

Six hundred front feet of property on Santa Monica Boulevard is now under construction with new offices and store buildings of various sorts. The new West Hollywood National Bank Building will cost \$60,000 and a new \$40,000 store building adjoins this block. The Security Trust and Savings Bank is erecting a new building on the southwest corner of Fairfax and Melrose avenues. Stores and apartments costing \$25,000 will be built near this bank and eight new store buildings are under construction on Melrose. Two new blocks of six stores each are building on the south side of Santa Monica Boulevard. A new market was built at Fairfax avenue in the last year.

The population of the West Hollywood section is now estimated at 40,000. The local Chamber of Commerce is trying to have the Sunset-avenue bus lines extended through to Beverly Hills and also have another line travel on Melrose to Beverly. The West Hollywood, Sherman and Culver City residents are actively protesting the proposed rise in telephone rates for these communities.

PRODUCTION CHIEF MOVES

L. G. Muller, founder of the National Sales Managers' Association of Chicago, formerly manager for H. P. Oates & Co., is now production manager for Carl F. Schader and A. F. Webster. Mr. Muller will devote his efforts in bringing new industries from the Middle West to Los Angeles.

First woman Mayor in this country was Miss Ella Wilson, who was elected in Hunnewell, Kan., in 1911.



New Business Block, Culver City



Ince Studio, Culver City

MANY BUILDINGS UNDER WAY BY MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS HERE

The Southern California Chapter, Associated General Contractors of America, announces activities of some of its members for the last week.

C. T. McGraw & Sons, Long Beach, started upon the new Ebeli building at Third and Broadway streets, Long Beach. This structure, which was designed by the contracting firm, will be of a very elaborate character and cost approximately \$150,000. It will cover a ground area of 20,600 square feet and contain 120,000 cubic feet of concrete. A type of construction, in addition to a spacious lobby, a large dining room, club lounges and reception quarters, it will contain a commodious auditorium with a stage 62 by 30 feet. Four to six months will be required to complete the building.

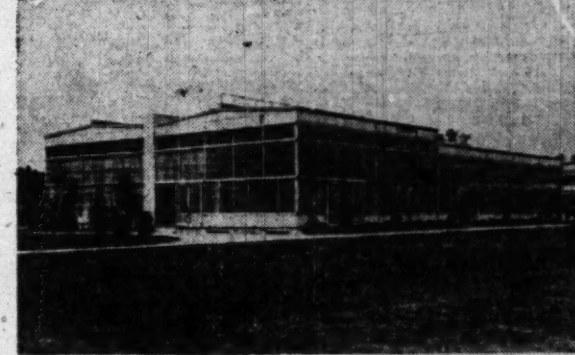
C. T. McGraw & Sons also have the contract at about \$20,000 to build a concrete underground structure for the Boys' Shop Building, which will be erected at Broadway and Locust avenue, Long Beach. The building will be approximately 125,000 square feet.

May & Greenwood were awarded the contract to erect a two-story class apartment and store building at the corner of Main and Second streets for Joseph Trudeau. The structure was designed by a local architect and will contain 120 units on the first floor and five apartments on the second floor. Five frame and stucco bungalows of 12,012 square yards, on Macdonald street, the contract price for the work is \$14,900.

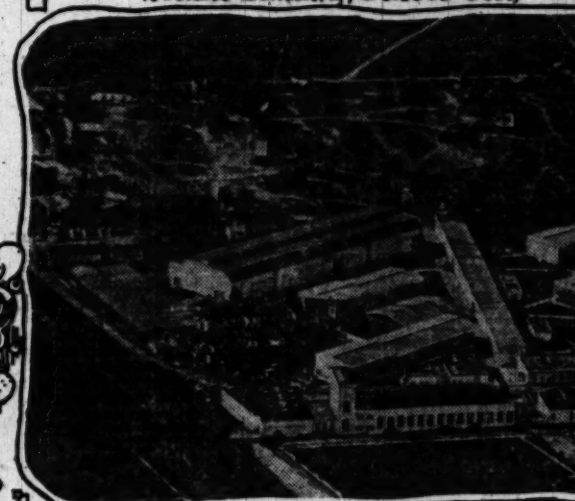
The Griffith Company, public works engineers, have the contract awarded by the Board of Public Works for the improvement of Forty-first Drive between Figueroa and Hoover streets for a cost of approximately \$10,937.50. The contract involves the laying of 50,155 square feet of paving. William L. Madigan, also a public works contractor, received an award last week from the Board of Public Works for improving Fifty-fifth Place, between Menlo avenue and a point 237 feet west of the latter thoroughfare. The work will be started at once and done at a cost of \$24,555.50.



West Hollywood Homes



Studio Building, Culver City



Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio, Culver City

INSURANCE THRIVING FRAME OF PRODUCTS WAREHOUSE FINISHED

BURTON & CO. REPORT HUGE INCREASE IN BUSINESS
Reflecting the recent rapid industrial growth of Los Angeles, J. A. Negley, manager of the insurance department of Burton & Co., Wilshire realty firm, announced yesterday that the volume of business handled during May was two and a half times larger than in any month since the department was organized more than a year ago. The May total represents a \$1,000,000-a-year basis, according to Mr. Negley, and is compared to a large degree of insurance upon manufacturing concerns in Los Angeles, which is the largest brick office building. It is said that seventy-five persons will be employed.

HUNTINGTON PARK STEEL WORKS WILL EMPLOY SEVENTY-FIVE
HUNTINGTON PARK, June 7. Work is progressing rapidly on the United States Steel Products Company's warehouse which is being erected just northwest of Huntington Park at an expenditure of \$500,000. There are to be five sections, and the steel work on these sections has been finished. Corrugated steel will be used for the roof and siding.

The company recently finished its large brick office building. It is said that seventy-five persons will be employed.

SCHOOL BUILDING

Though outside the city of Los Angeles, the new school building for the Los Angeles school district is being erected on a site near the city limits.

The building is to be a two-story structure and will cost approximately \$100,000.

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SHERMAN SEES GROWTH AREAS

Future Development of Area Predicted by Experts

Each Year Shows Expansion in Every Activity

Building Program Under Way for Small Area

Sherman is one of the most more independent communities clustering close to Los Angeles. The town, situated midway between Hollywood and Beverly Hills, is distinguished by its beautiful architecture and its magnificent residential character. Within the last few years, a report in part is as follows:

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
1921 1922 1923
Population 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000
Automobiles 10,000 10,000 10,000
Gasoline 10,000 10,000 10,000
Tires 10,000 10,000 10,000
Lubricants 10,000 10,000 10,000
Auto parts 10,000 10,000 10,000
Auto accessories 10,000 10,000 10,000
Auto repairs 10,000 10,000 10,000
Auto insurance 10,000 10,000 10,000
Auto financing 10,000 10,000 10,000
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Auto rental 10,000 10,000 10,000
Auto storage 10,000 10,000 10,000
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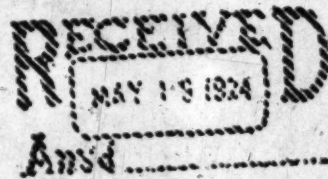
"Palos Verdes

is an object lesson for the whole country"
—says National Conference on City Planning

GEORGE B. FORD, President

FLAVEL SHURTLEFF, Secretary

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITY PLANNING
130 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK CITY



May 15, 1924.

General Manager,
Palos Verdes,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir:-

I am exceedingly sorry that I did not have a chance to see you before I left Los Angeles and tell you in person how much I appreciated the opportunity of visiting your unique undertaking at Palos Verdes.

Every member of the National City Planning Conference with whom I talked was most enthusiastic about Palos Verdes. They all seemed to feel that it marked a new departure in town building - that it is just the sort of place that they would like to live in themselves.

It was obvious at a glance, that it is unique among possible sites anywhere in the Los Angeles district and it was also obvious to the trained city planner that you are making the most out of a difficult problem; that is, adapting ocean and hillside sites to an attractive and even intimate development.

In this well worth while undertaking we believe you are succeeding in a remarkable degree.

We were also particularly struck with the amount of open space which you are preserving for common use and we are glad to know that you are finding it economically profitable to leave so much common open space as it will serve as a splendid example to us in trying to do likewise in other cities.

We were particularly impressed with your art jury, with its ample endowment. Our experience tells us that yours is the first subdivision where the best architectural and landscape talent has been placed permanently in absolute control of the quality and character of every detail of the development.

Palos Verdes is an object lesson for the whole country and I assure you we warmly appreciate the opportunity you gave us of studying it.

Very truly yours,

Geo B. Ford

GFB/SR

So have over 3000
others - who have
bought Homesites!

A "Success" of
now over
Ten Million Dollars

One acre in
every four - for
Parks etc.

A new Residential
City - where Beauty
wins over
Commercialism

So well adapted that
60% of all Lots have
an unobstructed
Ocean view

"Us" meaning the
National Conference
on City Planning

C.H. Cheney - Jay Lamm
Myron Hunt - D.C. Allen
and Robt. D. Farnham
all leaders in the
profession

Same opportunity
yours! -
Private Autos leave
Lane Mortgage Bldg.
Daily - 9:30 A.M.
Phone for a reservation

PALOS VERDES ESTATES
549 Lane Mortgage Bldg., Los Angeles T-1

SEND me booklet and full information
regarding Palos Verdes - the New City

Name _____
Address _____

Mail This
Coupon
Today!

PALOS VERDES

The New City - where Home Estates cost but \$2000 and up

GENERAL SALES OFFICE:
5TH FLOOR LANE MORTGAGE BLDG.,
8TH AND SPRING STS.
HENRY CLARKE, Director of Sales
BANK OF AMERICA, Trustee
Telephone VAndino 2421

REDONDO
Howard H. Towle
Lobby Redondo Hotel
Phone 5999

LONG BEACH
Howard H. Towle
22 American Ave.
Phone 611249

PALOS VERDES
Office near entrance
Malaga Cove District

TORRANCE
Gibson, Hanson & Page
Phone 146

POMONA
Tolson Company
245 N. Garry St.

SAN PEDRO
Howard H. Towle
Seaside Hotel Bldg.
405 7th St.
Phone 102129

BEST ROAD
Drive to Redondo. Follow Redondo Esplanade to end. Road leads directly to Palos Verdes. Direct tickets via Pacific Electric at all P. E. Railway offices.

What You

WHEREVER YOU

Vol. XLIII

WANT-AD INDEX

PART V-A

REAL ESTATE, FINANCE

INVESTMENT HEADINGS

WANTED-For Sale

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Los Angeles Sunday Times

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1924.

Part V-a: 10 Pages.

ON 'CHANGE'

REAL ESTATE WANT ADS

What You Want.

WANT-AD INDEX

PART V-a.

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4154 SO. WITTEN
POOP CAME, BOY
100th St. West of
100th St. 2nd
Dover, Just North of
4154.

\$7500 - 3 ROOM
bored, floor, the
in the
Protestant
St. Vincent

\$7000 - 3 ROOM
building, the
drive, 2nd
22500

DANDY 4-yr.
dressed
and shiny
with
most

A REAL BARGAIN
\$2075.
2000 sq. ft. 4 car
the East, 1920
on Sunday, 1920

\$3000
\$3000 under
shoes, all new

[illegible]

NEW 5 ROOM, modern
completely furnished
low. Call 501-101 to view
URGENT: 2 BDR., 1 1/2 BA.
newly furnished, 1st flr.
extra. \$450. Call 501-101
5410 Vermont Avenue
APRIL 28
SOUTHERN
intermediate furnished. \$400
also see 1-688 501-101
BEAUTIFUL young woman
with 2 children, 10 & 12 yrs.
negotiable. Rent \$400. Call
501-101
OWNER must sell house at
bargain to General Home
Bldg. 1111 1/2
5125 MITCHELL ST.
NEW 5 ROOM, heat, bath, 1
Stove, Turkey bath, built in
dishwasher, 1st flr. \$400.
2140 SECOND MAIN ST.
4 ROOMS, 2 bathroom, to rent
\$400. Call 501-101
5064 SO. VERMONT
A GRAP
4 ROOM, 1 1/2 BA.
Pine, Maple, & H.

[illegible]

Owner & Builder
NEW 5 room house
real
called 1242 W. 4th
Owner, THEODORE
STEVCO, 1 room
house, 12th and
gate. OWNER
BY OWNER, no house
for sale. Call
Dr. and 2nd St. for
this
Beautiful
12th and
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WILL sell my house
3 bedrooms
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LARGE 5 room
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Call
4 ROOMS
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CONFIDENTIAL - [REDACTED]

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BY NORMAN WALKER
(EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH)
EL PASO (Tex.) June 7.—As the gateway to Mexico, El Paso is fighting with her back to the wall. Because of revolutionary and economic conditions, this, the largest port on the Mexican border, is losing her valuable commerce with Mexico slipping away to Laredo, Nogales and Eagle Pass. Superfluous service through the port of Laredo has diverted much of the traffic to that city which rightfully belonged to El Paso.

Passenger traffic also has been diverted through Laredo because of the better Pullman equipment which is carried out of El Paso direct to Mexico City via Laredo. Nogales, Ariz., on the west, is a growing, bustling, enterprising Southwestern town which is a part of the business of Mexico and is getting it.

EL PASO NOT ASLEEP
El Paso business men are not asleep to this situation and El Paso will not surrender her supremacy as the principal Mexican border port without a struggle. The El Paso spirit, which was allowed to starve for lack of nutrition, has been revived by the recent failure of the second largest bank to run on another. Bankers who have been bitter enemies in business came to the rescue of these banks and the city and Southwest has been an example of civic cooperation as San Francisco showed after her fire.

WAR WRECKS PLANE
Then the revolution came in 1911. Most of the fighting was to the north. The Mexican Central Railroad was torn up almost continuously from one end to the other and El Paso's trunk line to the interior was cut. The Northwestern Railroad, running from the border to Western Texas, with a projected route to the Gulf of Mexico, was badly crippled by bridge burners and wreckers that it is now in the hands of a receiver and Dr. Francis Pearson's scheme to build an industrial empire in Northern Mexico sank with him at Laredo.

El Paso learned a valuable lesson during the revolutionary period in Mexico. Up to that time the city depended largely on Mexico for its trade. With the outbreak of the revolution, this was cut off and El Paso's business in Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas, even invading the territory for trade, was a liability to an army of 70,000 men expected to be introduced into the valley.

El Paso has just got her legs under her Mexican trade and is now producing valleys and services.

Sues Circus on Charge of Lack of Sanitation
Traveling in a circus train, a car is not such a carefree affair. It has been pointed out yesterday by the city health department that the circus, which arrived here yesterday, is not such a carefree affair.

According to the health department, the circus is not such a carefree affair. It has been pointed out yesterday by the city health department that the circus, which arrived here yesterday, is not such a carefree affair.

FIRING SQUAD DEAD
NOT "A RISK OF LIFE"

FRENCH WIDOW LOSES
FOR INSURANCE

PARIS, June 7.—A court case has just been decided in which a widow of a soldier who died in the war has lost her insurance money.

At the end of the war, the widow was given a pension. She was told that if she died, her pension would be paid to her heirs.

But when she died, the pension was not paid to her heirs. The court has now decided that the pension should be paid to her heirs.

DEAD
The body of a man was found in the street yesterday. The police are trying to identify him.

The body of a man was found in the street yesterday. The police are trying to identify him.



WANTED—COMMON SENSE AMONG MOTOR DRIVERS TO REDUCE ACCIDENTS

In the Lee of Calico Mountains, Where a Mining Boom Attracted Thousands in the Early Eighties

ANGELENOS ARE BIG OFFENDERS
More Accidents Here Than in Any Other City

Head is Paid to the Driving Rules

Signals Utterly Ignored by Many Pilots

CLARENCE R. SETHEN,
Los Angeles Traffic Commissioner

If the number of traffic accidents in Los Angeles is to be reduced, motorists must apply common sense in their driving.

With the increasing congestion on the streets, the necessity for careful observance of the traffic ordinances becomes imperative.

These ordinances are all designed with a view of protecting the motorist and pedestrian, and if everyone obeys them, Los Angeles will be at the bottom of the list of cities instead of the top, as it is now.

There are only a few things that cause the majority of accidents in our streets. Among the principal ones are:

PRINCIPAL OFFENSES
The motorist who will not obey the law, but is continually cutting in and out between lanes in order to save a few seconds. He is largely responsible for a great percentage of the collisions.

Turning on the right is another offense which is constantly violated.

In the matter of making left and right-hand turns, motorists in Los Angeles do not comply with the State law by turning in the proper line of travel.

Those desiring to make left-hand turns are required, under the State law, to get into the inside line of traffic, while those making a right-hand turn are required to be nearest the curb.

This law also stipulates that anyone making a right-hand turn must be sure it can be made with safety before attempting it.

The proper making of arm signals is another necessity. Fifty per cent of the drivers ignore the arm signal law. Over 12 1/2 per cent of all accidents are direct results of arm signals not being used.

Therefore, every motorist should, above all things, use his signals properly.

Los Angeles has greatly lowered the number of accidents by crossing streets at intersections only.



At the Mouth of One of the Silver Mines

Calico in 1882

Calico in 1924

Once Famous Silver Region is Now Practically Deserted

John Lane, the King of Calico

Strata, Crunched by a Mighty Hand

Buzzard Rock

DUESENBERG IS VINDICATED

Pins Faith on Supercharger Idea, and Joe Boyer Hangs Up Record Four Miles Per Hour Faster

BY PAUL LOWRY

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Harry Miller's reign as king of the race-car builders has an hour in 1922.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Walter P. Chrysler Announces---

It is now time to state our positive conviction that the good Maxwell is the best four-cylinder car in America at anything like its price.

The high goal set up by the new organization more than three years ago has been reached. The last year's rapid development of sweeping improvements in riding, and driving, and all phases of performance, leave no doubt of that.

Unless you are abreast of what Maxwell has lately been doing — unless you know how far it has advanced — it will pay you to inform yourself before you buy a new car.

W.P. Chrysler
President and Chairman of the Board
Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation

UNION MOTORS, Inc.
Tenth and Flower
Phone TRinity 8054

BUYING STREAK SENSED

Change in Rock-Bottom Car Prices is Hinted at by the Auto Manufacturers

(EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH)

DETROIT (Mich.) June 5.—

While the status of the automotive industry continues spotty in the main, the advent of long-past sunshine has materially helped the situation the past two weeks and the expected buying streak is believed at hand.

Prospective purchasers are advised to take advantage of the prevailing conditions. Increases in the prices of two lines of standard makes promise adjustments of lists of a higher trend within the next month in the opinion of many manufacturers.

Some makers are loath to launch such a move, but they are confronted by a condition and not a theory.

Automobile prices are at rock bottom and the public gets more for its money today when it buys an automobile than when buying almost any other product.

President Harry M. Jewett of the Paige, Detroit Motor Car Company, points out:

"In the case of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company," said Mr. Jewett, "prices of its products are much lower than any time in history. Taking prices of the Paige cars in 1920 as an example, the Paige 6-42, which in size and weight was similar to the present Jewett, sold for several hundred dollars more than the selling price of the Jewett today."

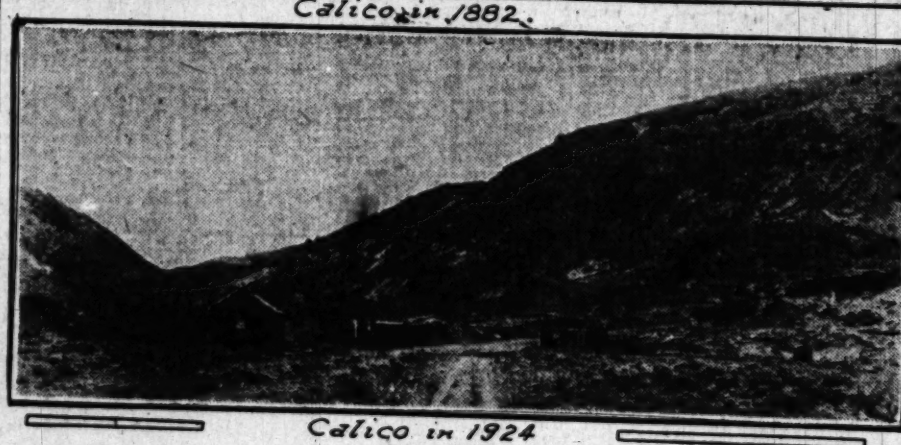
In 1922 the purchasing power of the automobile, using 1913 values as a base, was 11 cents. It is now 51.2 cents for a new car, 51.2 cents for a used car, 51.2 cents for a live stock and 73.5 cents for a farm crop.

Motor car manufacturers can raise prices and still give the public a good value for its money.

Mr. Jewett's views are corroborated by Edward S. Jordan, president of the Jordan Motor Car Company.

"Fifteen million owners of used cars are trying to sell them to the public," he said.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)



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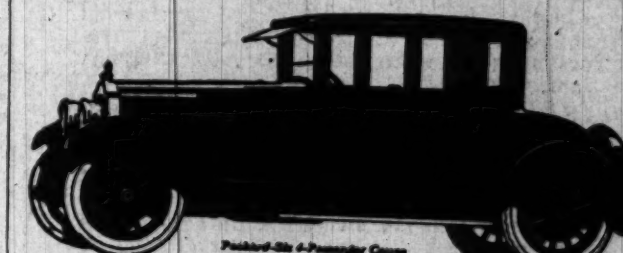
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(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)



PACKARD SIX

Packard has always been famed, all over the world, for progressive engineering. The fact that the very name "Packard" is a synonym for fineness in motor design and manufacture, indicates that the public realizes and values all that Packard stands for in better performance, freedom from mechanical annoyance, distinguished beauty, and high value.

Frank C. Anthony, Inc.

TENTH AND HOPE STREETS
Salesroom Open Evenings

Used Cars of Packard Quality

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

First Motor Cars of 1925 Design on Show This Week

EARLY DEBUT BY NEW CARS

Chandlers of 1925 Vintage Are Introduced

Four-Wheel Brakes, Balloon Tires Features

Same Motor and Transmission Are Retained

The introduction of the new 1925 Chandler to the motoring public of Los Angeles, which takes place this week at the establishment of the W. P. Hybert Company, Southern California Chandler distributors, marks the first announcement of new 1925 models by any manufacturer, and is bound to crowd the display rooms of this well-known establishment with motorists who are all anxious to view the latest Chandler developments.

"The 1925 Chandler," according to Herbert Hybert, "of which there are nine new models, represents the results of eighteen months' careful development on the part of the Chandler Motor Car Company. We are sure in saying that no other motor car is more clearly abreast of the times and none contains so many developments of such established merit."

BIG INCREASE
"Chandler popularity in Southern California has always been recognized. During 1923 Chandler sales increased 100 per cent over those of 1922, while during the first four months of 1924 Chandler sales have increased 50 per cent over those of 1923. To put it another way, Chandler sales during the first four months of 1924 have tripled those of 1922, proof positive of Chandler's ever-increasing popularity."

The wonderful sales increase during this period enjoyed by Chandler has been brought about largely by the famous Pike's Peak motor, announced only seventeen months ago. This famous power plant has mastered not only practically every difficult climb in the entire country, but it has likewise mastered the affections of thousands of motorists the world over, and today stands as the ultimate in engineering achievement. Likewise the traffic transmission, an exclusive Chandler feature, deserves credit for Chandler popularity. Already thousands of Chandler owners are familiar with the safer and more delightful driving made possible by this thoroughly perfected unit.

"Both the Pike's Peak motor and traffic transmission are features of the 1925 models, and in addition there are several other innovations that will bring Chandler popularity to even greater heights in public esteem than it has already attained."

BALLOONS, TOO
"Genuine superlatives balloon tires are offered as original equipment on all the 1925 models. Balloon tires, combined with Chandler's scientific spring suspension, provide a marvelous cushioned riding ease over every sort of road and condition of going."

"By the addition of four-wheel brakes as equipment on all models of the 1925 models at slight extra cost, the factor of safety which Chandler owners have heretofore enjoyed as a result of the traffic transmission, is likewise augmented. Chandler four-wheel

brakes are of Chandler design, and their ease of maintenance and simplicity make for uninterrupted service. Chandler is one of but few cars that offer either rear-wheel or four-wheel brakes, as the customer may prefer.

"Among the many other features of the new Chandler are a pressure chassis lubrication system, advanced force-feed motor lubrication, larger vacuum tank, handsome new instrument board, cylinders honed to flawless finish, latest and most advanced type of headlights, efficient cowling ventilation, and Fisher bodies of unusual beauty and luxury of appointments."

"Now that the motoring season in Southern California has really begun, and the motorist no longer has to wait until the end of summer to secure a new model, we anticipate a heavy demand for the 1925 Chandler. Arrangements have been made to handle a record crowd of visitors at our show rooms during the week, where the 1925 Chandler will be on display."

Use Motor as a Brake and Save Burning Bands

Probably no single piece of advice is preached so frequently to drivers as the necessity for using their motor as a brake in descending long hills. Nevertheless you cannot take a Sunday trip to the mountains without discovering the mountain air along the well-traveled grades to be decidedly flavored with the none-too-delightful odor of burning brake bands. It is the commonest sort of thing to see ears stopped at the water troughs along the Waterman Canyon switchbacks while their owners pour water on smoking wheels.

"People fail to stop and think how much energy the brakes must absorb when they depend upon them alone to hold them back on a long mountain grade," declares Clair R. Savage, sales manager for J. W. Leavitt & Co., Oldsmobile distributors. "No matter how efficient brakes may be, they are not intended to be used alone on such grades as are common in our California mountain driving."

"It is a pretty safe rule to use the same gear in descending a grade that is required to climb it. Where you had to go in low gear, for example, use low gear when you come down. It is sometimes necessary, however, to use low gear in descending where you can tell by the way the car handles what gear he should use."

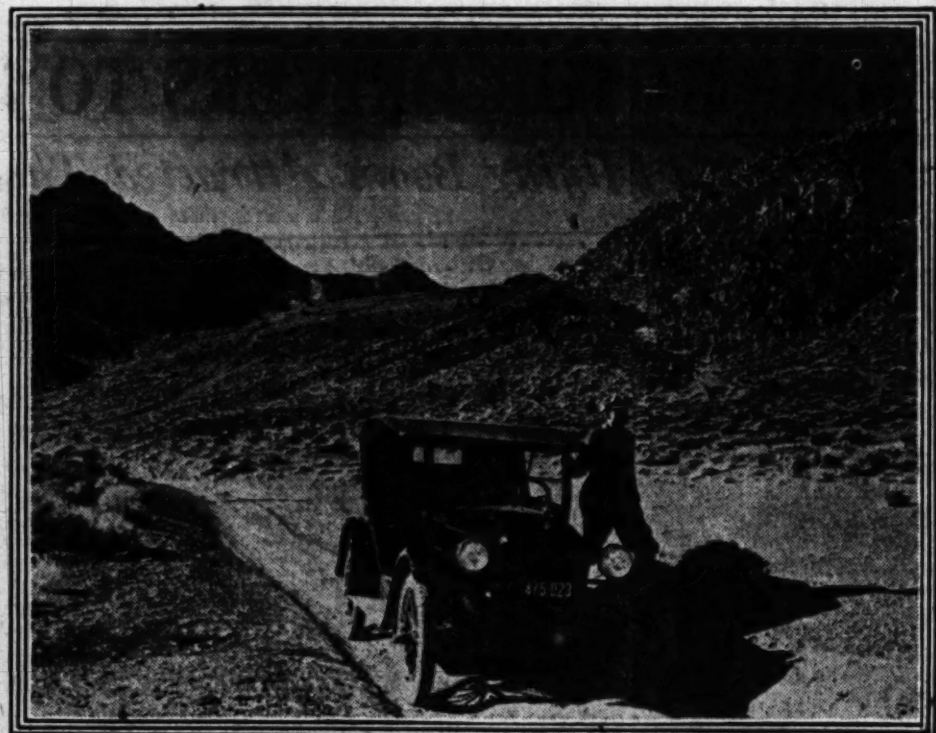
'KING' OF CALICO HOLDS THE FORT

(Continued from First Page)
office and general store building as a home. The "King" uses one of the old saloons across the street as a garage. The remainder of Calico's edifices have crumbled to ruins.

It was back in the early seventies that a government surveying party working on the Mojave desert near what is now Yermo noticed a group of brilliant hills rising from the flat expanse of sagebrush and sand. The surveyors named them the Calico Mountains.

According to Lane, silver in the Calico Mountains was discovered by the old prospector John McElroy and Lars Silver, in 1881. The boom that followed brought the town of Calico into being. There were no railroads then, and the ore had to be hauled over the desert by huge wagons to Ora

Along the Rugged Road to the High Sierra Country



There is an irresistible fascination about a trip over the Mojave Desert, through the Owens Valley and up into the snow-capped mountains in the Sierra range. Above we have an Oldsmobile in the "rattle-snake road" that winds its way to Bishop with Clair Savage adding to the scenery.

Grande, some forty miles away, where it was smelted. Then came the railroad. The Santa Fe built a narrow gauge road from Daguerre to Calico, and funny looking locomotives pulled the ore cars right up to the mouth of the main mines.

The canyon up which the locomotives chugged was quite appropriately named by the miners as "rattle-snake road." It runs down which tumbles a 200-foot waterfall when the water runs high in the back country. Manifestations of the queer actions of Nature are in evidence on all sides. As if crunched by a mighty hand the rock strata run down the canyon walls in such grotesque fashion. Hot springs once bubbled from the region, and the rocks are spotted with holes like the smallpox.

But it is in these queer hills that John Lane still pins his hopes. He and his wonderful wife are as contented there as if they ruled an empire of millions of acres. The "King of Calico" there are millions of dollars in ore still stored away in those mysterious hills, and he hangs on to some claims with an air of defiance.

There was no deep mining in the early days, and of the \$47,000 taken out in the course of a few years' time it was accomplished by tunneling. Lane believes there is a tremendously rich vein lying beneath the surface. There is a bit of the Painted Canyon coloring with Garden of the Gods spice and Royal Gorge icing in Calico Canyon. It is only a few miles out of Daguerre and across a dry lake where you can try out your motor's speed and is well worth the time of any motorist who is at all interested in the workings of Nature.

The little beryl ground at Calico contains seventy-four stones. There is an odd feature to these headstones. They were made of wood and carved with the name of the one who had passed on. The carving was painted. Years of desert wind and sand have scoured away part of the headstones but the paint kept the names and dates in bold relief.

It was to this section of historic California that the Albertson Motor Company sent a car, the Dodge Brothers \$60,000, went last week.

DUESENBERG VINDICATED

(Continued from First Page)
nored Duesenberg for some time, and the only Fred had been plotting ways and means of unseating the talented Angeleno for the past two years.

But Duesenberg was unable to get a cue until a year ago, when three Mercedes cars were entered in the Indianapolis classic, each one equipped with a supercharger engine. The superchargers were efficient but the cars were handicapped by chassis devices, and the Mercedes makers did not enter any cars this year.

Duesenberg, however, grabbed the idea and putting superchargers in the same cars that were too slow to get anywhere out here at Beverly Hills walked off with the plum that a Miller eight-in-line motor grabbed last year. As it implied by the name a supercharger is simply a device to crowd more fuel into the cylinders, and consists in most instances, of a fan driving at about five times engine speed, which packs more fuel into the cylinder than would naturally pass through the carburetor through the suction of the piston when it descends on the fuel intake stroke. The supercharger does not act until the engine revolutions have reached a certain number per minute, when it automatically cuts in. Duesenberg's supercharger design has been closely guarded, but it is said to be of the fan type. The supercharger idea is not new. It is used in stock-car production in England, and sixteen years ago was used in the first American Grand Prix race, but its development was not pursued until the Mercedes trio came over last year.

Clark Talks on Motor Boats.
E. P. Clark, western representative of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, has just returned to Los Angeles from a survey trip up the Coast.

One of the deductions he made from his trip is that the motor boat, which is rapidly increasing in numbers on the highways, is going to change the whole strata of society in time.

Between Portland and Tacoma

Clark counted eighteen of these motor boats on the highway, and he says that the place most of them call home is where they stop for the night.

By the time the next census rolls around Clark declares the deputies will have a horrible job on their hands chasing these modern gypsies and obtaining the name of their home towns.

Burrud Flops on Ear
L. J. Burrud, known to his friends as "Dick" and the newspaper fraternity as a publicity pirate, has been advised by kind relatives and friends to confine his outdoor activities to the automobile. Dick thought he was a horseback rider until an unkind horse bounced him off on his car in the Hollywoodland Hills ten days ago. He is able to sit up and take nourishment now. Hollywood papers please copy.

Leon Is Uncouth
The uncouth tactics of certain San Francisco newspaper men is indicated by the lamentable attempt of Leon J. Pinkson, the great Swedish automobile editor of the Bay City, to interfere with the honeymoon of Harry Press, advertising manager of the Western Auto Supply Company, when the latter was in San Francisco with his bride recently. Pinkson actually had the audacity to phone Press at his hotel and turn the conversation to business, but Press set him down and now Leon knows it isn't good form to talk business to a man who is on his honeymoon.

HARMONY IN LIGHT
SYSTEM IS WANTED
(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE)
BURBANK, June 7.—The widening and paving of San Fernando Road being as good as assured, effort is now being concentrated in securing a harmonious lighting system for the much-traveled highway.

Glendale interests have intimated that in carrying out this improvement they would be pleased to co-operate with Los Angeles and Burbank in the preparation of plans and specifications for the proposed lighting system. Glendale is of opinion that harmony in design through the cities would materially enhance the beauty of the boulevard. The suggestion that a conference of city officials be held is on the eve of bearing fruit.

TIRE BARGAINS CORDS

NON-SKID
Best Quality
Fully Guaranteed

30x3 1/2	Reg.	8.75
30x3 1/2	Straight Side	8.95
32x3 1/2	Oversize	11.95
31x4	Oversize	11.75
32x4	Oversize	13.95
33x4	Oversize	14.75
34x4	Oversize	14.95
33x4 1/2	Oversize	19.50
34x4 1/2	Oversize	19.50

Other Sizes in Proportion

Goods Shipped C.O.D. Subject to Inspection.

Automobile Tire Co.
of California, Inc.
1006 South Broadway
1007 South Main
Los Angeles

Branches:
Long Beach, near Ocean and America
Pasadena, 85 West Colorado Street
Hollywood, 2023 Hollywood Blvd.

CALIFORNIA GOGGLE ELIMINATES GLARE

HOLLYWOOD BROTHERS INVENT DEVICE THAT HELPS OTHER FELLOW

A new device, destined to eliminate the glare of headlights, has been invented by N. H. Ische and R. A. Ische, brothers living at 2111 Hillhurst avenue, Hollywood. It is called the "California Goggle" and slips on over any headlight, interfering in no way with the drivers' light, but destroying the glare which is sometimes disastrous to the pilots of approaching cars. The device functions automatically at all times whether under favorable or unfavorable conditions.

Furnished and unfurnished—city, beach and suburb—carefully classified—everything from single room to mansion—is advertised daily in TIMES rental want ads.

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Isn't this the kind of car you want?

.....A quiet car—
.....Neither "noisy" in its mechanical operation nor "loud" in appearance—
.....Commanding enviable attention by its silent perfection.

LYNN C. BUXTON
Figueras at Seventeenth
ATLANTIC 9251

Fours and Sixes

STEARN'S KNIGHT

Sleeve Valve Motor Improves with

HOUSES, FLATS, ROOMS AND APARTMENTS

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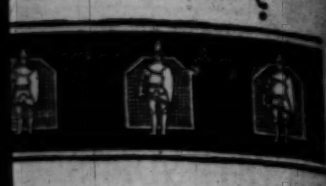
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Is the kind of car you want?



TEARNS NIGHT

Improves with use

APARTMENTS

HI

Improves with use

HI

Improves with use

HI

Improves with use

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Improves with use

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HI

ROADS AND TRAILS IN UPPER REACHES OF YOSEMITE CLEARED

SNOW MELTING IN HIGH SPOTS
Early Opening of Foot Paths is Assured

Yosemite National Park
Weather conditions in Yosemite Valley are beyond improvement; the days are re-

Government Crews Repairing All Trails
The Hetchy Road from Carl Inn to Mather Station, approximately eight miles in length, is in good condition following recent repairs by a government road crew.

REPAIRING ROADS
In the higher elevations outside of Yosemite Valley, crews are daily engaged in repairing the trails that are free from snow.

4-WHEEL BRAKES
\$1825 to \$2530 Delivered HERE

Rickenbacker 6
A CAR WORTHY OF ITS NAME

LEON T. SHETTLER CO.
A Live Dealer Will Sell You a Live Car

IT WILL NOT SKID

RECOGNIZES NO COMPETITION
and it truly awakens the keenest desire of possession.

One-third down and the balance in eighteen equal monthly payments, and the further fact that the car is completely equipped—including disc wheels, front and rear bumpers, automatic windshield wiper, transmission lock, windshield side wings, motor, extra tire and cover, state license fee—all for the advertised price delivered here in Los Angeles, makes it easier for you to own a Rickenbacker.

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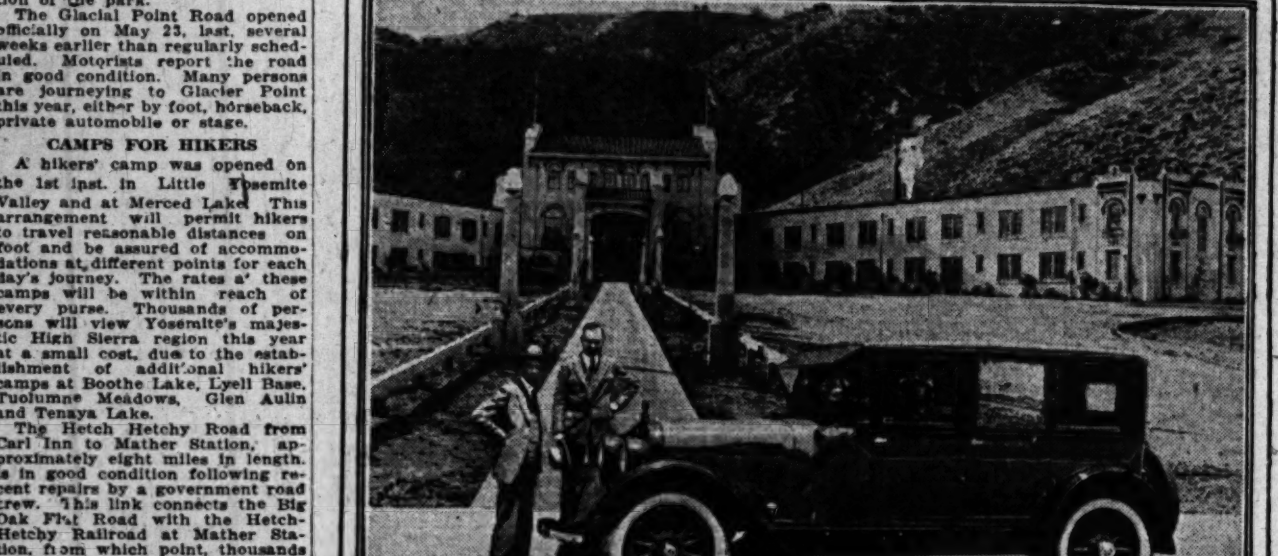
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Los Angeles Sunday Times

Roads and Trails in Upper Reaches of Yosemite Cleared
An Imperial Car in an Imperial Setting



That's what they call this distinctive type of new LaFayette sedan, the first to be delivered in Southern California, and it is shown above photographed in front of the regal resort on the Ridge Route known as Foster Curry's Lebec Lodge. At left, in front of the car, is the owner, U. G. Purinton, 1919 Huntington Drive, South Pasadena, with Earle R. Lindley, Pasadena Nash and LaFayette dealer. Purinton is one of the owners of the Grand Central Market in this city.

SHORTER ROUTE PROMISED
(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE)
PACIFICA, June 7.—The paving of North Sherman Way, now in progress, from here to connection with the main Sherman highway at a point near Mission Acres, will afford automobile travelers between San Fernando and Van Nuys a shorter route than the one now traveled following the detour of the trolley line via the Old Mission. The new pavement is of concrete. The work is well advanced, one-half of the roadway being paved before the other is touched, the leaving part of the highway open at all times. The road is straight for the entire distance, except for one turn. Paved northward through this place as the main north and south boulevard, it will connect with the San Fernando-Pasadena State highway in the foothills.

BUYING STREAK IS HINTED AT
(Continued from First Page)
dealers of the country at prices entirely out of line with the very low prices established by manufacturers on new cars," said the Cleveland automobile maker. "In fact, new car prices are about on the 1913 level, comparatively." A review of the situation in general by Mr. Jordan reveals conditions as much more favorable from the standpoint of the manufacturer and dealer than the public generally realizes.

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For \$375 Down and \$50 a Month--this Famous Light Six!

So often we have the experience of people coming into our showrooms and saying, in effect: "Why I never imagined I could buy a Six-Cylinder car for as little as \$1260."

Not knowing this, scores of people each week are doubtless confining their investigation to four-cylinder cars. They think that six-cylinders are too many for their pocket-books.

And so to positively correct this wrong impression we have broken down the price of the Light-Six into terms that cannot possibly be misunderstood: **\$375 down--and \$50 a month!**

This for a six-cylinder car—with all that this means in flexibility of power, ease of pick-up, lack of vibration, throttling down to a walk etc. More than that—and this the most important—you not only get a six-cylinder car for such price, on such terms, but you get a **STUDEBAKER**.

Why It Can Be Done
Studebaker cars are so good that they never fail of desirability in the Used Car Market. As a result, there is a demand on our Used Car Department usually in excess of the supply. That is why we are constantly inviting people to bring in their old cars—ESPECIALLY STUDEBAKERS.

PAUL G. HOFFMAN CO. INC.
Figueras at Pico Street 150 West Jefferson Street 6116 Hollywood Boulevard Inglewood, 240 N. Market

Five Convenient Neighborhood Service Shops

MORELAND

HARRIS & HULL, INC.
BUILDING MATERIALS
2226 SAN FERNANDO ROAD
LOS ANGELES

MORELAND SALES CORPORATION, May 24th, 1924
Los Angeles, California
Gentlemen: Attention Mr. Hobgood
Herewith is our check for ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) which is a deposit upon the sixty Moreland Trucks we have ordered from your company.

GLENDALE DEALERS SET DATE FOR JUNK
The Glendale Automobile Dealers' Association will stage their annual Junk Day at Forest Home, near Redlands, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th and 12th insts., according to an announcement made by President Lyman P. Clark.

CLAIM THE BLOW-OUT RECORD TO BISHOP
(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE)
HUNTINGTON PARK, June 7. Manager A. F. Conry of the local branch of the Platt Music Company, with Fred McCoy, W. E. Ryan, J. Trimmer and Jay Ray, have returned here after a fishing trip in which they claim to hold the world's record when it comes to blow-outs. They made the trip to Bishop and return, a distance of 320 miles from here, and during that time, had eighteen blow-outs. However, they were rewarded by catching seventy-eight fish which were, more than a foot in length, while one of the trout measured two feet.

CAMP CURRY Yosemite
A.L.L. roads are open to Camp Curry, the famous vacation center in the Whittier Forest, Triunfo Canyon, for joy fishing, hiking, swimming, dancing, splendid food, distinctive entertainment features. Rates low. Make Reservations Now! (This is important!) 732 South Spring St. Phone Vandeik 0042 Free road maps and literature

Moreland Motor Truck Company
Let "Moreland" Solve Your Transportation Problem
CAPACITIES—1 to 10 TONS

WHERE TO GO—HOW TO GET THERE
Quick answers to questions regarding resorts, hotels, theaters, schools, depots, etc., may be had by calling up The Times Information and Resort Bureau. Telephone MEdgton 0700.

Robert Thompson Co.
A CORPORATION
1015 South Grand Ave.
LOS ANGELES

WHAT THE STATE IS DOING IN THE SOUTH

Completion and Improvement of Main Trunk Lines is Interesting the Highway Commission

BY HARVEY M. TOY
(Note: This is the second of a series of articles on State highway construction in Southern California by the chairman of the board.)

Not only in the immediate vicinity of Los Angeles, but throughout a large part of Southern California, the rapidly increasing motor traffic is one of the greatest problems to be considered in the construction of highways.

In recent months the California Highway Commission has obligated approximately \$1,500,000 of motor vehicle fees and gasoline tax funds in Southern California, largely for the widening and thickening of pavements. Contracts for new work will be let into consideration the traffic problem, and new pavements will not be less than twenty feet in width, and in many places much wider.

WIDENING OF COAST ROUTE

Between San Diego and Oceanside the existing pavement is being widened to twenty feet. Thousands of dollars additional will be expended in eliminating dangerous curves and grade crossings on this section.

North of Los Angeles widening work has been done in numerous places, and at present widening of shoulders is under way north of Quail Lake. Considerable work also is being undertaken on the Ridge Route, where a day-labor force with power shovel is "day-lighting" and widening blind curves and otherwise improving the road and making it safer. Electric lights have been installed in the Newhall tunnel.

In the near future construction of important units of the Walker Pass route, east of Bakersfield, will be started.

Widening work is being completed on the Mountain Springs grade, between San Diego and El Centro on the Borderland Highway, where a big betterment program has been under way.

North of Los Angeles on the Ventura Boulevard (Coast route to San Francisco) we have two contracts under way for widening and thickening the existing highway, which will make a great improvement in conditions in that section.

SEAWALL TO BE BUILT

Farther north the Rincon seawall and causeway soon will be under way, and south of Santa Barbara we are planning to eliminate some dangerous links, and do considerable widening work as soon as funds are available. Widening of cuts and grades has been going on north of Santa Barbara for some months, and a marked improvement in the highway is noted.

The Coast route is destined always to be one of the popular routes of travel in California, and completion of the Santa Monica-Ventura coast highway will greatly increase traffic north of Ventura and improvements are being planned with this in view.

Pumping eastward from Los Angeles, we are pushing forward completion of the trunk line through Imperial Valley as rapidly as possible. Grading is now under way in the vicinity of Westmoreland and east of the Sand Hills.

TRUNK LINE TO BE FINISHED

We have instructed the State highway engineer to prepare plans and specifications for the grading and surfacing of uncompleted sections in the vicinity of Holtville, El Centro and Brawley. This is an initial step in the completion of the pavement from Los Angeles to Yuma. Plans are under consideration for rebuilding the plank road over the sand hills east of Holtville.

FOR COAST BOULEVARD

It is the policy of the commission to improve and complete trunk lines in Southern California as rapidly as plans can be pre-

pared and funds will permit. And this includes the Oxnard-San Juan Capistrano coast boulevard, destined to be the great scenic drive of Southern California in the future.

We have placed nearly \$3,000,000 in contracts since we began our construction program last November, and more are to follow in the near future.

Body Builders Grab Half the Glass Supply

Nothing could better indicate the popularity of the inclosed type of car than the fact that more than half the entire amount of plate glass produced in the United States is used by automobile manufacturers as wind shields and in the manufacture of closed cars.

"When you consider the immense amount of plate glass that is consumed in modern offices and store buildings, it is hard to believe that it does not equal the demand from the automobile makers," says Harris Manahus, manager of the Los Angeles branch of the Apperson Motor Car Company.

A recent survey by the National Bank of Commerce, however, showed that three of the leading companies producing plate glass are now under contract to supply closed cars. The average closed car requires seven times as much plate glass in its construction as does the open car, and the fact that closed-car production in most factories now exceeds open-car production shows where the supply of plate glass is going.

"The very best type of plate glass is required for automobile use, for of course in the making of wind shields especially, nothing could be tolerated in the shape of imperfections that would interfere with vision."

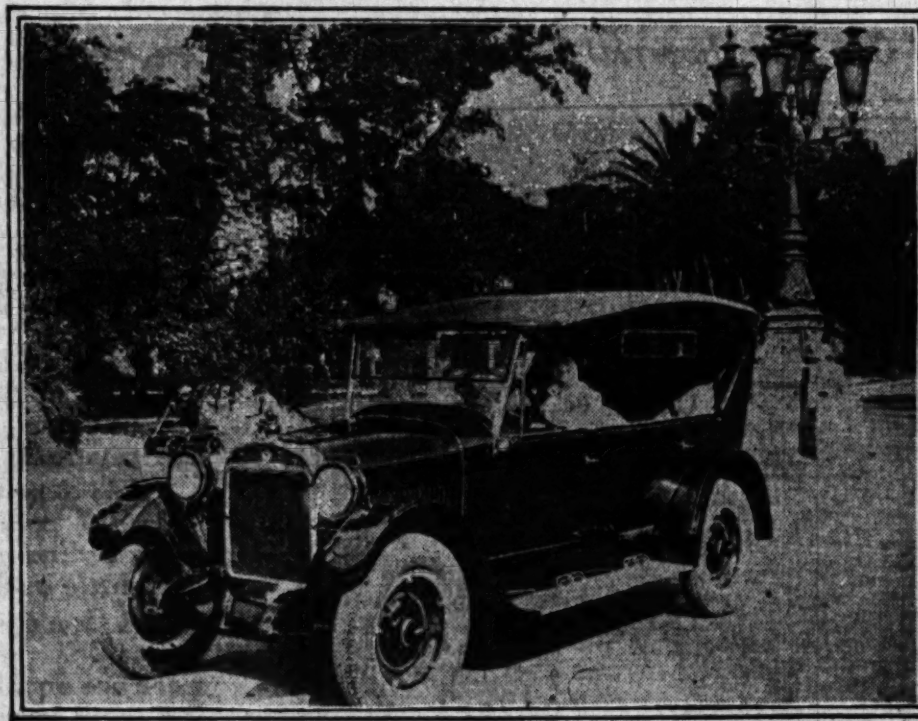
THINGS THE CAR OWNER HAS RIGHT TO EXPECT

Just what has a car owner a right to expect from his dealer's service department? New light on this mooted question is furnished by H. W. Curtis, vice-president and general manager for Chrysler-Kellogg, Inc., "downtown" Chevrolet dealers here.

"Service is the modern watchword in the automobile business," he says. "The care the car owner receives after he has bought his car is made almost as vital a part of the salesman's argument as the good points of the car itself. Much has been said as to what a car owner has a right to expect when entering a service shop. Here is the way we figure it:

"First a car owner should not have to wait with a dirty-looking place. Secondly, courtesy and immediate attention upon entering a shop is an item that the motorist is entitled to. The third and most important feature due the motorist is an exact quotation of the cost of a job before he leaves his car. With this estimate should go a definite promise as to just what time he can call for the job, and some guarantee, written or verbal, that the work will prove satisfactory."

New Model With Fat Tires as Standard "Shoes"



Reo, one of the pioneers in the development of genuine balloon tires, is just introducing an entirely new model in a special touring car with this tire equipment, together with many built-in sport accessories and features.

NEW MODEL INTRODUCED

In its twenty years of progress

the Reo Motor Car Company of Lansing, Mich., has always been in the forefront with the adoption of standard features that elaborate road and laboratory tests have proven of real worth. This spring Reo is bringing out a stock model of conservative sport touring type that incorporates in its design and dimensions the features found most desirable when comfort, appearance and economy are considered. This new Reo is called the Reo T-6 special touring.

The famous T-6 six-cylinder Reo engine, which develops full fifty horsepower at 2600 revolutions per minute, is the motive power, as in the other Reo passenger-car models. This engine has the famous Reo valve arrangement, which provides for cool operation, a maximum of power and extreme simplicity. It is a six because Reo and other automotive engineers have proven this number of cylinders most satisfactory for passenger-car use—a fact indicated by the percentage of makes using the six-cylinder type—approximately 85 per cent.

Balloon tires, disc wheels, powerful brakes, inner-frame cradling of power units, and overdrive parts of special steels, are outstanding features of this new car. Built-in features, such as cowl ventilator, nickel-plated radiator shell, nickel-plated lamps, integral wind wings, parking lamps and step plates add to the appearance and comfort, while the upholstery is furnished in both black and Spanish leather, as the purchaser desires.

Reo engineers have worked with the big tire companies for the past two years in their development of the genuine balloon tire, and on this Reo model balloon tires approximately six and one-quarter inches in diameter are mounted upon twenty-inch disc wheels of the very latest type.

The new Reo is mounted on the standard 1924 Reo chassis, which is set remarkably low, due to a "kick-up" in the frame. There is unusual roominess in both front and rear compartments, the latter being of sufficient size to permit the installation of two additional jump seats if desired to turn the car into a seven-passenger at only slight additional cost. This change only entails the exchange in floor boards, as the pockets in rear of front seat are adapted for

the accommodation of the extra seats merely by the removal of two door panels, the pocket flaps buckling down over the extra seats just as they do over the pockets.

Time-Tried Principles Still Good

The Miller balloon cord, according to J. O. Ward, special representative of the Miller Rubber Company of California, is a development of Miller principles which were proved successful more than three years ago. "Miller demonstrated for the first time in the history of the tire business," said Ward, "the fact that a less ply, more flexible cord would give greater strength, superior riding qualities and more satisfactory service."

"Since that time Miller has built, and thoroughly tested, thousands of balloon cords. Miller has corrected and perfected the design, and now offers the motoring public a new type of tire that sets the highest standard of satisfactory service yet reached by any balloon tire."

"Miller balloon cords eliminate the difficulties which were first met with in this type of tire. Their design of construction permits the greatest flexing with the least possible destructive results. They are perfectly balanced so that road shocks are evenly distributed. This means longer tire life, smoother riding and protection of the car from rough roads."

"The improved grooved, geared-to-the-road tread affords positive traction, greater safety and unparalleled riding comfort."

Employee Force Is Increased to Meet Demand

Nineteen twenty-four promises to be the banner year in the history of the Wills-Sainte Claire factory, according to recent advice received by the Western Motors Company, Los Angeles distributors for the Wills. Despite a monthly increase in production since the start of January, the factory is still three weeks behind on orders for the new line of Wills-Sainte Claire cars.

"In an effort to keep up with the demand, the factory has increased its number of employees 200 per cent since the first of the year," said Sidney A. Briggs, manager of the Western Motors Company, last week. "The distributing organization has been enlarged so that the Wills is now represented from coast to coast."

"A substantial profit was shown for the first quarter of the year, and the financial statement of the company reveals cash on hand to the extent of more than \$2,000,000. There is no outstanding loan or bonded indebtedness and the only indebtedness in fact is that of current accounts. The current assets were shown to be approximately 8 to 1 over current liabilities."

Average Life of Motorcars Is Doped Out

Life insurance companies can predict with almost exact accuracy the average length of life which any group of men of a given age can expect. Long study of vital statistics has made this possible and perhaps automobile companies may in the future make similar studies as to the probable life of their cars. Just how long is the average life of a modern, high-grade motor car? Is it a matter of considerable dispute.

"The Cadillac Motor Car Company recently conducted some interesting investigations into the life of Cadillac cars," says J. E. Clark, sales manager of the Los Angeles Don Lee branch.

"Their factory production records for the past eight years showed that they had built and sold 143,279 cars, which, incidentally, was just twice the production of their nearest competitor. Checking registration records for the entire United States for 1924, they found that 152,418 Cadillac cars were in service.

"This would seem to prove quite conclusively that all the Cadillacs built in the past eight years are still in service, and that something like 15,000 veterans of more than eight years' usage were also running."

NEW HAVEN HAD FIRST SWITCHBOARD

The first commercial telephone central office in the world was placed in service in the city of New Haven, Conn., on January 24, 1878, the switchboard connecting eight subscribers' lines. It was a somewhat crude and simple arrangement, but improvements followed rapidly.

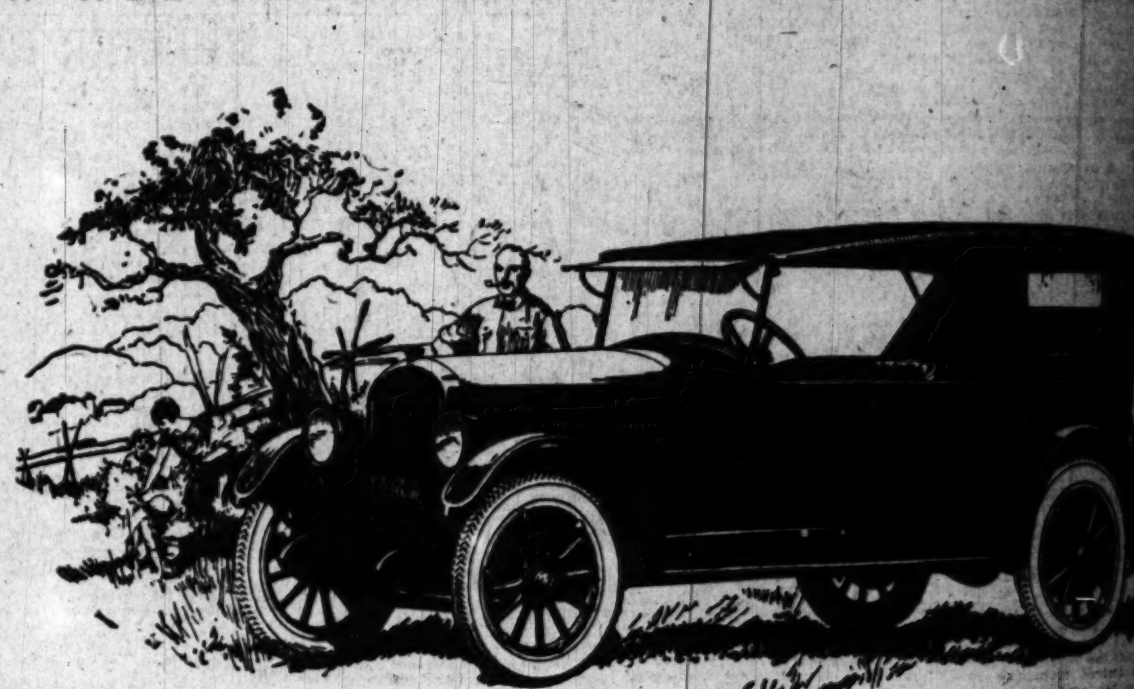
After a few days' demonstration of its serviceability, the convenience and value of the new "telephone-call system" appealed to those who had hesitated about patronizing the innovation, and the list of subscribers grew rapidly. On February 21, 1878, the first regular list of subscribers to a commercial telephone exchange system was published. Fifty names were listed. By March 3 the number had grown to 126 and another list was then published. On April 1, there were 227 patrons, including telephones in forty-two residences. Thereafter there was a steady growth.

Several of the original subscribers are still living. The first printed list contained the names of eleven residences, three physicians, two dentists and several stores, factories, markets and clubs. One looks in vain, however, for the name of Yale University, although the enterprising Yale News is mentioned.

After March 1, 1878, continuous day and night service was given. During the first week the New Haven exchange was opened, the operating force consisting of one boy, the son of the treasurer. The number was soon increased to four.

Bird censuses are to be taken this summer by the United States Department of Agriculture, and most of the work will be done by unpaid, volunteer observers.

IN ALL THE WORLD NO CAR LIKE THE



Jewett families know the joy of a motor car that's not a toy

WHEN a family buys a Jewett they marvel at the vast difference between the ordinary light, flimsy, under-powered car—a "toy"—and Jewett's husky weight and power.

Any trip they want to make, they make in comfort and on time! No "babbling" of the Jewett—no question about mastering strange roads or hard hills.

Jewett, remember, has full fifty horsepower. It weighs

2850 lbs.—200 to 400 lbs. more than "light" sixes. Has 6-inch-deep frame—all-steel universal joints—Paige-Timken axles front and rear. A ruggedness inviting confidence.

At anywhere near \$1270 Jewett Six has no equal. Never before such power, strength, sheer ability, roominess, convenience. We can prove to you the truth "in all the world no car like this."

Come in—today!

PAIGE COMPANY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Retail 2200 South Figueroa Street Wholesale

LOS ANGELES AND HOLLYWOOD ASSOCIATE DEALERS

DOMENICH BASSO 1201 N. Broadway LOUIS CUSTER 4809 Vermont Ave.	HARVEY W. FREEMAN CO. 4780 Moneta Ave. LUCE & CLIPSON, Inc. 1263 N. Western Ave.	F. B. MILLER 220 W. Pico FRANK J. RILEY 222 North Vermont	RODEAU BROS. & HOFFMAN 3809 Whittier Blvd. SHORT & PARSONS 1914 W. Washington St.
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DEALERS

Alhambra, B. S. Motor Sales Co., Inc. Alhambra, B. S. Motor Sales Co., Inc. Anaheim, Paige-Jewett Sales Agency Bakersfield, McCrone Motor Sales Co. Birmingham, Paige-Jewett Sales Co. Blythe, B. S. Smith Calcutta, Imperial Valley Finance Corp. Compton, Carl W. Dine Corona, Edward E. Roberts Costa, Joseph Drexler	East San Diego, Martin Motors Fullerton, B. S. Jones, Inc. Glendale, Paige-Jewett Sales Co. Hermosa Beach, Carl T. Jones Highland Park, Henry Thompson Huntington Park, O. W. Matthews Inglewood, Taylor & Jones Inglewood, Sun Automobile Los Angeles, B. S. Motor Sales Co., Inc. Long Beach, B. S. Motor Sales Co., Inc.	Marine, Hugh Marshall Newport, Doug Grouse Service Station Pasadena, Paige-Jewett Sales Co. Pasadena, Carl T. Jones Pasadena, Tom A. Smith Redlands, Tri-State Motor Co. Riverside, B. S. Motor Sales Co. Santa Ana, J. C. Baker San Bernardino, George W. Model	San Diego, Paige-Jewett Sales Co., Inc. San Francisco, B. S. Motor Sales Co., Inc. Santa Barbara, B. S. Motor Sales Co., Inc. Santa Monica, B. S. Motor Sales Co., Inc. Santa Rosa, B. S. Motor Sales Co., Inc. Tehachas, B. S. Motor Sales Co., Inc. Van Nuys, B. S. Motor Sales Co., Inc. Whittier, B. S. Motor Sales Co., Inc.
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JEWETT SIX

PAIGE BUILT

Why the True Blue Oakland Endures

The reasons for the splendid performance and endurance of the True Blue Oakland Six are not hard to find.

When a car is built by a permanent organization such as Oakland; when it is backed by unlimited engineering and financial resources such as General Motors possesses; and when all concerned set out deliberately to build the finest light-six in its field—you would just naturally expect that car to be a success.

The soundness of Oakland's design and construction is admirably reflected in the way this True Blue car performs. See it. Ride in it. Drive it. Make it your basis for comparison in choosing your new car.

California Oakland Motor Co.
1929 South Figueroa Street, Atlantic 9211

Classic Motor Co., 1531 N. Western Ave.
South-Caroline Corp., 5718 Whittier Blvd.
Bishop & Brandon, 4137 Pasadena Ave.
Anthony-Tuft Co., 4517 E. Vermont Ave.



FRANKLIN WINS ENDURANCE RUN

And Grebs Economy Cup in Newspaper Tour

Only One Other Car Cops Two Trophies

Contestants Cover an 1881-Mile Course

A Franklin demisedan, piloted by George Texada, won first place in the economy and endurance tour conducted by the El Paso Herald-Examiner, an 1881-mile course. The car lay over rough desert and mountain roads, and between springing in Globe, reached a elevation of 8400 feet," says Ralph Hamlin, local Franklin dealer.

The Franklin captured both the endurance and economy cups in its class, and on top of that made a better economy showing than any other car above the \$700 class. Only one other car, a Ford, was both cup winner, a rare feat, according to officials of the tour.

This run, which consumed eight days under careful supervision, was under the sanction of the A.A.A., and not only required a careful check on gas, oil and water consumption (the Franklin used 10.5 gallons of gas, 1.5 gallons of oil, and 1.5 gallons of water) but also a check on the car's controls, motor stops or leaks and repairs or tire changes. The run was a heavy one, and the car used in the tour was selected at random from stock at the factory in Syracuse and driven to El Paso, a distance of 1700 miles, in nine days, arriving just in time for the run.

In this connection, it will be noted that the Franklin people were not at all hesitant about subjecting their car to this long trip just before starting the run, because of their experience—and our experience—would suffice to win in the end. Our greatest expectations were exceeded, however, by the remarkably showing made by the car. Perhaps the best feature of this run is the fact that it was everything into account, thus making out any weak spots in a car's performance. But the Franklin had no weak spots.

PECT BIG THINGS OF THE DOUGHNUTS

Conan Doyle of the Union Motor Inc., distributors for the doughnut in Southern California, says about the satisfaction Maxwell and his family have in their car. "We have derived from the low-mileage rubber, especially on dirt and desert roads."

From now on we will be hearing stories of the performance of the

can a Improve

As everyone knows proven standard concentrate in the degrees.

Along with MOOC came the new speed. This gear is now equipped MOON anything previous.

Not making their large inventory of position to immediate device.

In adopting this improvements, MOOC owners derive full of proven units the Moon Series.

Don't Wandyk

OMAHA CITIZENS SAVE GAS MONEY

Municipal Station Starts a
Battle

Big Companies Cut Under
City Prices

And Motorists Benefit by
Warfare

OMAHA (Neb.) June 2.—Omaha's gasoline war, which began several months ago when the city opened a municipal filling station, has grown so fierce that the "big fellows" are now cutting at each other. Omaha automobilists are saving thousands of dollars every day in the price they are paying for gasoline.

Incidentally, facts and figures on the cost of and selling prices of gasoline, which have never before been available, are coming to light. This time last year Omaha was paying 23 1/2 cents for gasoline. Three months ago the price was 20 1/2 cents.

Today gasoline is being sold at 15 cents at some stations. Others are selling at 17 cents.

HARD TO GET
The Omaha municipal station is still having trouble getting a supply of gasoline and is selling at the 17-cent rate. The Elrod company has a station right alongside the municipal station and is selling at 15 cents the gallon.

But they are all making good money, even at the 15-cent rate and those cities where gasoline is still being sold at 20 cents and more are simply being gouged, these independents say.

Here's something authentic on the price of gasoline that has come out during the Omaha price war.

Gasoline, wholesale at 10 cents per gallon at the refineries in Oklahoma. Freight from Oklahoma to Omaha is 2.16 cents.

per gallon, making the price, per gallon, laid down in Omaha, 12.16 per gallon.

Wholesale prices on gasoline are said to be about the same, whether in Oklahoma, Kansas, California, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere. And freight rates from the refineries to almost any other city should be about the same as to Omaha.

The Omaha municipal station, gasoline at 17 cents per gallon made a profit of more than \$4000 in two months.

There are 150 gasoline stations in Omaha. While the municipal station was selling at 17 cents and making \$500 a week, all the other stations were selling at 20 1/2 cents per gallon.

ARE KEPT BUSY
The Elrod company, now selling at 15 cents per gallon, is handling between 25,000 and 30,000 gallons of gasoline per week. Its gasoline costs 12.16 cents per gallon, laid down at the station.

"Standard, Sinclair, Manhattan and these other big fellows who are producers, refiners, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers combined, and who make a profit from each of these operations, are making the real money," says City Commissioner Hopkins, in charge of the municipal gasoline station.

But while Omaha is getting 15-cent gasoline, no other town in Nebraska is getting gasoline at that price. All other places are paying 20 1/2, or better. The price slashing is confined to the city of Omaha.

Nebraska has a sort of "price control" law enacted to protect small dairymen from the big creameries which forces the creameries to pay the same price, freight considered, at all stations. Thus preventing discrimination. Gov. Bryan is trying to apply this law to the big gasoline companies and force the latter to sell gasoline at all points in the state, freight-rate considered, at the same price they are selling in Omaha. The Governor has ordered the Attorney-General to bring action against these companies to force the lower prices for all of the state as well as for Omaha.

VISITS RAISIN CENTER
Thomas E. McKnight, secretary and treasurer of the Reo Motor Car Company of California, Inc., spent several days of last week in Fresno.

How to Be a Gypsy and Still Be Modern



It is no trick at all with a Moon of the Don P. Smith standard to be a motoring gypsy. The seats fold down into a bed, and the back opens up into a kitchen. Irma Stanley, one of the Dyas outing girls, is the demonstrator.

Victory of Joe Boyer Is Cause for Jubilation

The record-breaking speed that won first place for the "Duesy" and Joe Boyer in the International 500-mile race at the Indianapolis Speedway Decoration Day is quite enough to turn the heads of Jack Harrison and Edna Chrysler, local Duesenberg distributors.

Perhaps as great a reason for Duesenberg's winning the coveted honors as the phenomenal driving of the pilots was the endurance of the car under speed. The drivers experienced very little motor trouble and the largest speed loss from mechanical failures was only two and one-half miles. In addition to the superior mechanical features that have brought glory to the Duesenberg, the winning car was equipped with a supercharger, a new speed innovation on American cars.

"The stock model Duesenberg straight eight shown on our display floor incorporates all the mechanical principles that won this car laurels on the race track," states Jack Harrison. Fred S. Duesenberg, who designed and built this spectacular race car, claims the distinction of being the only manufacturer of stock cars to build racing cars in their own factory.

MAKES HIGH AVERAGE ON SHORT MOTOR RUN

Distance covered by a motor car on the road within a given time depends more on outstanding flexibility and ease of handling than on sheer speed, according to the Green-Robbins Company, Chrysler distributor for Southern California. This was strikingly illustrated recently when a Chrysler six averaged 51.42 miles an hour in a test road run of 94.1 miles between Portsmouth and Columbus, O., without being permitted to reach a speed of more than sixty-five miles an hour at any time.

During the trip the Chrysler had to go through four right-angle underground railroad crossings around fifteen right-angle corners, through eight incorporated towns, five unincorporated villages and over six railroad crossings. The quickness and precision with which it could be slowed down at these various points and again raised to a fast pace is shown in the fact that it averaged more than fifty miles an hour without traveling faster than sixty-five miles. It was by far the fastest test ever made between Portsmouth and Columbus.

FENDER HEADLAMPS STICK FOR YEARS

No motor car in America has, perhaps, so distinctive a mark as the famous Pierce-Arrow headlamps. Few motorists realize, however, that these graceful lamps were adopted originally for their utility rather than their beauty.

"Fender headlamps really are a safety factor," says Mr. L. E. Corcoran, general sales manager of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company. "This type of lamp gives a more perfect road illumination. And in turning corners the driver has a quicker illumination of the roadway into which he is turning. This is due to the fact that fender lamps project farther forward and are wider apart than the ordinary bracket lamps."

Camping Record Is Established by Outing Girl

A new record, that for completeness, dispatch, novelty and scenic satisfaction is considered unique, was established last week by Irma Stanley, Dyas outing girl, in a Gypsy Moon from Don P. Smith, Inc.

The problem was to devise what might be termed a short, snappy outing for city motorists, a sort of magnificently planned picnic that at the same time could be achieved satisfactorily in a very limited time.

First came the choice of the camping site. It had to be close in, readily accessible and include all the elements expected in the selection of a far-away mountain rendezvous.

It was quickly located on the north side of Hollywood Mountain in Griffith Park. A winding woodland road, just wide enough for one car, leads off the main boulevard that winds on and up over Hollywood Mountains. It comes to an abrupt end on the bank of a creek, amid a bowen of shrubs and trees. It couldn't have been better if it had been found at the end of a long day's travel.

Compact and complete equipment was another essential. The clothing part of it was quickly solved by Irma Stanley in the Dyas Sport Shop.

The Gypsy Moon, especially designed for motor nomads, provided every other convenience required with its special kitchenette trunk and adjustable seats that make a roomy, restful bed.

The outing speed test started promptly at noon, when Miss Stanley boarded the Gypsy Moon at Seventh and Olive streets. It took just thirty minutes to reach the camp site.

At 12:35 o'clock, only five minutes after arrival of the motor-gypsy, turnout, camp was set up. The kitchenette trunk had been opened, the portable two-burner gasoline stove set up, the seats converted into a comfy bed and lunch was ready. At 12:55 o'clock lunch was over. A very satisfying quantity of victuals can be consumed in twenty minutes when one is out camping. At 1 o'clock sharp a dash to the creek had provided water, the white enamel dishes had been washed and dried and put away and the kitchenette trunk was again packed and closed, ready for the road, dust and rattle proof.

Miss Stanley chose to divide her remaining thirty minutes equally between a nap and a short hike, both of which she accomplished to the dot, arriving back at her office at 2 o'clock.

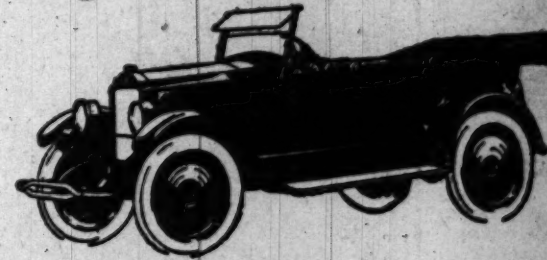
LOWER TIRE PRICES

Fresh Stock of Cords
All standard makes—reconstructed in our own shops. We use only A-1 quality rubber and you actually get more than your money's worth in these tires.

30x3 1/2—Fabric	\$3.50
30x3 1/2—Cord	\$3.50
30x3 1/2—Cord	\$4.00
32x4—Cord	\$6.50
32x4—Cord	\$7.50
32x4—Cord	\$8.00
32x4—Cord	\$8.50
32x4—Cord	\$8.50
32x4—Cord	\$9.00
32x4—Cord	\$9.00
32x4—Cord	\$10.00

K. M. Ballard Tire Co.
2524 So. Main St.

Advertising Contest



Will You Write the 7 Words that will win this STAR Car?

SEVEN words or less will win this STAR Sport Model Touring Car.

Read this unusual contest offer. We know the STAR Car to be the lowest priced high grade car in the world. We want a short advertising slogan that will best describe or convey the fact that the STAR Car is the lowest priced high grade car in the world. The slogan must be brief and not exceed seven words.

The contest is open to everyone—no one is barred. Enter today. The conditions are simple and easy. Go to the nearest STAR Car dealer—let him tell you all about the STAR Car—and he will supply you free with an official entry blank and a booklet fully describing the STAR Car. Study the car—read the booklet—and then write your slogan. You may submit three slogans, but, under

no circumstances must your entry exceed seven words.

Fill out the contest blank and send it direct to the Jury of Awards at the Star Motor Company, Oakland, California, before July 1, 1924.

The prize winners will be announced in this paper as soon thereafter as possible.

Enter today! This is the simplest and easiest contest ever offered the public. It is free, there are no strings attached. Any one can enter—just follow the easy requirements. Your STAR dealer has full details.

FIRST PRIZE—Star Car
(Sport Model as pictured above)
SECOND PRIZE—\$100.00 in Gold
THIRD PRIZE—\$50.00 in Gold

The Last Day—Contest absolutely closes July 1st, 1924

JURY OF AWARDS

NORMAN DE VAUX, President of the Star Motor Company of California
R. C. DURANT, President Duesenberg Motor Company of California
JAMES HOULIHAN, Houlahan-Simpson Advertising Service
B. A. FORSTERER, General Manager of the Oakland Tribune

STAR MOTOR COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA • Oakland, California

Los Angeles City Dealers

WALTER M. BROWN MOTORS, Inc.
Washington at Figueroa

Walter M. Brown Motors, Inc., 1209 E. 7th St.
L. E. Brown, 3701 East 1st St.
Herrera Motor Company, 1825 East 1st St.
E. C. Hill, 4715 E. Hollywood Blvd.
The Los Angeles Motor Company, Alhambra and Sunset.
Walter M. Brown Motors, Inc., 5155 Hollywood Blvd.

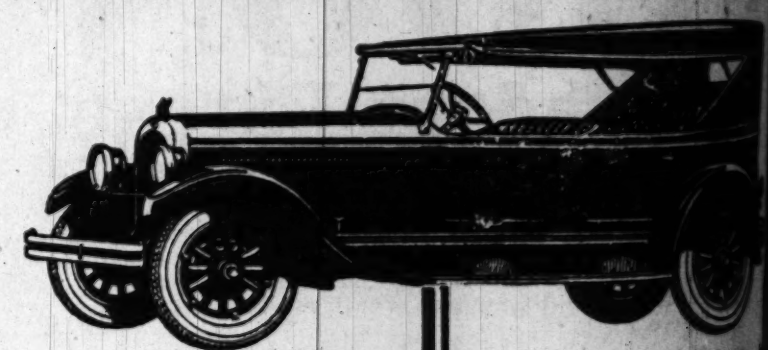
Kaiser Bros., 4043 So. Vermont Ave.
J. B. Morris Motor Car Co., 4100 Sunset Ave.
Stanford Motor Car Co., 3025 Sunset Ave.
Walter M. Brown Motors, Inc., 1140 So. Olive St.
Walter M. Brown Motors, Inc., 1304 So. Hill St.

Los Angeles County Dealers

Geo. Anderson, Lancaster.
E. K. Chaffetz, Boli.
Armstrong & Brodbeck, 115 W. Harvard St., Glendale.
Frank Brothers, 330 So. Market St., Inglewood.
Hawkins & Ardizzone, San Gabriel.
Snyder Motor Co., 218 Commercial St., San Fernando.
W. B. Hunt, 111 So. California St., Redlands Beach.
High Office Motor Company, 707 Main St., Colton City.
Lafayette, 122 So. Pacific Ave., San Pedro.
Auto Sales Co., 2525 Main St., Santa Monica.

Behr, E. B., Sherman Way, Van Nuys.
Preston Motor Car Co., 61 So. Second Ave., Pomona.
H. E. Conner, 520 So. Grand Ave., Alhambra.
Woodworth Bros., 315 E. 2nd St., Pomona.
Valley Motor Car Co., 521 Tenth Ave., Inglewood.
Burritt-Collins Motor Co., 1705 and 17th Ave., Los Angeles.
A. M. Kupper, 452 American Ave., Long Beach.
Shoemaker Motor Company, 707 Main St., Colton City.
Preston Motors, Inc., 330 W. Philadelphia St., Whittier.

Chrysler Six Awaken The Motor Car Industry



The Phaeton

Its air cleaner is typical of the Chrysler's advanced engineering. It accomplishes one of the vital things for which automotive engineers have long striven—the exclusion of foreign matter which usually enters through the carburetor. The Chrysler oil filter assures the continuous use of clean, fresh oil, with resulting protection of bearings and all moving parts. All the oil in the crankcase is passed through the filter once in every 25 miles.

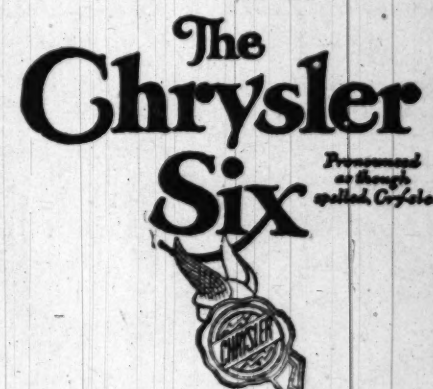
The influence of the Chrysler Six on motor car engineering is inevitable. Before many years you will see many attempts to duplicate the performance and economy of the Chrysler. The fact is, that this realization of low priced car with 2705 pounds (touring type) affords the riding comfort of a two-ton car; a high speed of 2 to 70 miles per hour; gasoline mileage well over 25 miles to the gallon, has awakened the motor car industry.

Nothing about the Chrysler is untried or unaccomplished. Everything about it is the most remarkable achievement of motor car engineering.

We are pleased to extend the verities of time-proven fact about Chrysler's achievement.

GREER-ROBBINS

1144-58 South Vermont
Phone TRinity 4-1111
Open Evenings 7 to 9 P.M.
Open Sundays 10 to 5 P.M.
Vermont Avenue
4610 South Vermont



REO SAVES YOU \$100!

Genuine
Balloon Tires
Now
Standard Equipment
on Reo
Passenger Cars

AT NO ADDITIONAL COST!

Coupe	\$1875	Brougham	\$2235
Sedan	\$1985	T-6 Special	
		Sport Touring	\$1595

Above with full size, 6.20x20
balloon tires and disk wheels.

Standard Touring, with artillery wood wheels and
32x4 cord tires, \$1395

All mounted on the distinctive Reo double-framed chassis, and powered
with the famous Reo 50-h.p. 6-cylinder engine.

All prices f.o.b. Lansing, plus tax.

Reo Motor Car Co.

of California, Inc.

1200 S. Hope St.
HOLLYWOOD BRANCH
5916 Hollywood Blvd.

TRinity 7421
WESTLAKE BRANCH
2424 W. Seventh St.

COMMERCIAL DISTRICT BRANCH
809 S. San Pedro Street



Ford ton truck, equipped with a new hauling requirement.

Screen Sides and a Canopy Top on Truck

Screen sides and canopy top are being supplied by the Ford Motor Company as an additional equipment for the new Ford one-ton truck equipped with all-steel body and cab.

Since its introduction a few months ago, the new Ford haulage truck has steadily gained in popularity. It is greatly extended and used to which it may be adapted—wider than ever, including most every delivery service desired.

The screen sides, which are of very mesh in strong frames, are bolted to the cab and body. The top is covered with weather-resistant material, similar material being used for side and end curtains. The sides are rolled up and held in place by straps when not in use. The end doors form a feature which appeals to many for they make complete inclosure and protection of the load. The doors are hung on sturdy hinges and are closed with a double locking device which may be padlocked. With the screen sides and top the truck has a loading space of approximately 1 1/2 cubic feet. The body is four feet wide, seven feet long and has a loading height of four feet.

TRIES TO DRIVE A TRAIN OFF TRACK

Mike Dmytryk, 4108 Monroe, apartment-house owner, didn't know what a tough car the four-cylinder touring was last Sunday when his motor vehicle tangled with a Southern Pacific locomotive at a grade crossing.

You ought to see the engine when he is hurt," declared a witness. "The new car was backed from his new English into dialect, he declared the accident to officials of the Troy Motor Sales Company.

It exhibited a Mr. Dmytryk which he crippled touring car in the service station and then he discovered that, despite the fact that Mike had tried to drive off his own track, the locomotive to the tough little Nash was only about \$100 worth.

DURO means D

"Duro" is the nation's Dupont product with a toning Automob "Duro" is our trade perfect application to YOUR car RIG LOS ANGELES.

The Weather Car The New Duro-D

Duro Finish is different from any other finish ever put on a car. And it stands what ever stood before.

With Duro Finish you can leave it out in weather. Rain, mud, won't hurt it a bit. Let shine on it all day, or scalding hot Duro will fade.

After weeks of hard can rub ordinary mud Duro with a dry cloth for only sharp pebbles the finish. The lustre and finer with age.

Every car owner who Duro wants it. Come and see cars finished with us make tests to prove it. Talk to owners who every claim we make. your car with Duro in one-half the usual time will always look new as own it.

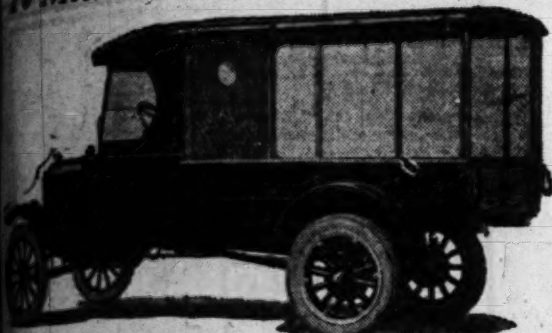
DRIVE DOWN TO OUR PLACE
GET AN ESTIMATE ON A TRUCK



DRIVE DOWN WESTERN TO
BLOCK WEST to 62nd and

Phone VERmont 4-1111

To Meet Delivery Service Demands



Ford truck, equipped with all steel body and cab, screen sides and canopy top—a new haulage unit which meets a wide range of requirements.

Screen Sides and a Canopy Top on Truck

Screen sides and canopy top are being supplied by the Ford Motor Company for the new Ford one-ton truck equipped with all-steel body and cab.

The introduction of a few months ago, the new Ford haulage unit, the screen sides and canopy top, has been a great success. The addition of screen sides and canopy top is greatly extended and improved in which it may be adapted to a wider range of service demands.

The screen sides, which are of heavy steel, are bolted to the cab and body. The top is covered with weather-resistant material, similar to the material used on the side and end curtains. The top is rolled up and held in place by straps when not in use.

The end doors form a feature which appeals to many for they are complete inclosures and protect the load. The doors are hinged and are equipped with a double locking device which may be padlocked.

With the screen sides and top the truck has a loading space of approximately 14 cubic feet. The body is four feet wide, seven feet high and has a loading platform of four feet.

TO DRIVE A TRAIN OFF TRACK

Mr. Dmytryk, 4108 Monroe street, apartment-house owner, says that a tough car the Chrysler touring was his last Sunday when his motor car was tangled with a Southern Railway locomotive at a grade crossing.

"You ought to see the engine when it is hurt," declared Mr. Dmytryk, "that he would kick from his newly-acquired English into dialect, he declared the accident to officials of the Troy Motor Sales Company."

Mr. Dmytryk, A. Mr. Dmytryk, who is crippled touring car, said the service station and there that Mike had tried to drive the car of his own truck. The changes in the tough little Nash were only about \$100 worth.

DURO means DUCO PLUS!

"Duro" is the nationally advertised Dupont product which is revolutionizing Automobile refinishing. "Duro" is our trade name for the perfect application of this product to YOUR CAR RIGHT HERE IN LOS ANGELES.

The Weather Cannot Hurt The New Duro-Duco Finish

Duco Finish is different from any other finish ever put on a motor car. And it stands what no finish has ever stood before.

With Duro Finish on your car, you can leave it out in all kinds of weather. Rain, mud, snow, ice, won't hurt it a bit. Let the hot sun shine on it all day, or run the engine scalding hot. Duro won't blister, or fade.

After weeks of hard driving, you can rub ordinary mud spots off Duro with a dry cloth, if you like, for only sharp pebbles will scratch the finish. The lustre gets higher and finer with age.

Every car owner who has seen Duro wants it. Come to our shop and see cars finished with it. Watch us make tests to prove its durability. Talk to owners who have tested every claim we make. Let us finish your car with Duro in one-third to one-half the usual time required. It will always look new as long as you own it.

DRIVE DOWN TO OUR PLANT TODAY AND GET AN ESTIMATE ON YOUR CAR OR TRUCK

DURO Auto-Refinish SYSTEM

PAUL ENGSTRUM, President

Phone VERmont 7337.

DRIVE DOWN WESTERN TO 62ND THEN 1/2 BLOCK WEST to 62nd and St. Andrews.

144-58 South Flower St. Phone TRinity 4501

Open Evenings Until 9 o'clock. Open Sundays 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Vermont Avenue between 46th and 47th.

Spinach and Table Grass on Menu Bill

Earl Cooper, veteran of the dirt tracks and the speedways, trains on spinach. Table grass is his standard diet for at least a week prior to every race in which he starts.

Five hundred miles on a brick speedway, such as Cooper raced on at Indianapolis on Memorial Day, looks smooth as glass from the grand stands, but to the helmeted speed pilots it is anything but that. They come out of a long grind around the ovals with bodies that are bruised from the constant jolting that 100 miles an hour brings, and with hands cramped from the steady holding of the wheel.

The physical endurance required to drive 250 or 300 miles at top speed is as necessary for a racing driver as it is for a pugilist or any other athlete. That is why Cooper goes into training and eats only certain foods specified by a dietician.

While in training he eats eggs, porterhouse steak, bran bread, combination salad and apple sauce, with the main feature a heaping plate of spinach. As the day of the race approaches the other foods diminish in proportion as the succulent table grass increases.

Those who saw the race at Indianapolis claim that Cooper made the race a record-breaking event with the speed of his Studebaker special. He set a hot pace and held the lead for a great part of the distance, piling up some very handsome added winnings in lap prizes.

Cooper prepared his car for the event in Los Angeles. When he was ready to paint it he was assisted by N. M. Hendershott, a painter well past three score and

ten, who in 1885 worked for the Studebaker brothers and painted wagons for them.

Hendershott placed the Studebaker emblems on the sides of the cow of the robin's egg blue body and insisted on their being exactly in the right spots, for he stated that if Earl was going to call his car a Studebaker it needed to have everything done just right in the Studebaker way.

The first intimation that the Paul G. Hoffman Company, local Studebaker representatives, had of the fact that Cooper was to race under the Studebaker emblem was when Cooper called at the store and asked for a radiator emblem. Hoffman asked him why he had chosen the Studebaker emblem and Earl replied that he figured that whenever a man rode behind the wheel with the slanting bar he was sure to be up among the winners.

June beetles are declared to be beneficial to fruit trees.

Transpiring Nash salesmen.

Victorville Native Can't Get Hot Here

Those motorists who are inclined to vilipend fervently concerning anything but the most perfect of motoring weather, or who complain bitterly at any upward change in the thermometer which tends to set their motometers toward the top, should have a chat with J. A. MacDonald of Victorville.

On one of Los Angeles' hottest June days—the mercury probably standing at about 85 deg. or so—a dust-covered four-cylinder Nash touring car last week drove up in front of the Troy Motor Sales Company's headquarters.

Transpiring Nash salesmen.

wiping their honest foreheads and galling and that the car has been wiling with the weather, saw with astonishment a gentleman emerge from the car apparently as cool as the proverbial cucumber.

"Nice cool day!" asserted Mr. MacDonald of Victorville—for it was he—by way of a conversation curtain raiser.

The auto salesman stared and then the Victorville man lit in and began to speak of hot weather. He declared, among other things, that 120 and 125 deg. above Mr. Farenheit's zero point is considered right normal in Victorville, and that when it's only 110 deg. in that summery town, the natives reckon it to be right cool.

Incidentally, he asserted that his two-year-old Nash four touring car, through 52,000 miles of life—4,000 of which have been desert driven—has never overheated to any serious point and that his sole repairs have consisted of two valve grindings. He declared his gasoline average has been from twenty to twenty-two miles per

gallon and that the car has been easy on oil and tires. Mr. MacDonald is a contractor, and asserts that the number of permanent structures being erected in the desert towns of Eastern California, Arizona and Nevada is amazing. In the little town of Oro Grande alone, he stated, thirty new cement houses recently were completed.

EDNA PURVIANCE IS BUYER OF NEW SIX

Edna Purviance, who recently triumphed in the leading role of "A Woman of Paris," last week took delivery on a Peerless six five-passenger sedan from Stahley W. Smith, Inc., Southern California distributors for Peerless motor cars. Miss Purviance is the third screen actress of note to select a Peerless enclosed car of late. Dorothy Devore and Marie Prevost recently took delivery on eight-cylinder town broughams.

NEW 1925 CHANDLER

Today's Most Modern Car Every Unit Improved by Use

THE 1925 Chandler now offered to the public represents the splendid result of eighteen months' development.

No other car is more clearly abreast of the times. None contains so many recent developments of established merit.

A big, beautiful, modern car, it carries an assurance of master performance and sound service.

Exhaustive experiment has preceded each of the improvements that have been steadily added. Many of its features have been proved in the service of thousands of owners. Their worth is known beyond all peradventure.

Traffic Transmission

This exclusive Chandler feature is a thoroughly perfected unit. Other manufacturers are in the midst of ambitious experiments with the principles it involves. Chandler success has brought the subject of better gear speed changing into national prominence.

Already thousands of Chandler owners are familiar with the safer, more delightful driving made possible by the Traffic Transmission.

It makes clashing, rasping gears an impossibility. All drivers make a silent, flawless gear change from high to low or low to high regardless of driving conditions.

Yet the driver handles the Traffic Transmission exactly like the standard gear shift. In its use there is absolutely nothing new to learn.

Pikes Peak Motor

Built to master a mountain, this famous Chandler power plant has mastered the affections of thousands of motorists the world over.

As attested by the longest string of high gear records ever held by any stock car, it still stands as the ultimate in engineering achievements.

Touring \$1585 Chummy \$1845

All prices f.o.b. Cleveland

(The Traffic Transmission is built complete in the Chandler plant under Campbell patents)

W.P. HERBERT Co.

Open Evenings and Sunday

1100 South Flower St.

TRinity 1011

THE CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY

CLEVELAND

CHANDLER

THE CAR OF THE YEAR

7 Words STAR Car?

Business must your entry exceed

contest blank and send it directly of Awards at the Star Motor Oakland, California, before July

winners will be announced in soon thereafter as possible.

Why! This is the simplest and ever offered the public. It is no strings attached. Any one follow the easy requirements, dealer has full details.

PRIZE—Star Car (Model as pictured above)

PRIZE—\$100.00 in Gold

PRIZE—\$50.00 in Gold

Closes July 1st, 1924

Company of California

Oakland, California

MOTORS, Inc.

1010 So. Vermont Ave.

Motor Car Co., 4108 South Ave.

Motor Car Co., 2025 Central Ave.

Motor Car Co., 1145 So. Olive St.

Motor Car Co., 1334 So. Main Street.

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ALTOONA RACE
NEXT SATURDAYDrivers Busy Getting Cars in
ReadinessDuesenbergs Hope to Repeat
Boyer VictoryBut Stern Competition is
Promised Them

(EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH)

ALTOONA (Pa.) June 7.—Next Saturday afternoon Altoona will hold its second automobile race on the new board track before a crowd which promises to be even larger than that which attended the inaugural classic last fall. Since Friday the drivers have been having a busy time of it getting their mounts tuned up for the 250-mile contest.

The Duesenberg pilots, flushed with joint victory of Lora Corum and Joe Boyer at Indianapolis Memorial Day, are all set to repeat here a week from today. However, Harry A. Miller of Los Angeles, builder of what are claimed to be the fastest cars in the world, and the drivers tooling Miller-built creations, declare the story will be a different one on the boards.

In practice the Millers have proven themselves faster than any of the other entrants. Both Jimmy Murphy and Tommy Milton have turned laps quite consistently at 120 miles an hour. Earl P. Cooper has not yet attained his maximum speed, he says, although he has rejiced off miles at 120.3 miles per hour—same being considered fairly fast by the speedy field.

It is predicted by rail birds and close followers of the sport that the competition will be even keener than at Indianapolis. To begin with, the race is only 250 miles long, while the track does not require slowing down for the curves.

APPLIES FOR KERN
COUNTY FRANCHISE

James Mario, formerly connected with the Leon T. Shettler Company, Southern California distributors for the Rickenbacker six, made a trip to Bakersfield recently and during the few hours he was in that city so many people evidenced interest in the model C Rickenbacker piston that he was driving, that he decided then and there to make application for the Kern county franchise on the Rickenbacker line. Upon his return to Los Angeles he immediately got in touch with W. K. Cowan, wholesale salesman for the Shettler Company and applied for the dealership.

Announcement has just been received by the Leon T. Shettler Company that Mr. Mario will have a formal opening in Bakersfield on the 7th inst. at which time the Rickenbacker car will be shown in the Southern Hotel lobby. The Chamber of Commerce is arranging the display as one of the members is a satisfied Rickenbacker owner, so Mario reports.

Piston Ring
Development
is Important

Oakland's recent development in piston rings and the improved method of finishing the cylinder bore have made possible the Oakland Motor Car Company's remarkable 15,000-mile or two-year guarantee against surplus oil in the combustion chamber, according to Reeve Gartmann, president, California Oakland Motor Company.

"The design of piston rings has changed the least of any part of the engine in the development of the automobile, being practically the same now in most engines, with the exception of the Oakland, as in the old slow-speed engines first built," says Gartmann. "Oakland engineers have long appreciated the importance of the part played by piston rings in satisfactory engine operation. Through a long series of experiments they have developed an improved design of piston ring."

"Oakland's two-piece wedge ring is so constructed that it exerts a pressure sideways against the sides of the ring grooves as well as outward against the cylinder wall. This side pressure automatically compensates for any wear between the ring and the groove and the piston ring thereby keeping a very tight fit and preventing oil from passing back of the rings into the combustion chamber in an excessive amount."

"The Oakland Motor Car Company is one of the first big companies to develop and adopt an approved design of piston ring. Use of this ring, together with the highly polished cylinder bores, have enabled Oakland engineers to very successfully use aluminum alloy pistons with their many advantages."

Velle Captures
Economy Trophy
in Queensland

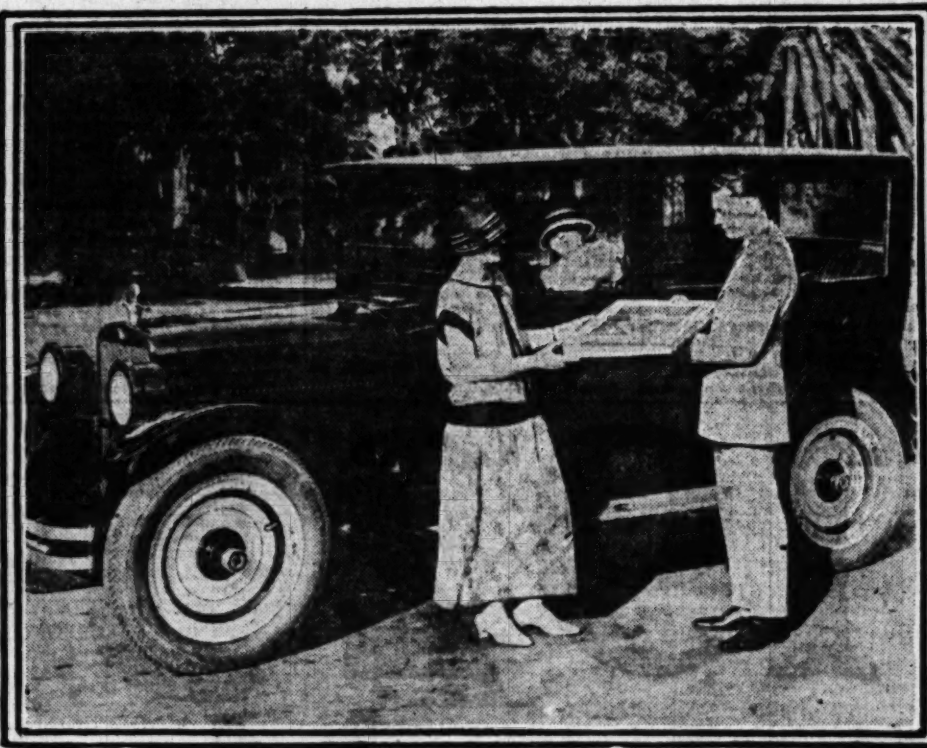
A Velle touring car won the world-famous economy run of the Royal Automobile Club of Queensland, Australia, according to a cablegram just received by Harry Lord. This car averaged 35.5 miles to the imperial gallon of gasoline and set a record for cars in this class.

The annual economy of the Queensland (Australia) club is run each year and attracts thousands of spectators, in much the same way that the Indianapolis race on Memorial Day, in this country, does. Each year Australian dealers enter foreign cars in class competition for prizes, but instead of being a speed contest it is an economy run, which is much more important to people of that country than speed.

There were more than a dozen entries in the Velle class and the majority of these entries were American cars. The course to be driven over extended in a triangular shape approximately 100 miles in length. Hills, valleys and bad roads were encountered on this run.

Self Made-up Only
Dix: No, a woman changes the plans so often that the job is never finished.—(Boston Transcript.)

Reviving an Old Saying, "Sweets to the Sweet"



Miss Elsie Pincel receiving a huge box of candy from Sales Manager Harry A. Miller of the Leon T. Shettler Company with the delivery of her new Rickenbacker sedan. Shettler originated a custom of presenting a box of candy with each 600th car. Miss Pincel's car happens to be the 1600th car.

EARN MONEY ON HIGHWAYS

Convicts Employed on State Roads in Remote Mountain Districts Building New Laterals

(EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH)
SACRAMENTO, June 7.—Daily average earnings of convicts from the State prisons, employed in the construction of State highways under provisions of the new pay law passed by the last Legislature, are now on the increase, according to a report by Ben H. Milliken, Superintendent of Prison Road Camps.

For the period from August 17, when the law went into effect, to April 30, prisoners employed on the State highways made a net earning of \$29,610, after the cost of food, clothing and operation of the camps had been deducted, including dental and optical work done for the men.

The daily average earning for the entire period is 29 cents per man per day, the report said, but for the month of April this average had increased to 42 cents per day. The commission is authorized to pay the men not to exceed \$2.50 per day, but from this sum expenses of the camps must be deducted. The present wage has been set at \$2.10, the average cost of maintaining the camps prior to the enactment of the new law.

After deducting expenses, the men are permitted to make not to exceed 75 cents per day. Earnings of a considerable number of the men in the three camps maintained by the commission have now earned this maximum permissible of 75 cents.

DEPENDENT ALLOTMENTS
Since August, prisoners have

Box of Candy

Accomplices

Car Purchase

Miss Elsie Pincel received a big surprise upon the delivery of her Rickenbacker four-wheel brake sedan by being presented with a large box of candy by Harry A. Miller, general sales manager of the Leon T. Shettler Company, Rickenbacker distributor of Southern California.

As it happens, the sedan Miss Pincel purchased was the fifteen hundredth Rickenbacker car delivered by the Shettler organization. Mr. Leon T. Shettler makes it a rule that a large box of candy shall be presented with the delivery of every five hundredth car.

The Bell telephone system showed a net increase of \$11,442 telephones during the year 1923.

CAHUENGA STREET
PAVING IS SOUGHT

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE)

LANKERSHIM, June 7.—The paving of Cahuenga avenue from Ventura Boulevard northward as far as Fourth street is sought in an endeavor to relieve the traffic congestion on Lankershim Boulevard. The late count of vehicles passing a given State highway point having shown the Lankershim-Ventura junction the most generously traveled State highway in the southern end of the State—with 25,000 vehicles passing there during one day—pleasure cars and lighter traffic will be glad to keep off the main highway and leave it to the endless train of gravel trucks, freighters, stages and large machines. The distance over either route will be practically the same, with easy access to the boulevard on the north. Petitions for widening and paving the present Cahuenga dirt road are already in circulation. It crosses Riverside Drive and will be fed by Victory Boulevard. Its improvement will open a residence district that has heretofore remained inactive by reason of the absence of paved streets.

"ANOTHER PATIENT"

J. H. Thomas, the new British Secretary for the Colonies, on going to his official quarters for the first time was met by a porter, Mr. Thomas told the porter, who barred his way, that he desired to go into the building.

"Who do you want to see?" the porter asked.

Mr. Thomas replied: "I am not quite sure. I want the colonial office."

"Yes, but who do you want to see?" demanded the porter.

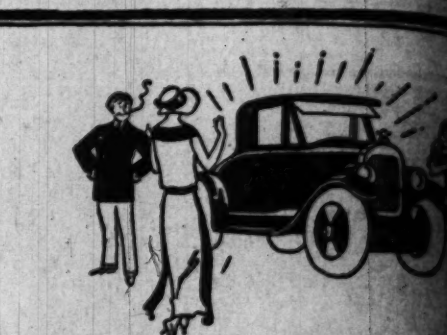
"I want to see the office," declared Mr. Thomas, and added, "I am the Colonial Secretary."

The porter looked at him sternly and, turning to another porter, said: "Here's another shell-shock patient!"—(Arts and Decoration.)

INSURED FOR A CHARITY

The growing part played by life insurance in human affairs finds a striking illustration in the fact that many prominent New Yorkers have taken out policies with their favorite charitable or other institutions as beneficiaries. Satisfactory methods of administration have been worked out so that the principal of the bequest may be conserved. A wide range of organizations has already been secured. The plan has merits which will no doubt recommend it to many others of philanthropic inclinations who wish to see the work they have fostered continue to prosper after they are gone. It offers a chance to make the good that men do live after them.—New York Evening Post.

The Belgian government is considering the establishment of a game preserve and national park in the Congo.

An old finish uses
a new way

FOR YEARS, Zapon has been the standard finish for high grade products of description. By installing special equipment the firm named below are now able to play this supreme finish for refinishing automobiles.

Used for such work, Zapon provides advantages: It gives a hard, durable finish that will withstand heat, double sanding and scrubbing that would scratch other finishes. It is proof against acids—even battery solution will not harm it.

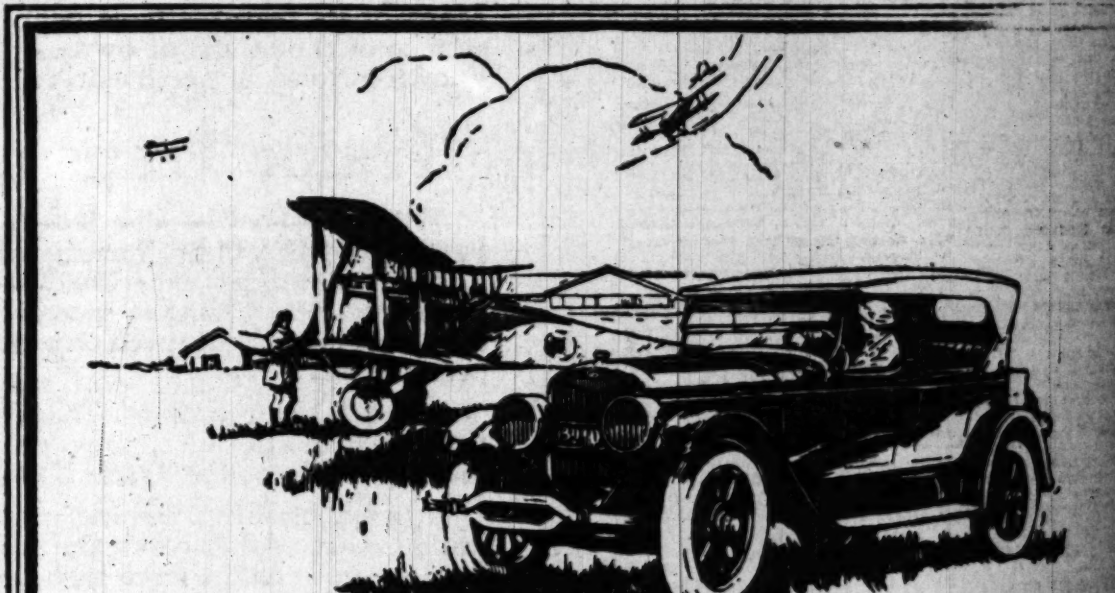
Furthermore, Zapon dries so quickly that the car can be released for use two or three weeks sooner than is possible when other finishing materials are used. In fact, any job can be completely refinished in ten days.

Call at the showrooms of any of the firms listed below and inspect the fine examples of refinishing that they now have on display—see what Zapon makes possible in the way of rejuvenating your car.

AUTHORIZED DEALERS
Weaver-Mason Co., 1134 W. Washington St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Burkett & Lewis Co., 1800 W. First St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Bullard Auto Painting Co., 1235 W. Washington St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Hendlin Auto Paint Works, 1100 N. Normandie Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Los Angeles Auto Paint Co., 1215 W. Washington St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Nashville Dodge & Miller Co., 2500 Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Mahoney Nuts & Bolt Co., 1100 W. Washington St., Los Angeles, Cal.

ZAPON
the finish for
automobiles

Celluloid Zapon Company, Los Angeles Branch 1907 W. Fourth St.



An Inspiring Ideal

Openly committed to the policy of building the supremely fine car the Lincoln organization has attracted men who take the highest pride in working to such a standard.

Here equipment, nowhere else duplicated, enables the engineer and skilled mechanic to carry precision-workmanship to a new high point.

Such auspicious circumstances have favored the building of today's Lincoln. They account for the fine performance of every one of these distinguished cars in service.

LINCOLN MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.
Division of Ford Motor Company

J. BENJ. FAHY, INC.
827 S. Figueroa St.

WALTER M. MURPHY Motors Co.
932 S. Hope St.

HOLLYWOOD AUTO SALES CO.
7831 Santa Monica Blvd.

W. I. TUPMAN
3330 S. Figueroa St.

LINCOLN

Have You Forgotten
to Write that Letter?

There's just three weeks left for you to write a letter telling why in your opinion Don Lee has been able to build up a used car business that in a little over four months this year sold half a million dollars worth of used cars.

There's \$800 worth of prizes for the three best letters, a \$500 credit on any Don Lee used car for the best letter, a \$200 credit for the next best, and a \$100 for the third.

Write your letter---bring it to any Don Lee sales room before June 29th.

There are thousands of people who have bought Don Lee Used cars in the past 19 years in Los Angeles who can tell you the reason for Don Lee's success as a used car merchandiser.



1218-20 South Main. Seventh and Bixel
Open Evenings

RUBBER SHOCKS
ABSORB THE JAR

"The Sterling-Knight is shock insulated," said Nye Williams, sales manager of the Sterling-Knight division of Bridge-Bullock, Inc., in discussing the other day the progress made by manufacturers in building easy riding automobiles.

"This is a feature which means as much to the spring suspension as Knight sleeves mean to the engine. Rubber shock insulators, sponsored by America's pioneer Knight engine designer, introduce comfortable and trouble-free riding qualities in the Sterling-Knight six," said Williams.

"Sterling-Knight springs are tightly gripped at each end in blocks of live resilient rubber which are held under pressure. This permits freedom in flexing. It eliminates noise and wear at the spring end and the constant need of adjustment. This mass of rubber absorbs minor vibration, the cause of irritation."

Silence Enjoyed
Mrs. K. M. reports overhauling her little daughter, aged 6, saying to her small brother: "Bobby, you mustn't rump me when I'm talkin' and you mustn't rump me when I'm not talkin'."—(Boston Transcript.)

HUNGRY
WALKER
ARRIVESAmbitious Athlete Hikes
500 Miles in Twenty Days
Without Any Food

Setting a world's record for long-distance hiking without food, Joe Ellsman, athlete and physical expert, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday, tired, hungry, but full of enthusiasm.

Commenting upon his trip, Ellsman said: "I found that the first days were the hardest. The pains of hunger bothered me considerably just at meal time the first four or five days. After that it seemed as though my stomach gave up its quest for food and settled down to a diet of

being quite heavy at the time I started (240 pounds), the hike more severe on my feet than on my physical endurance. The more I gave me considerable pain, but in spite of this I felt that the trip has done me good, that anything more good than anything I have done for exercise. I feel that I held out for four days without food and the same time hiked 500 miles. It seems to me proof that the human body is superior to those of Grecian days. I feel that the modern scientific culture has produced more than ever before in human history. I feel that the modern scientific culture has produced more than ever before in human history. I feel that the modern scientific culture has produced more than ever before in human history.

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finish used in new way

Zapon has been the standard high grade products of every installing special equipment, below are now able to complete finish for refinishing

work. Zapon provides them with a hard, durable finish and heat that would blister under the most severe conditions. It will withstand cleaning that would scratch most other finishes—even but not harm it.

Zapon dries so quickly, that it is possible to use two to four coats in one day. In fact, any job is finished in ten days.

Overseas of any of the firms inspect the fine examples of they now have on display—making possible in the way of car care.

W. Washington St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles Auto Parts Co., 1210 W. Washington St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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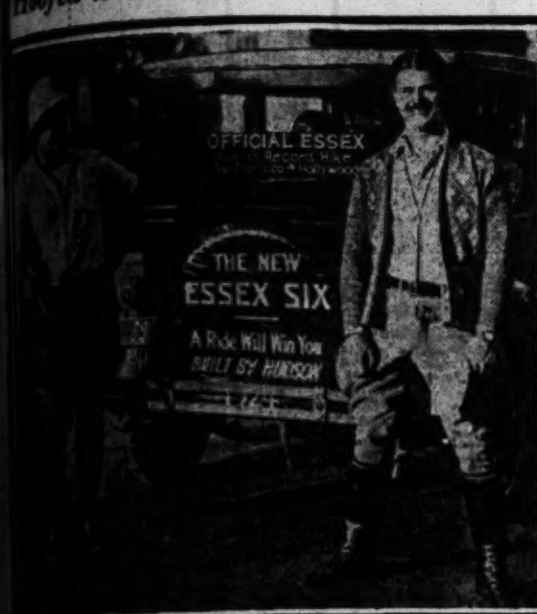
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Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles, Cal.

MONDAY MORNING.

Hoofed it Here From San Francisco



OFFICIAL ESSEX THE NEW ESSEX SIX A Rock Will Win You BELT BY HARRISON

While the general comforts of the closed car so far overshadow anything that might be spoken in criticism there is one annoyance individual to the closed car that owners would like definitely to end. That is rattling windows.

An expression of the engineering division of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, makers of Goodrich balloon cord tires, indicates that the new low-air pressure equipment will go far to annul this disturbance.

Speaking on this phase a Goodrich tire engineer said: "Possibly every motor-car owner has realized that rattling windows are the result of vibration, and not imperfection in body workmanship or design. The windows of new closed cars never rattle. There are no body squeaks. Only after a car has seen considerable service do windows begin to rattle and the body to develop squeaks.

The lurching and swaying of a car negotiating bad roads—the thousands of shocks sustained from bumps and uneven surfaces—these are the things that loosen up a body and start windows rattling. You have a parallel in ships at sea. Under the pounding of a tremendous sea, seams often are opened.

"Much has been said about the greater riding comfort of balloon cords and little about their power to curb vibration. It stands to reason that if low air pressure, yielding cushions, which we have in balloon cords absorb the shocks that disturb riding comfort they also absorb the shocks that weaken the car body and distort window frames. Thus the sedan, coupe or brougham that goes into service with balloon-tire equipment will escape, certainly for a much longer period, the disturbance of rattling windows and doors.

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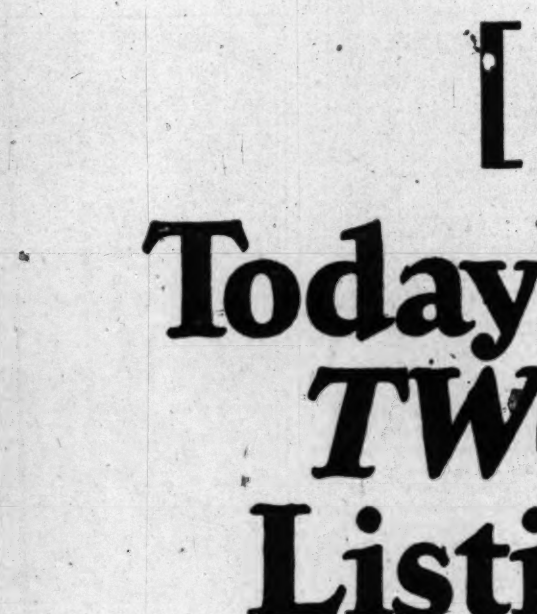
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MONDAY MORNING.

Hoofed it Here From San Francisco



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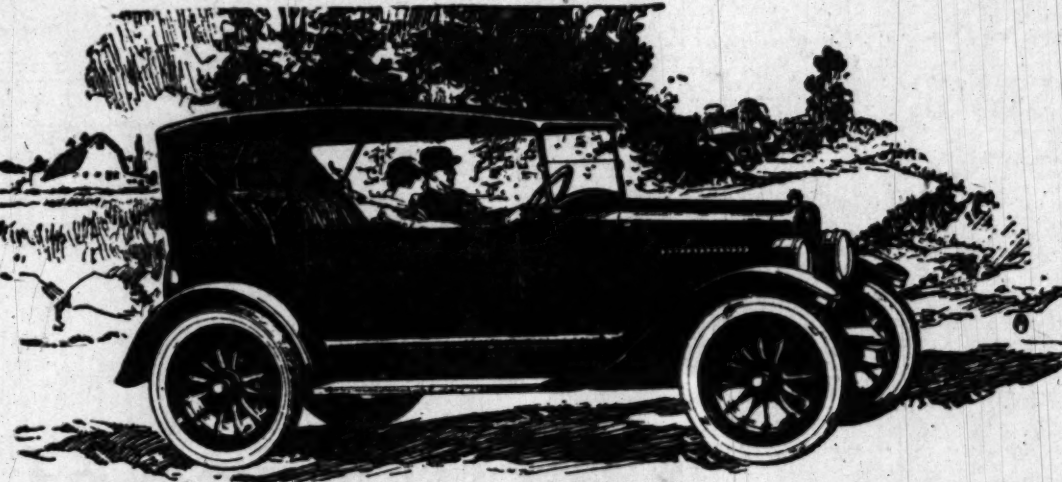
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17 million families are reading this news. It has taken us five years to get ready to tell you the story

Today You Can Buy Only TWO Touring Cars Listing Under \$500



A Quality Closed Car at only \$160 more than the touring car—The World's Lowest Priced Closed Car with doors front and rear.

Astonishingly Easy Terms

Of the five touring cars formerly priced under \$500, all but two have gone up. Overland prices have not gone up. Overland now is the only touring car with modern sliding gear transmission priced under \$500.

Overland sales increased 177% last year—the greatest rate of increase of any maker building over 100,000 cars. Sales last month were the largest of any May in Overland history. Tremendous volume has enabled Overland to keep its touring car price down at \$495 while other cars have been going upward in price.

The Overland price now is only \$115 above the cheapest touring car built with demountable rims and starter. And you can buy an Overland on Easy Terms.

24 Big Car Quality Advantages Which You Can Count Up

- Overland is the only touring car under \$500 with a body entirely of steel—
- The only car under \$800 with a permanent finish of hard baked enamel—
- The only touring car under \$500 with a left front door at the driver's seat—
- The only car under \$500 with a speedometer as standard equipment—
- The only touring car under \$500 with curtains and curtain rods that open with the doors—

The only touring car under \$500 with foot accelerator control—

The only touring car under \$500 exclusively equipped with Timken and New Departure bearings in front and rear axles. Overland uses the best and most expensive bearings more lavishly than any other car in proportion to price.

Save the Price of Shock Absorbers!

Overland patented springs are the easiest riding springs of any light car built. They give it a spring base of 30 inches longer than any car of equal length—

The only car under \$500 which does not require shock absorbers for maximum riding comfort—

The only touring car under \$500 with quiet, spiral bevel drive and ring gears—

The only touring car under \$500 with fully adjustable windshield—

Axles of Molybdenum Steel

Overland's rear axle shaft is Molybdenum steel 1½ inches in diameter—nearly 50% heavier than on any car under \$500.

Anybody Can Afford to Buy an Overland on Our Astonishingly Easy Terms

Overland
Touring \$495
f.o.b. Toledo

OVERLAND DEALERS

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1400 S. Vermont Ave.
ATLANTA 2226 | BRIDGE-BULLOCK, Inc.
1400 S. Vermont Ave.
ATLANTA 2226 | ANGEL CITY MOTORS, Inc.
1400 S. Vermont Ave.
ATLANTA 2226 | N. S. DROLLINGER
1707 W. Seventh St.
DALLAS 8114 |
| S. S. STEPHENS
Grand Ave. and Pine St.
ATLANTA 4117 | BOZEMAN MOTOR CAR CO.
1117 N. Broadway
Tulsa 2401 | SOMMERS MOTORS SALES CO.
1148 S. Los Angeles
Tulsa 2401 | WILLYS-OVERLAND PACIFIC
11th and Hope Sts.
Tulsa 2401 |
| S. S. SHANNON
1810 W. Pine St.
BIRMINGHAM 1205 | C. H. WALSHMIRE
1223 W. Washington St.
BIRMINGHAM 6300 | ROY M. JOHNSON
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BIRMINGHAM 6300 | |

U. S. AIR COMPRESSORS
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From 1 to 500 cubic feet, for garages, tire shops, service stations, factories.

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ATLANTA 4442

CHALMERS
Owners Should Know

Where they will find the only car that stands the Chalmers car from A to Z. Having 18 years of experience, Chalmers has the most complete service and repair department in the world.

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AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
443 South Figueroa St.

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DOPE FOR MOTORISTS ON THE SORBING BALLOON TIRE TOPIC

BY E. S. FIRESTONE.

Many Los Angeles Branch, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, generally cause fabric failure on inside piles.

It was necessary to make use of a thinner side wall construction which would lessen the effect of this flexing action when tires were run at low pressure and that this could be done and still have the tire sufficiently strong to stand up in service because the bursting stresses on the carcass would be so much lower.

These principles set forth in the first article written by Hale last July have now been further proven by thousands of owners who have equipped their cars with Firestone genuine balloon tires and have had them in service many months. Twenty-one well-known automobile manufacturers have also placed their stamp of approval on genuine balloon tires after their own rigid tests and are now furnishing them as original equipment.

We feel that these tests and this approval should be proof to any car owner that he is not buying an experiment in Firestone genuine full-size balloon gum-dipped tires and that the original principles outlined by Mr. Hale a year ago have stood the test of time.

CALAMITY HOWLERS ROUTED BY RECORD

That the automobile business in general holds a much stronger position and is far more stable than calamity cryers would have it appear is pointed out by O. R. Fuller, president of the White Auto Company, Southern California distributors of the Auburn six.

He takes for his proof a recent survey of current business, prepared in the Bureau of Census and reprinted from commerce reports, which includes figures on automobiles, transportation and employment.

Passenger automobiles produced during April numbered 887,037, which compares not unfavorably with 848,158 completed in March and 844,661 built in April of last year. Trucks produced in April numbered 24,193; in March, 24,106, and in April last year, 23,085.

Automobile shipments by railroads in carloads amounted to 54,445 for March; 49,490 for April, and 46,193 for April a year ago. Driveways totaled 41,554 cars for March; 36,628 for April, and 69,483 for April last year. Shipments by boat for March numbered only 495 cars, while for April the total was 4056 as against 5028 for the same month last year.

Very Accommodating Customer: "Do you serve motorists here?"
Waiter: "We serve anybody. Sit down." —[Exchange.]

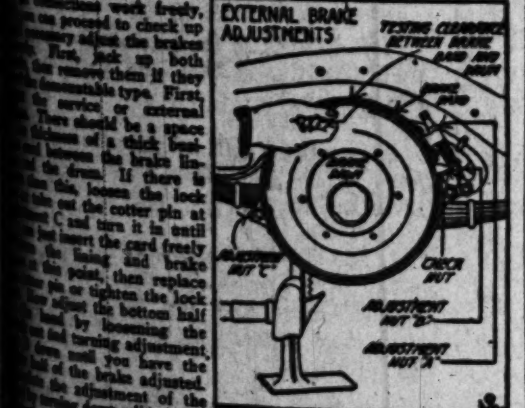
Your Automobile
How to Tune it
up for Spring
By L.H. Scott



Condition of Brakes Should be Checked up Now

Through the steering gear and brakes are two of the most important parts on the whole car, it is a fact that few owners give them more than thirty minutes attention they should receive about every three months.

Adjustments are so easy to make that there is no excuse for anyone who has an accident because his brakes refused to act at the moment. After thoroughly cleaning and lubricating all parts, get into the driving seat and push the service brake pedal down and make sure that it comes back properly when you take your foot off the brake pedal. Do the same thing with the emergency brake lever. If there is any sign of stiffness or slippage in the action of the brakes, some shaft or connection is loose and you will have to go over all of them carefully to find out what it is. In the case of brakes that have shafts going into the axle at any point, you will often find that on account of lubrication, water and grit has worked into the tube, rusting the shaft, so causing it to bind and stick. You can try freeing it by spraying kerosene or penetrating oil into the tube. If this does not free it up then you will have to disconnect the brake rods and clean and lubricate it thoroughly.



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Favorite of the Stage and Her New 1924 Motor Car



Miss Ethel Barrymore, star of the "Laughing Lady" at the Biltmore Theater and the brand new Buick which was delivered to her by the Howard Auto Company when she stepped off a Union Pacific train at the depot last week.

'Laughing Lady' Star Acquires a New Automobile

When Ethel Barrymore arrived in Los Angeles last week to commence a starring engagement in her latest comedy success, "The Laughing Lady," by Alfred Sutro, at the Biltmore Theater, she was met at the train by a representative of the Howard Automobile Company, local Buick distributors, who delivered to her a shiny new 1924 Buick with four-wheel brakes.

Miss Barrymore is one of the biggest boosters in Buick's country-wide army and in her eastern motor stable she is said to have several of the most popular models that have gone to make the Buick name more popular among motorists.

Last year the Howard Automobile Company delivered her one of the striking wine-colored sport models when the star arrived for a summer engagement. This year Miss Barrymore will see the Southland from the luxurious comfort of a five-passenger sedan.

The air mail line from Toulouse, France, to Arad, Algeria, has been inaugurated in the service started to connect France and Spain to Northern Africa by airplane.

Try It Yourself
You Drive on the Demonstration

\$1395
AT THE FACTORY

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1225 South Grand Avenue—Phone TRinity 0781

Why Buy an Open Car

The Coach Costs So Little More

No Wonder the Coach Owner is Envious

All year utility and comfort Warm in winter. Wet-proof, dust-proof in summer. No curtains to bother. And you pay no more than open car cost.



Pride of Ownership in the Coach

Handsome appearance, roominess and personal comfort give sense of well-being that completes the enjoyment of delightful performance in the Coach.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX COACH
\$1550
Freight and Tax Extra

ESSEX SIX COACH
\$975
Freight and Tax Extra

And the Coach is Exclusive to Hudson and Essex

The Coach is a Hudson-Essex invention. No other type and no other car gives closed-car comforts at open-car cost.

The Coach costs but little more than the open models of either Hudson or Essex. The extra cost of closed models on other cars is from \$300 up, even on the lowest priced cars. More than 125,000 Coaches are in service. Sales exceed 3000 every week. Everyone prefers a closed car. The Coach alone is the quality car within the reach of all. No wonder the Coach on Hudson and Essex is the world's largest selling six-cylinder closed car.

It Is the Car for Everyone

In two and one-half years the Coach has proved a staunchness and reliability never before associated with a closed car. In all service in every part of the world it satisfies the pride of ownership. It gives all the

The Evidence Detroit Gives

Sales leadership in Detroit is a far more important endorsement than its similar position elsewhere. For motor car values are better understood there than anywhere else in the world.

For four successive months Hudson-Essex sales in Detroit and throughout Michigan have outnumbered any other 6-cylinder make.

This unanswerable evidence is proof of what the most critical and best informed group of motor buyers in the world think of Hudson and Essex.

The cars they buy are the cars it is safe for you to buy.

utility you get in any closed car. No one who knows will be content with anything less than closed car comforts, and the Coach alone gives those comforts at open car cost.

Hudson and Essex Are of One Quality

Both are the creations of the same engineers. They are built in the same shops by the same workmen under the same patents. There is no difference in quality of material or workmanship.

The price you want to pay for a car will decide whether it shall be a Hudson or Essex. The closed car advantages of the Coach and its price leave no other consideration.

Important Notice to Buyers:

The remarkable value offered in Hudson and Essex is matched by the astonishingly low parts prices and the progressive service policy that keeps maintenance down to a minimum.

Seventh at Figueroa

Harold L. Arnold
Distributor

Telephone TRinity 0411

**BLACK, YELLOW
ARE SELECTED**New Combination for Plates
for Next YearMarsh Picks These Colors
for VisibilityRequests Other States to
Choose Others

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE)

SACRAMENTO, June 7.—Pale yellow and black are the colors chosen for next year's automobile license plates by the Division of Motor Vehicles. Chief Will H. Marsh announces these colors will replace the green and white being used this year and has requested adjoining States to adopt a different color scheme in order to avoid duplication.

Pale yellow or canary will form the background and letters will be in black. These colors will be used for all passenger cars and solid-tired trucks.

For pneumatic-tired trucks and other commercial vehicles, such as taxis and slip-on Fords, the colors will be red and white as now, but their order will be reversed, the background being a deep red and the letters white. Orders for the new plates are to be placed early to avoid delay and confusion.

Experts declare the combination of yellow and black affords the highest degree of visibility of any other set of colors.

—Aloft or Below—

A man who had been a very severe employer died and the company's flag was flown at half-mast.

"What's the flag in the middle of the pole for?" one Irishman asked another.

"Well," was the reply, "it's on account they are in which direction he's gone."—(Boston Transcript.)

**Suggests the
Posting of a
Tourist Guide**

With the summer touring season at hand and nearly every State city and town preparing to boost summer trade by catering to the tourist, it is time that some logical program was followed to keep the tourist posted as to the laws in effect in certain territories, according to Harry A. Lord of the Lord Motor Car Company.

For years, Mr. Lord asserts, the various States have been talking about uniform traffic laws, but 1924 finds this situation just as much of a question as heretofore. Mr. Lord suggests a few simple things that automobile dealers, State officials and municipal officials can do to make the "road easier" for tourists. He believes that:

(1.) The State should erect a signboard at the State boundary line on every main highway, giving a brief digest of State laws tourists should know. Maryland is already doing this with great success, he says.

(2.) Every town should post a brief survey as to right of way, rules and speed limits several miles out of each community and again on entering the town.

(3.) Automobile dealers should also quote the laws in effect in their communities by means of signboards, printed slips in their salesroom and at gasoline stations. Every garage and gasoline station should help perfect this system, he says, and these things would all tend to stop traffic violations.

A STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

"What do you mean by bringing me an odd pair of boots?" demanded the enraged master, displaying one black boot and one brown.

"Undade, sor," said the new Irish valet, "tis a quare thing. But there's another pair down below just like them."—(Exchange.)

**CROSSINGS
REAL BOON
TO SAFETY**Six Elevated Railroad
Bridges Over Highways to
Harbor Inspected

The completion of the Redondo overhead crossing two months ago by the Santa Fe over the Los Angeles Harbor Boulevard witnessed the termination of a program which has been responsible for the construction of six such crossings on the Santa Fe and Los Angeles Harbor Railway. The initial unit was completed two years ago, and at intervals of every few months another constructed, until now six are in operation.

A party in a Peerless six sedan loaned by Stanley W. Smith, president of the Southern California Peerless distribution, for the trip last week made a tour of inspection of the new crossings, which are recognized as a real boon to safe motoring. Grade crossings have been responsible for innumerable accidents, and with the elimination of six of them over the heavily traveled arteries to the seaboard, many serious accidents and their resultant toll are sure to be averted.

Crossings have been constructed over the Redondo Boulevard, over the Riverside Highway, over the Pacific Electric tracks, at El Nido station over Hawthorne avenue, over the Pacific Electric tracks, again on Normandie avenue, and over Main street.

The highway was lowered at three of the crossings, with the grade of the road-bed unchanged on two of these and the grade raised on the third. At the other three the grade of the tracks was raised, with the highway unaltered.

There are now 10,640,000 Bell-owned telephones in the United States.

The Sure Way of Preventing Crossing Accidents

A program responsible for the construction of six overhead crossings on the Santa Fe and Los Angeles Harbor railroad over as many heavily traveled arteries to the seaboard was completed recently with the completion of the final unit, the bridge over Main street shown above. A Peerless six sedan from Stanley W. Smith, Inc., made a tour of inspection of the new crossings last week.

ADOPTED ON ALL CARS

Byron Foy, president and general manager of the Reo Motor Car Company of California, Inc., announced yesterday that he had just received word by wire from the Reo factory in Lansing, Mich., announcing the adoption of gen-

uine, full-size balloon tires as standard equipment on Reo passenger cars at no additional cost, effective immediately.

"We have known that balloon tires would be adopted universally as soon as the public realized their advantages," said Mr. Foy in making the announcement, "but we hardly expected the move to be made so soon. Although the demand for this type of equipment ever since Reo adopted 'balloons' as selective equipment several months ago, has been tremendous all over the country."

Harbor Motors Company, San Pedro and Wilmington representatives for the Reo passenger car and speed wagon line, staged the formal opening of their new building on Pacific avenue yesterday afternoon and last night. A large crowd of Reo owners and their friends were in attendance, besides executives of the Los Angeles Reo branch.

DID HIS BEST

A restaurant proprietor who evidently believed in advertising asked a number of his patrons to give him some sort of testimonial about his place. Among them was a sour-faced man who had ordered a lot but eaten only a little.

"There are," he said, in answer to the proprietor's request, "some of your things for which I don't care. But I'll give you a testimonial. Your salt and pepper are, in my opinion, quite up to the standard."—(Exchange.)

**Trucks Busy
on Opposite
Sides of U.S.**

In providing transportation, motor trucks are one of the chief assets in connection with the construction of the Pacific Electric tunnel and cut now in progress in Los Angeles. Enormous quantities of earth have to be moved and doing their part in this work are a number of Mack Bulldog trucks equipped with dump bodies.

On the opposite side of the continent another huge tunnel is being constructed and there, too, Mack trucks are being used largely. This is the famous Hudson River tunnel which will be built at a cost of almost \$43,000,000. This amount is \$4,000,000 more than the original estimate, due chiefly to the necessity for increasing the width of the tunnel at both ends in anticipation of traffic beyond the liberal allowance made when the original plans were drawn in 1915.

According to reports that have been received at the office of the Mack International Motor Truck Corporation work on the Hudson River tube is proceeding at the rate of forty feet per day. The tremendous amount of excavated material is carried on an underground railroad in large steel buckets. At each shaft is located a crane which lifts the loaded buckets and dumps their contents into a truck. At present the material excavated is chiefly sand and gravel being taken from the bed under the river.

WITH THE CHECKER PLAYERS

BY JOHN DOUGHERTY

June 4, 1924

Chest and Checker Headquarters, 829 Union League Building, corner of Second and Hill streets. All chess and checker players invited to join. For further information regarding the club, write to the secretary, D. H. Brown, at the clubhouse.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to John Dougherty, The Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

AMONG THE FANS

Next Thursday night, June 12, the much talked of team match between the Los Angeles Checker Club and the L. A. Men's Club is to become a reality. Play will start at the L. A. Men's clubrooms, 321 South Main street at 8 o'clock p.m. There will be ten or twelve players on each side.

Peter Doran, formerly of Chicago but late of Seattle, is a visitor for a few weeks in the city and may decide to stay for some time.

The twenty-game match between A. Jensen and the editor was finished last week. The final score was 4 to 3 and 13 draws in favor of the editor.

The telegraphic chess match between the San Francisco and Los Angeles players ended rather unsatisfactorily as eight games were still unfinished at closing time and will have to be adjudicated. Of the four games finished, San Francisco won two, Los Angeles one, and one game was drawn.

E. F. Shrader of the local team won his game from R. W. Ryder, while S. Motowski lost to A. J. Pink and S. Weinbaum lost to Dr. Epstein. D. H. Muirhead and S. Maynard played a draw on the Queens Pawn opening.

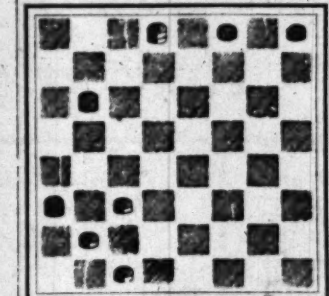
Of the unfinished games, both sides claim the majority, but the best of the local talent think the final score, after the adjudication is finished, will show Los Angeles the winner by the score of 7 to 5. Woodward, Shotts, Elliott, Short and Borochow of the local players all claim they can win their games and Perry or Patterson will neither concede a win for the other side.

A chess match should never be attempted by telegraph, they should train a bunch of snails to carry their moves back and forth, then the players all along the line could enjoy watching the carriers "whiz" past.

PROBLEM NO. 512

By J. T. Murray

Black—K, 4. Kings 9, 21.



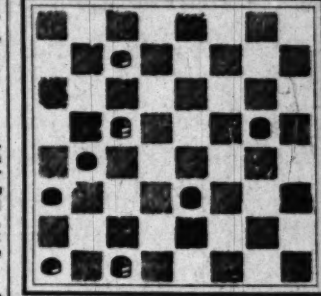
White—K, 25. King 8.

Black to play and win.

PROBLEM NO. 513

By J. C. Mackay

Black—17, 21. Kings 22, 14.



White—K, 25. King 8.

Black to play and win.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

By J. C. Mackay

Black—K, 17, 21. Kings 22, 14.

White—K, 25. King 8.

Black to play and win.

White—K, 25. King 8.

Black to play and win.

White—K, 25. King 8.

Black to play and win.

White—K, 25. King 8.

Black to play and win.

White—K, 25. King 8.

Black to play and win.

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Black to play and win.

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Black to play and win.

**The
Ten-Millionth
Ford**

The 10,000,000th Ford car left the Highland Park factories of the Ford Motor Company June 4. This is a production achievement unapproached in automotive history. Tremendous volume has been the outgrowth of dependable, convenient, economical service.

Ford Motor Company

Detroit, Michigan

Runabout \$265 Coupe \$525 Tudor Sedan \$590 Fordor Sedan \$685

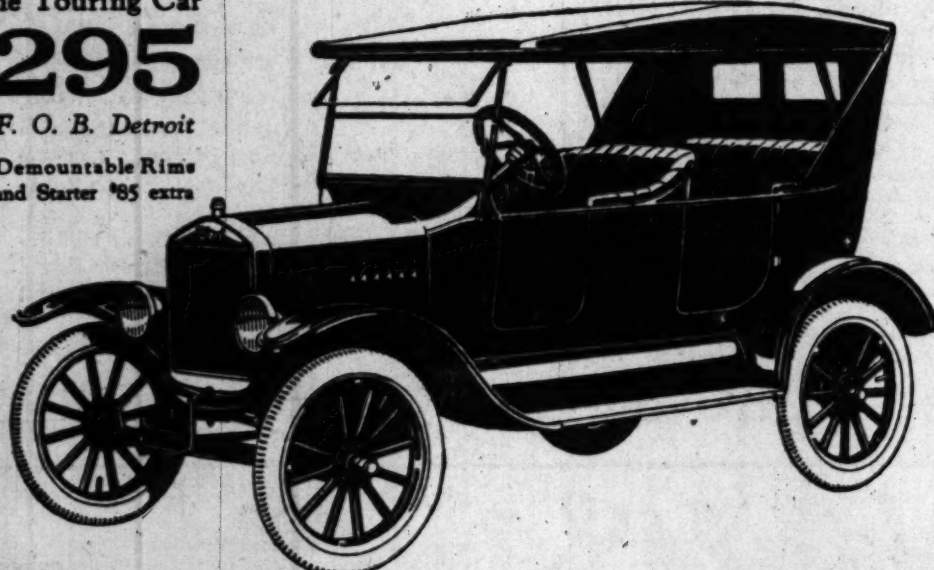
All prices f. o. b. Detroit

SEE THE NEAREST AUTHORIZED
FORD DEALER**The Touring Car
\$295**

F. O. B. Detroit

Demountable Rims

and Starter '85 extra



Here is a light weight, high speed, small bore, long stroke, high compression, fast-lightning vibrationless motor.

In astonishing performance, advanced motor refinements and exclusive engineering inventions the Rollin, we believe, is five years in advance of all current practice.

The Rollin "4" is designed and built by Rollin H. White, the same engineer who created the original White "30," which for years has been recognized as the acme of dependable transportation.

**The
Rollin
Four Beauty**

A. W. CROSSMAN,

Inc.

Distributor

1201 South Figueroa

Trinity 1291.

Open Sundays and Evenings.

**Mack Quality
Is Definite**

—Owners know it

The MACK is the highest Quality truck on the market—the finest in the world.

It has been sold at present prices for years while prices of other trucks have fluctuated.

It has been manufactured for years than any other truck built in this country and has consistently shown an increasing demand from the public.

Owners evince their appreciation of MACK Quality by the repeat orders they place—the sure criterion of any product's Quality.

Macks are 1½ tons and heavier

**Mack International
Motor Truck Corporation**

1628 East Seventh

San Bernardino Long Beach

San Diego

San Francisco

Seattle

Portland

Tacoma

Spokane

Butte

Helena

Great Falls

Billings

Casper

Cheyenne

Laramie

Rapid City

Sioux Falls

Yankton

Brookings

Pierre

Bismarck

Grand Forks

Minot

Fargo

Dickinson

Burlington

Mandan

Hector

NEW PRESIDENTG. M. Williams of Wire
the Nordyke and MAnnouncing the appointment of
Wire Wheel Corporation of An
as the new president of the Nordy
Feltan, president of the Pelton Mo
of the most important expansion
Nordyke and Marmom Compa
is highly fortunate in secur
for the active head of the

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WEDNESDAY MORNING.

NEW PRESIDENT IS NAMED

M. Williams of Wire Wheel Corporation Heads the Nordyke and Marmon Company

Announcing the appointment of G. M. Williams, former president of the Wire Wheel Corporation of America, and for six years general manager of the Dayton-Wright plant of the General Motors Corporation, as the new president of the Nordyke & Marmon Company, George Williams, president of the Pelton Motor Company, Southern California subsidiary of the Marmon automobiles, declares this step is a part of the most important expansion program in the history of the Nordyke & Marmon Company.

Mr. Williams takes up the reigns of management in succession to Walter C. Marmon, who now becomes chairman of the board of directors. Howard C. Marmon, designer of the Marmon car, retains his position as vice-president and chief engineer. Other executive heads, including A. B. Haisell, E. S. Gorrell, E. L. Purdy and H. B. Shafer, remain in their present capacities.

Carl J. Sherer, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Dayton-Wright plant of the General Motors Company, and for many years associated with Mr. Williams in the management of that organization, also joins the Nordyke and Marmon Company as a special assistant to Mr. Williams.

WICKLED AT RACE VICTORY

This year the three leading drivers, Boyer, Cooper and Murphy, who are exclusive users of Richfield Gasoline and Richfield Motor Oil, broke every world's record for this track and distance, not only for the 123-inch motors but for any size motor that has ever raced in Indianapolis. The only drivers in the race using Richfield, out of the entire list of twenty-two entries, finished in the winning positions.

President Fuller, who was accompanied east by C. E. Garretson, assistant sales manager of the company, is to hold a series of conferences with the Pennsylvania representatives from whom the Richfield Oil Company secures pure Pennsylvania crude oil of which Richfield motor oils are made. He sent the following wire from Indianapolis immediately after the race:

"Richfield Oil Company, Bartlett Building, Los Angeles, Cal.: Another glorious Richfield victory in competition with leading gasolines and oils, for first three cars to receive the checkered flag ran most sweetly with Richfield, the gasoline of power and Richfield, the wonder oil for motors. In fact, the only cars in the race using Richfield were the winners. All world records for the distance were broken, the winner averaging for 100 miles 98.34 miles per hour and the first three cars exceeded the former record of 94 miles per hour. Joe Boyer, as relief driver for Corum won, followed by Cooper, Murphy, Harts and Hill in order named."

"C. M. FULLER."

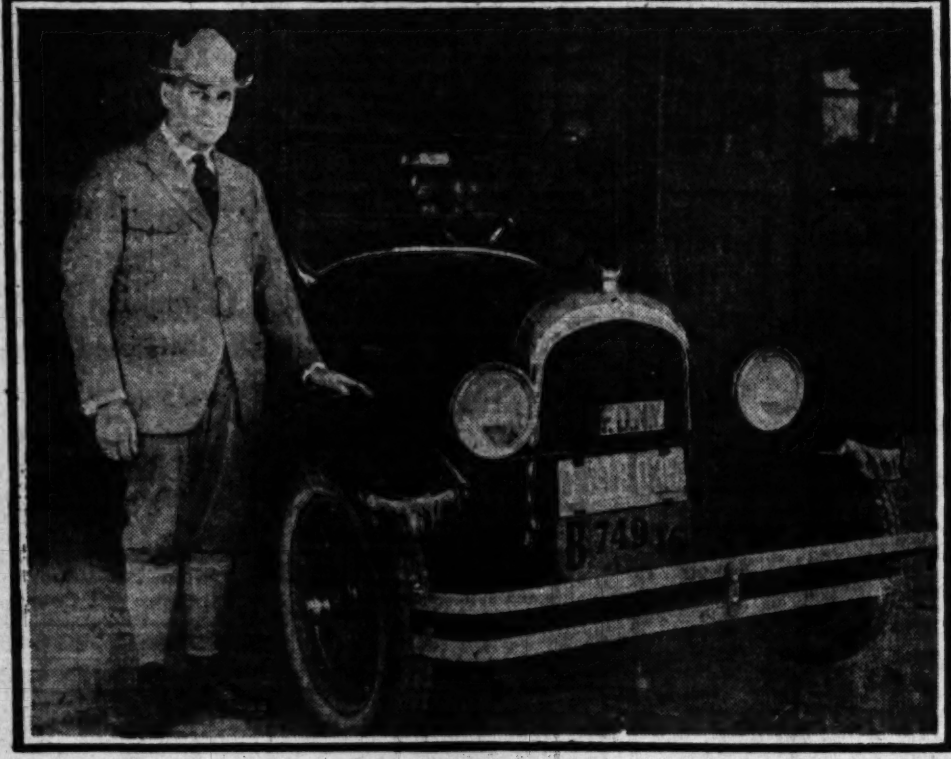
MODESTO RESIDENTS TAKE IN CAMP CURRY

Scores of Modesto residents visited Camp Curry last week as participants in the annual Modesto-Camp Curry sociability run, according to information received here by J. A. C. Waters, Southern California Camp Curry representative. This run was conducted under the auspices of the Modesto Chamber of Commerce and the sixth auto run of the present season, previous ones being the celebrated Los Angeles-Camp Curry economy run, and sociability runs from Merced, Fresno, Oskdale and Stockton.

SAVES LABOR

An ingenious labor-saving machine has been installed in Harold L. Arnold's service department. It drills out old brake-lining rivets and puts new ones in place with a rapidity that is amazing when compared with old methods of doing the same thing.

Would Make it Easier to Read the Numbers



Walter P. Chrysler, the papa of the Chrysler car, offers a suggestion in the color combination and arrangement of the numerals on our license plates. He would stagger the numbers and print them in orange and black with a big index initial. He points to the gray and white license plates of New York State for 1924 as terribly hard to read when covered with a little dust and harder to remember when the numbers run over the million mark. His suggested plate is seen below with one of New York State mounted above.

STAGGERED FIGURES SUGGESTED FOR MOTOR CAR LICENSE PLATES

(EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH)

DETROIT, June 7.—Walter P. Chrysler, president and chairman of the board of directors of the Maxwell and Chrysler Motor Corporation, believes that by using the right combination of colors and by staggering the figures on automobile license plates and by using a letter to get rid of one or more figures, a practical plan can be evolved whereby police and others who have occasion to scan quickly read and remember license plates.

"It is practically impossible for the average person to remember five or six figures like 749828 or 84719," said Mr. Chrysler, in elaborating upon his idea. "But scientists have proved by a series of tests that it is easy to see and read and remember a combination like 749 and 88. A single letter is also easy to remember."

"Recently in New York the police complained that the gray and white color combination selected by the State for the 1924 license plates was such that the plates, which are really dust-colored, could be seen but a short distance away. The first mistake was in the selection of colors. Physicists tell us that the combination of yellow and black gives the greatest visibility and the second choice is orange and black."

"During the present year twenty-six States are using white numerals for figures with a combination of cream, blue, green, gray, tan, yellow, orange, red, aluminum, gold and vermilion backgrounds. Eleven States are using black backgrounds with white numerals and other States are using brown, bright yellow, orange, maroon, blue and aluminum for the numerals."

"Illinois has a good license plate with bright yellow numerals and a black background. That is one of the best of all color combinations. Idaho has a good one with lemon yellow background and yellow numerals. Indiana and Maryland have for April."

Salome Is Hit by Absence of Motor Tourist

(EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH)

SALOME (Ariz.) June 7.—Keen interest is being taken in the towns along the Arizona and California highways in plans announced for betterment of the Mecca-Blythe section of the Central highway, the shortest between Los Angeles and Phoenix by at least 100 miles. At this point the eastbound traveler has choice of two roads to Phoenix. Heretofore most of the travel has been going by way of Buckeye, but now a switch may be made to the Wickenburg route, which is only a few miles longer and which is favored by extensive road work that soon will be completed between Phoenix and Wickenburg, giving a forty-mile-an-hour highway between the two points. From Wickenburg to Salome is a good desert road that follows no washes. Tourist travel constitutes a material part of the income of Salome and other wayside towns, which have been hard hit by the quarantine regulations established on the Colorado River by the Arizona authorities. In the event that these are lifted, it is probable that at least 1000 Arizona cars will pass within a week, westward bound.

A MORNING STROLL WITH MR. COOLIDGE

When his companion remarks the extraordinary coincidence of the appearance, at one time and in one small community, of writers of the quality of Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Emerson and Alcott, the President recalls Lowell's "Commemoration Ode" and observes: "But he was wrong in one thing: Lincoln wasn't the first American."

"You mean in the sense of not the first man of the distinctively American type?"

"Yes."

"Who would you say was?"

"Washington. He fixed the type."

"Which would you say was the greater man?"

"It's pretty hard to compare them." (A pause.) "Should say Washington was the better judge of a man: Lincoln was the better judge of men."

"You mean that Washington was the better judge of the particular man to fit the particular job?"

"Yes." (A pause.) "I have never heard of another man like Washington in history: he never made a single mistake in judgment." [French Strother World's Work for April.]

light weight, high bore, long stroke, compression, fast-rotationless motor!

hing performance, motor refinements, engineering the Rollin, we be years in advance practice.

"4" is designed and in H. White, the same created the original which for years has been as the acme of transportation.

OLLIN Four Beauty

SMAN, DODGE BROTHERS

Mack TRUCKS

Quality s Definite

know it

CK is the highest Quality market—the finest in

on sold at present price while prices of all others

on manufactured for more any other truck built in y and has consistently increasing demand from

vince their appreciation Quality by the number of ers they place—the true any product's Quality.

e 1½ tons and larger.

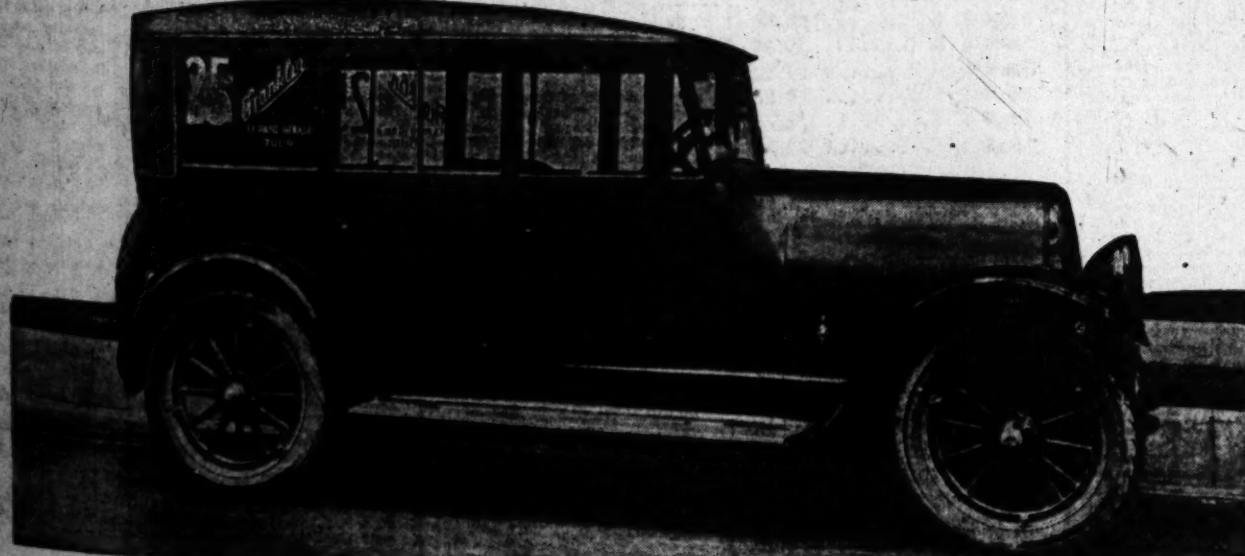
International Truck Corporation

28 East Seventh Long Beach

FORMANCE COUNTS

sert a Times Want Ad

It to the Times Main Office, Branch Office, 621 South Spring, at it is one of the Times Collection downtown office buildings, or phone METpoln 0700.



FRANKLIN WINS EL PASO RUN!

A Franklin demi-sedan won both the endurance and economy trophies in its class in the recently completed El Paso Herald Endurance Tour.

Not only that, but it made a better economy showing than all other cars above the \$700 price classification, defeating a host of well known water-coolers. The triumph of air-cooling was complete

and convincing on this 1881-mile, 12-day tour.

Owing to haste in entering the run, the car used in the tour was selected at random from stock at the Franklin factory and driven from Syracuse to El Paso, a distance of 2700 miles, in nine days.

Your next car should be air-cooled. Let us demonstrate and you will know why.

RALPH HAMLIN, Inc.

1036-44 South Flower St. Los Angeles, Calif. Phone: TRinity 5371

Riverside—J. W. Kemp. Bakersfield—J. M. Batterby. Santa Barbara—Western Machine & Foundry Co. Bishop—Watterson Bros., Inc. Santa Ana—H. A. Shugart & Son. Glendale—Motor Sales Co.

CONSTANTLY IMPROVED BUT NO YEARLY MODELS

Dodge Brothers Motor Car retains its basic design year after year.

Improvements are made constantly, but there are no radical, annual changes.

This policy protects owners from the rapid depreciation-loss which invariably attends the periodic announcement of new types.

It also enables Dodge Brothers to effect an appreciable saving in manufacture; and this saving is faithfully returned to the buyer in the form of surplus value.

The price of the Touring Car is \$1075 Delivered

ALBERTSON MOTOR COMPANY

SIXTEENTH AND FIGUEROA

FOREIGN AND VERMONT - 24 N. PACIFIC BLVD. HUNTINGTON PARK



You Can Do the Same Thing!

FORTY-EIGHT manufacturers—among them Packard, Hupmobile, Marmon and Willys-Knight—have discovered through exhaustive tests, that "oil-pumping" can be prevented by the installation of PERFECT CIRCLE Oil-Regulating rings. They are now using them as standard equipment. You, too, can enjoy the satisfaction and economy of this latest piston ring development, and get 1000 or more miles to the gallon of oil. Ask your garageman.

Distributed to the trade by WESTERN RUBBER & SUPPLY COMPANY 1334 So. Flower St. Ph. ATLantic 7155 LOS ANGELES

THE BANTA COMPANY 18th and Hill Sts. Ph. ATLantic 8451

Harkrader & Harkrader, Western Sales Agents 1603 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mfd. by INDIANA PISTON RING CO., Hagerstown, Indiana



PRICE \$1.00 EACH (One to a Piston) Compression Type 25c and up

PERFECT CIRCLE Oil-Regulating Piston Rings

HOW TO INSERT A TIMES WANT AD You can bring it or send it to the Times Main Office, Broadway at First, or to the Times Branch Office, 621 South Spring; hand it to any Times Agent; deposit it in one of the Times Collection Boxes, located in lobbies of principal downtown office buildings, or phone METpoln 0700.

TANKS

Supported, Truck Tanks
Los Angeles Fire Prevention

COMPANY
Los Angeles, California.
Andike 4702.

USERS:
Gasoline Company
Grande Oil Company
Water Oil Sales Corp.

Vacation Equipment

one or another been
vacation trip. We
went away. You
more convenient
on this year's va-
approval everything
popular—at prices
up into a "Western

Folding Beds

The "Angler" spring bed
just as comfortable as any
spring bed at home. Fits
into small compact
easily carried and set
size 48x76 inches.
Our price \$15.50

**All-Steel Folding
Beds \$12.45**

**Folding Camp Cots
\$3.85**

Poncho Mattress

Size 48x76 inches
rolled up in 45 inches by
does not take up much
and is easy to handle.
(Illustration). Mattress in
ton with khaki top and
proof covering on
the back. Our price \$8.50

Khaki Tick Pillow
Size 12x14 inches—soft,
comfortable, and mas-
sive. Each \$1.15

Stools

Made of durable
hardwood frame—
with steel bases. Por-
table, and easy to
set up. Each \$1.15

70c: with back, 80c

**Other Chairs \$2.50
to \$3.50**

ALHAMBRA—12
ANAHIM—12
FULTON—12
HOLLYWOOD—12
LONG BEACH—12
MONTROSE—12
PACIFIC—12
SAN ANTONIO—12
SAN BERNARDINO—12
SAN FRANCISCO—12
SAN JOSE—12
SAN LUIS OBISPO—12
SAN MATEO—12
SAN PABLO—12
SAN PEDRO—12
SAN VICENTE—12
WHITTIER—12

The Birthplace of Hydroelectric POWER

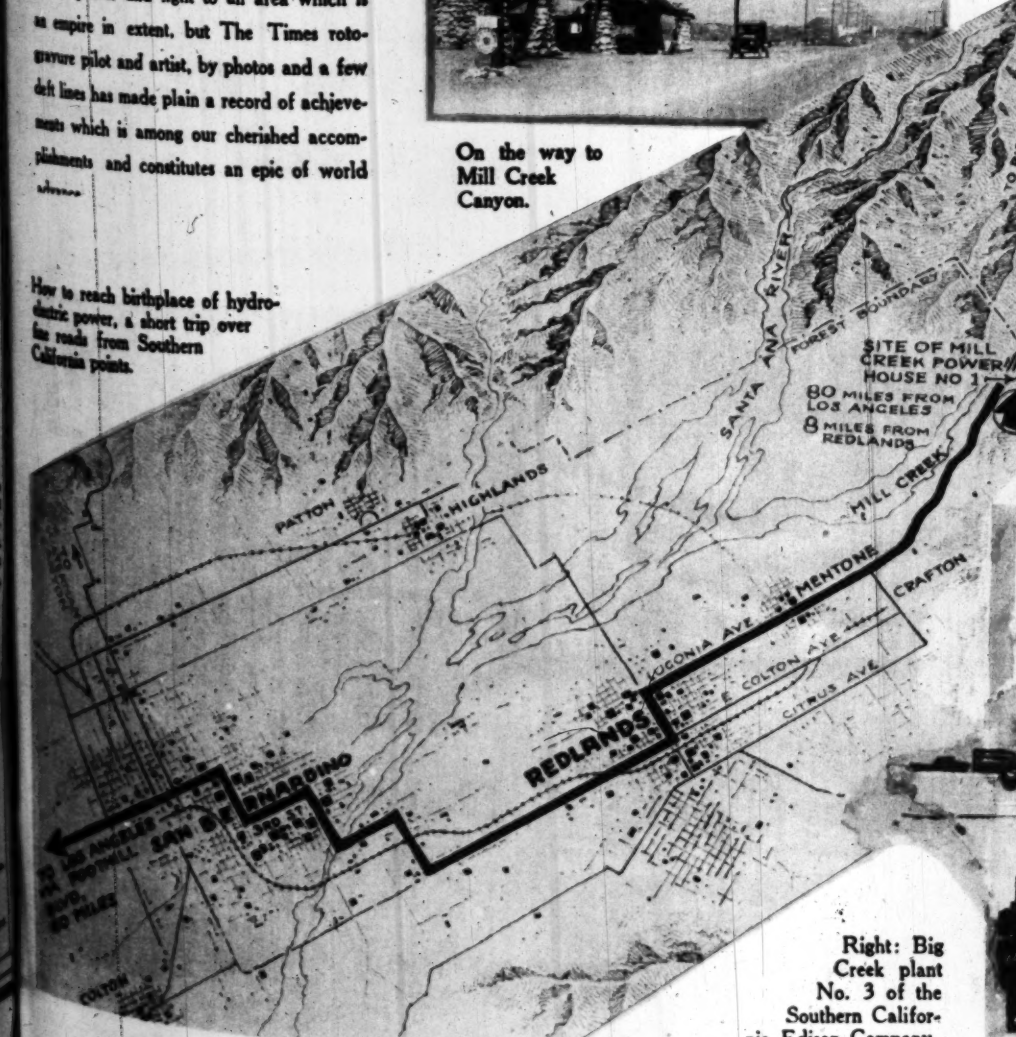
Novel Southland Motor Trips
Conducted by Charles Owens

On the trail of power, or the kilowatt from first to last, a tour with The Times roto-gravure pilot and artist to the birthplace of white coal, with an impressionistic view of a modern electric plant tapping the skies to light our homes and drive the engines of commerce.

The plant shown afloat the page is Big Creek No. 3 of the Southern California Edison Company, which has an installed capacity of 100,500 horsepower, and delivers electrical energy over an area of from 55,000 to 65,000 square miles. Compare with this the pigmy installation of Mill Creek No. 1, the pioneer of hydroelectric plants, views of which are shown on this page, which had an original rating of 670 horsepower and was designed to deliver power over a radius of 100 square miles.

It is a far cry from the work of the power pioneers in a beautiful Southland canyon to the harnessing of the snows of the Sierras to deliver power and light to an area which is an empire in extent, but The Times roto-gravure pilot and artist, by photos and a few deft lines has made plain a record of achievements which is among our cherished accomplishments and constitutes an epic of world

How to reach birthplace of hydroelectric power, a short trip over the roads from Southern California points.



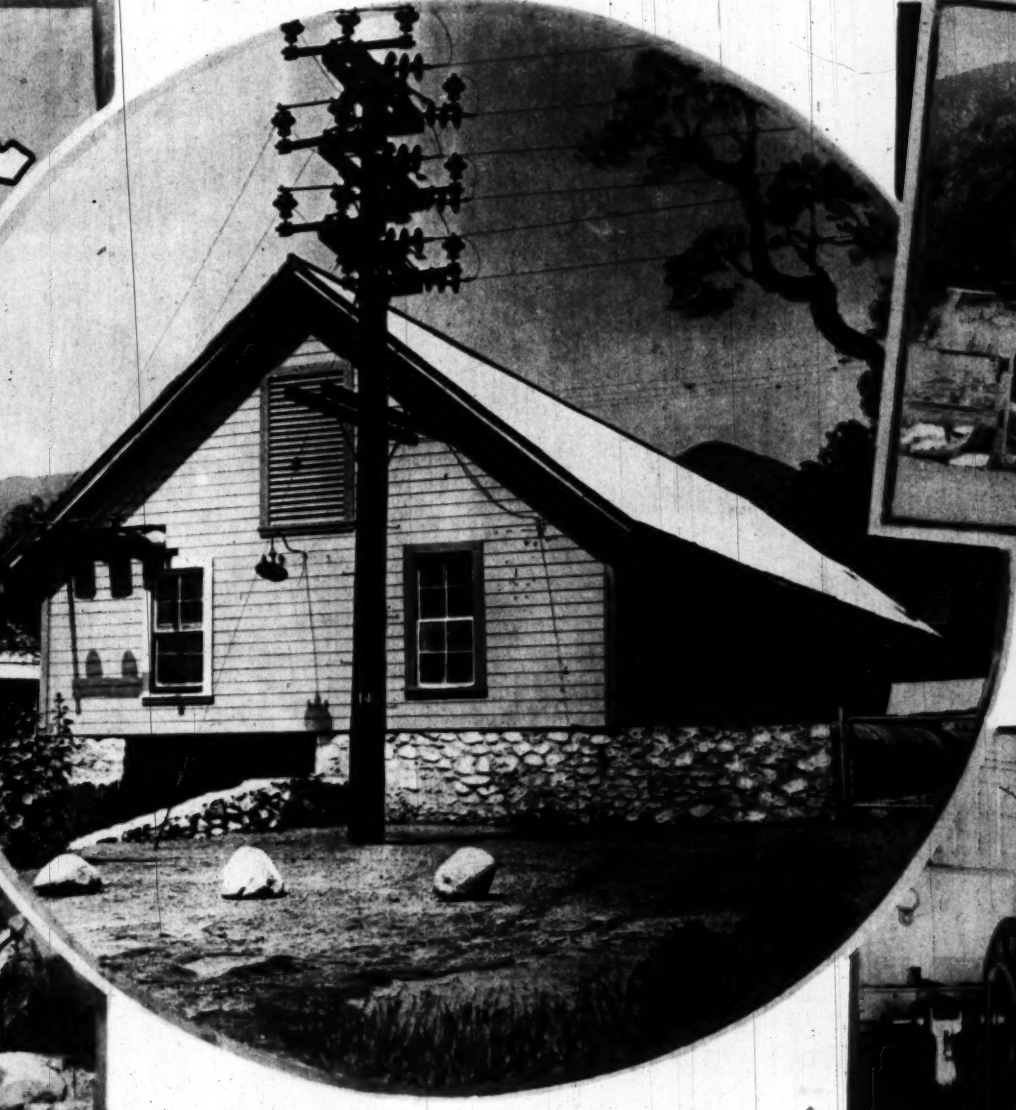
On the way to Mill Creek Canyon.

The birthplace of hydroelectric power, Mill Creek plant No. 1, built in 1893 by the Redlands Electric Light & Power Company to furnish light, power and heat within a radius of ten miles. It was the first three-phase plant in the world, and paved the way for the modern system of alternating currents. Previously (1892) the San Antonio Light & Power Company had installed a one-phase lighting plant in San Antonio Canyon.

Two views of the road in Mill Creek Canyon. The power plant is right on the highway.

Right: Municipal power plant in San Francisco Canyon.

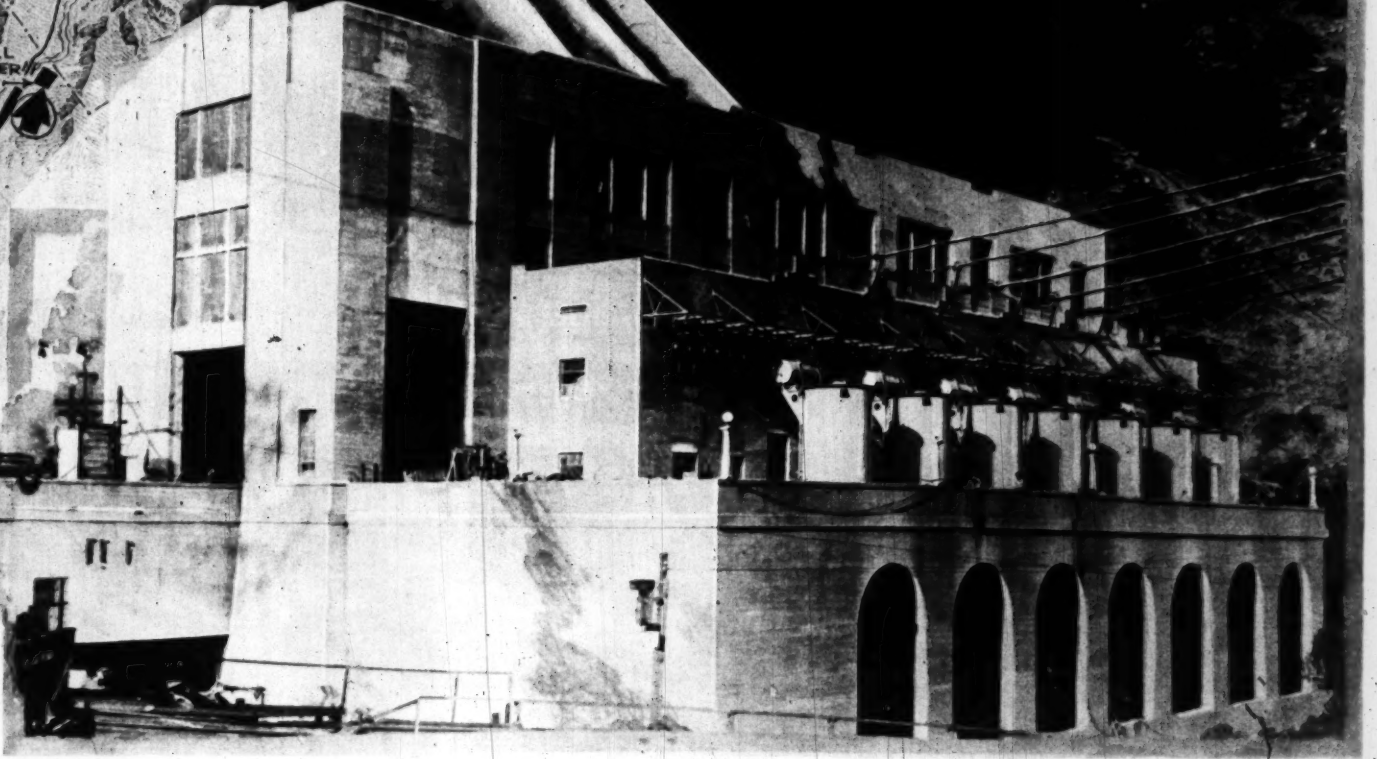
Right: Big Creek plant No. 3 of the Southern California Edison Company.

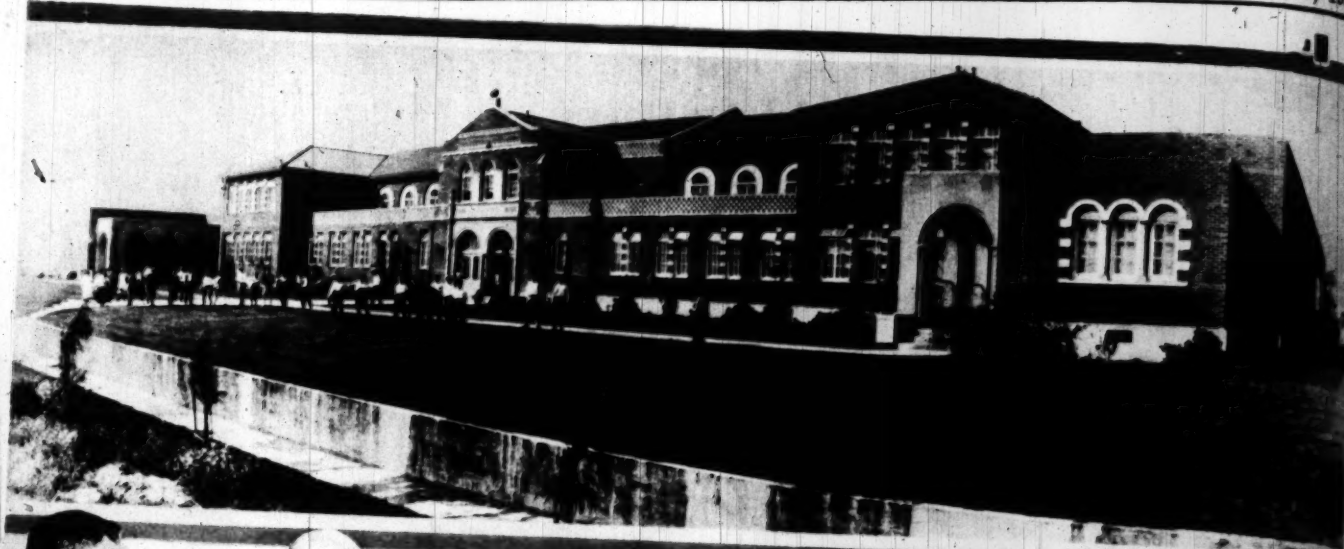


First intake at Mill Creek plant No. 1, still in use.



Some of the original machinery in Mill Creek plant No. 1, still in operation.





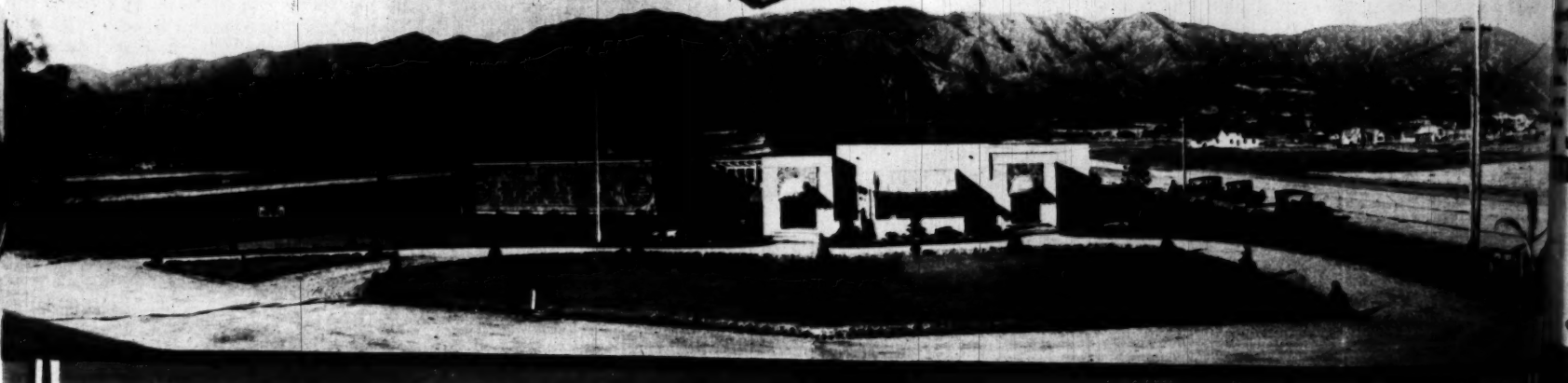
The Burbank High School.



Students of the Thomas A. Edison School.

Left to right:
J. D. Nelson, manager
Andrew Jergens Co.;
Col. Charles B. Wood,
president Burbank Chamber of
Commerce, and J. W.
Charlville, manager.The Burbank Kiwanis Club
observes Music Week.

"Big Jim" Jeffries, one of Burbank's leading citizens.

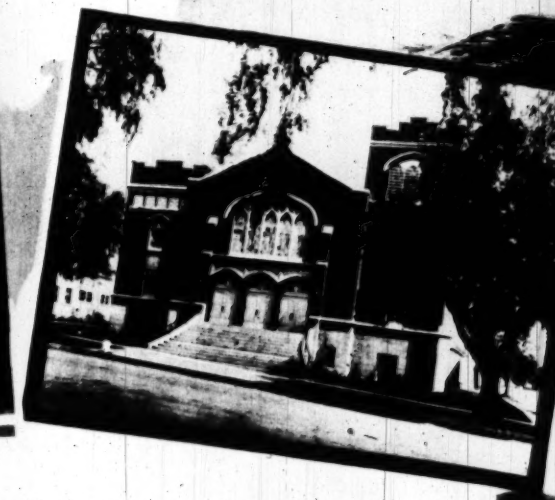
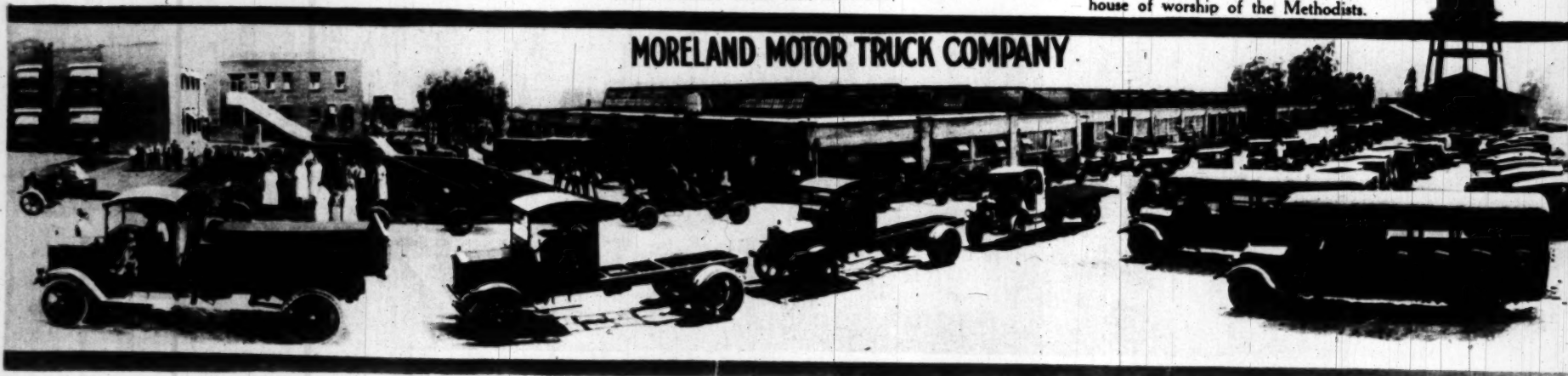
Right: W. G. Jackson, president and
general manager, Empire China Co.

Burbank's twenty-acre civic center, with sites already selected for the City Hall, library, postoffice, etc. The university, for which a \$11,000,000 endowment already has been announced, will occupy a site against the hills in the distance, adjoining the civic center.

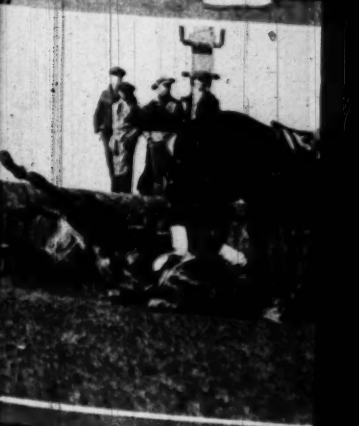
(Photos by the Keystone Photo Service, through courtesy of the Burbank Chamber of Commerce.)



San Fernando Boulevard, Burbank.

Right: View from
Ninth and Oliv
streets.Burbank also is a city of churches. This is the
house of worship of the Methodists.

MORELAND MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

Burbank's oldest building, the Santa Rosa Hotel.
Miss May M. Clarke, manager.Young Stribling, the Atlanta
der, takes a peep into the interior
new pocket-size film camera.basket
Washington
James Owens,
Towney and
Yingling are
the presentation.heavy spill. 'Twas
the United Hunts' meet at Belmont Park.The same is willing to risk a quarter on there b
the slot radio device has been installed

Art and Oddities



The Burbank High School.



Burbank pioneer, Thomas H. Story (standing), who has been there forty-eight years, and C. B. Fischer, a resident for forty-five years.



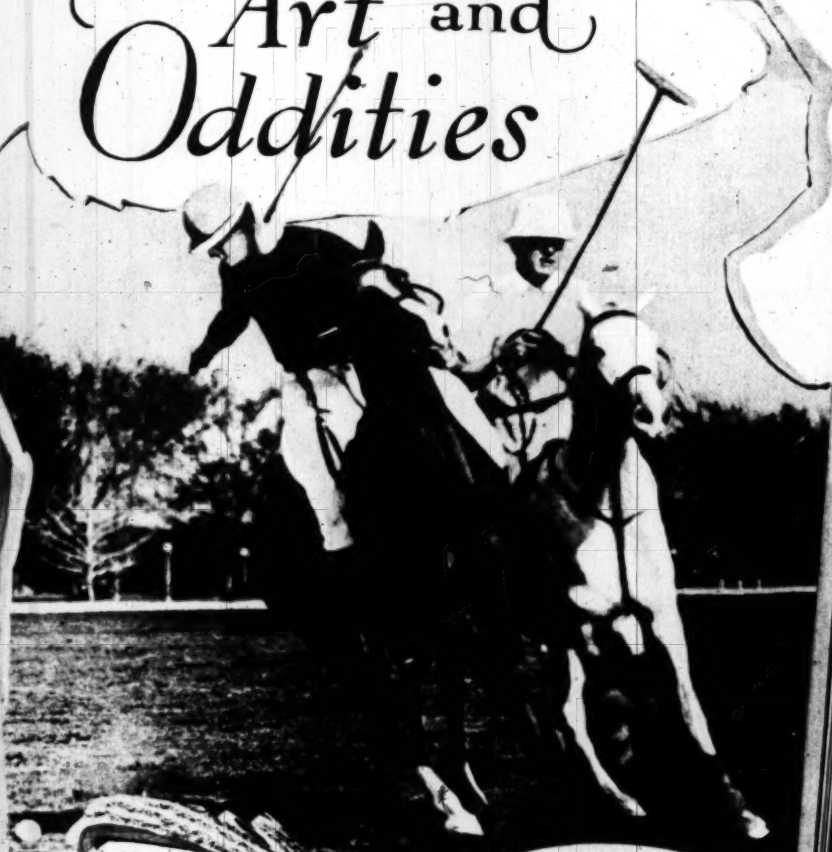
through courtesy of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.



ing, the Santa Rosa Hotel, and M. Clarke, manager.



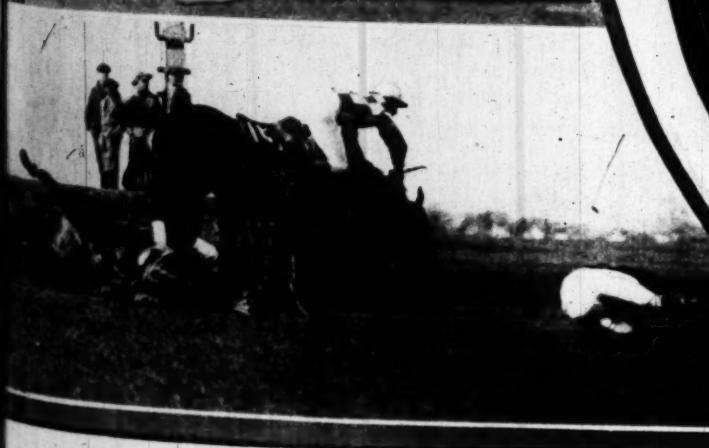
Young Stripling, the Atlanta boy boxing wonder, takes a peep into the interior of one of those new pocket-size film cameras.



Army poloists prepare to clean up the world. Scene is Potomac Park, Washington, D.C., where the Army men do their practicing.



bucket Washington James Owens, and Towney and Yagling are the presentation.



every sail. 'Twas the United States' meet at Belmont Park, L. I., but no one was hurt.



Maj.-Gen. George C. Squier of is willing to risk a quarter on there being something on the air. This radio device has been installed by a number of eastern hotels.



A still shown at the Eastman School of Professional Photography here.

Aquaplane season opens at Coronado. Here is an air view of a hardy pleasure crew.



A marital send off. Military pomp and splendor mark wedding of daughter of Gen. William Sandys of the British Army to Mervyn Renton in London. (Pacific & Atlantic Photos)



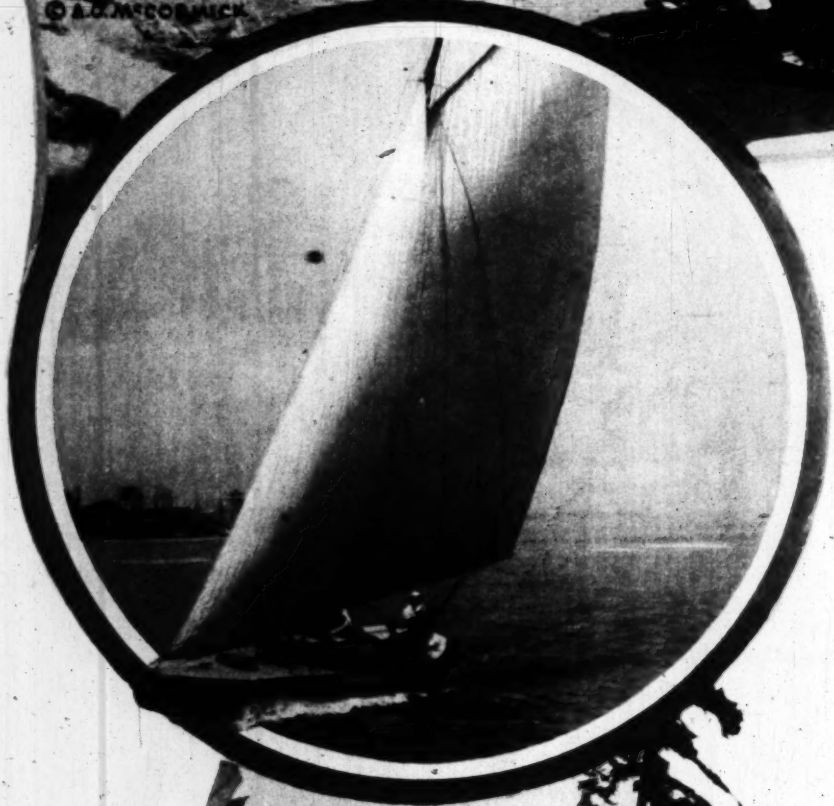
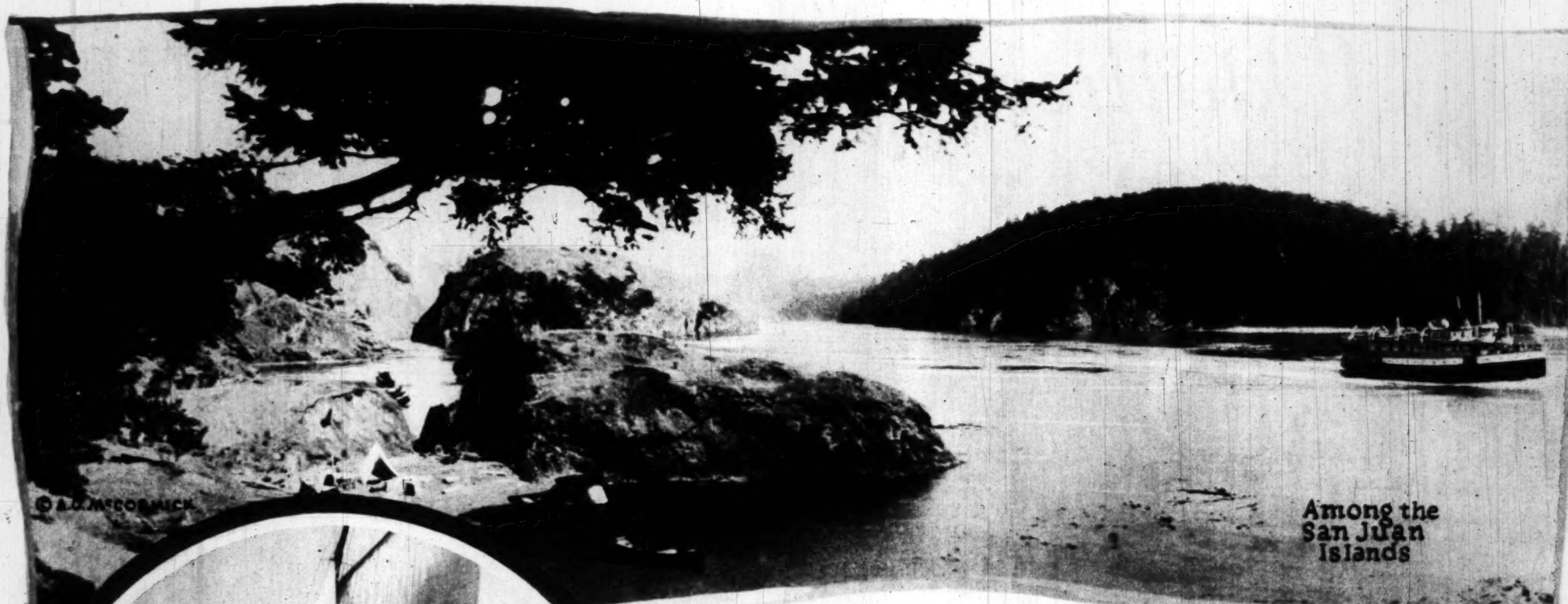
Shown at the Eastman School of Professional Photography at the Gamut Club last week. Note the illusion of light from an open window.



Miss Katherine McGonigle, who wears her hair unshorn, is picked as college's prettiest by students of Whitman College. (McFadden Photo Shop)



Philadelphia art students reproduce Russian court scenes of 1553. Photo shows the nurse with Prince Dimitri and the Czarina.



Bring the Family This Summer to the Evergreen Playground of Puget Sound & British Columbia

A HOLIDAY in the Evergreen Playground is a family holiday deluxe, because nature provides the entertainment and there is no admission charge. And oh! Doctor, what health!

It is easy to get here—on paved highways; on luxuriant trains, 47 to 51 hours; on palatial coast-wise steamers, fastest time 64 hours.

You can motor it in 6 days. Of the 1,648 wonderful miles between Los Angeles and British Columbia, the only unpaved section is 114 miles of excellent surfaced highway in Northern California. And when you arrive, five hospitable cities have planned the most delightful vacation you have ever enjoyed.

Here are mountains to climb, streams to fish, lakes to enjoy, picturesque landlocked sandy beaches for safe water sports and salt sea bathing.

Highways, trains and motor stages take you everywhere, 3,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level to Alpine meadows where you can climb and hike to your heart's content through flower carpeted meadows or toboggan on summer snow fields.

Everywhere you will find delightful picnic spots by lakes, streams or sandy beaches; under giant ever-

greens and cedars—there are no poisonous reptiles or pests and no dangerous wild animals.

Bring your fishing pole, your tennis racquet, your golf bag and your camera.

Always an abundance of pure cold drinking water everywhere you go.

Where is the Evergreen Playground? Glance at any map and find Tacoma, Washington, then measure off 100 miles east into the Cascade Mountains, and 150 miles west to the Pacific Ocean.

Then north for 250 miles into British Columbia. A hundred vacations or more here would not disclose all this great vacation land offers with its serene summer climate and cool sleepful nights for comfortable play and rest. Expect to sleep under blankets every night.

In the Evergreen Playground are hospitable cities with interesting things to do and see; with hotel accommodations to fit every purse and excellent equipped municipal auto camps. There are lakeside drives and unusually beautiful

parks preserved in their natural primeval state—exquisitely landscaped with boulevards, bridle paths and roses.

Above all there is pure water and pure air, filtered sunshine and cool nights that provide a tonic that will most certainly resist most family ills and change B Minus into B Plus when school and college days begin again.

There are no "tourist charges" here, you'll be surprised what a moderate sum is required for a real vacation for you and the family.



Ideal Vacation Climate
No hot middays here.
An average rainfall of one inch per month all through the summer keeps the Evergreen Playground in GREEN.
Average summer temperature 61.

Puget Sound and British Columbia
A Non-Profit Organization ASSOCIATED Representing the Citizens of
TACOMA - SEATTLE - BELLINGHAM - VICTORIA - VANCOUVER.
NO RED TAPE AT THE BORDER

Three Ways to Come
THE PACIFIC HIGHWAY—Ask any Auto Club for strip maps—signs to guide you all the way. BY LUXURIOUS TRAINS—Four every day. BY PALATIAL COASTWISE STEAMERS—Three sailings each week—Check your car like baggage.

On the Pacific Highway



Puget Sound & British Columbia, Associated
923 Arctic Building, Seattle, Washington
Please send me illustrated literature on vacations in Puget Sound & British Columbia.

Name _____
Address _____



Golf on Evergreen Fairways.

Climbing Four Peaks
Apache Trail, Ariz.

For Comfort

"SPORTS
TEDDIES

of

French Vogue

Just Ask Me
to Restore Gray Hair

FREE
Trial Bottle

I have a woman's gray-haired hair which I will not let go. I will not let it go because I would not use anything else. My Restorer is a cream, not a wash. It is clean as water. Nothing to rub off. Restored color perfect. No itching or discoloration. It is absolutely Free Trial. Only one bottle. Really, really good. Discolored hair can be restored to original beautiful shade.

MAIL COUPON
Send today for the special trial bottle of Gray Restorer. I will send you a full instruction for restoring your hair to its original color and shine. No money back. Indefinite trial. All postal orders paid in your home.

FREE TRIAL COUPON
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
Zip _____

**I Have Found
How to Get Rid of
Superfluous Hair
At Once**

Here's the Secret
I had become weary of my face and lip. I had tried everything.



also have superfluous hair like anything you know is not a powder, cream, or not a razor, not even a no itching or burning or scars. As easy to use as or brush.

Send for Free
A book that tells you wonderful method of removing superfluous hair is free. Don't send a cent. Postcard. Address: Dept. 1043, Carter-Hart, 204 S. Pacific St., Los Angeles, Calif.

The Unique has imported for the well-dressed woman many exclusive and original models, among them this charming afternoon gown of black and white chiffon trimmed with lacquered ribbon.

(Peggy Hamilton Fashion Studios—Witzel Photos)

Fashions from Los Angeles Shops seen at Coronado

Specially posed
and directed
by
PEGGY
HAMILTON



Fetching
dinner
hat
of
black
lace
with
rhinestone
ornament.
Imported
by
Swobdi.

At the Hotel
del Coronado was
seen this charming
three-piece costume im-
ported by Harry Fink Com-
pany, fashioned in maize
chiffon with Bohemian
lace and French hand-
made flowers.

Billie Rodgers, co-
star of "Saturday,"
the juvenile comedy
just finished, is the
wearer of this Eng-
lish model, a boy's
suit of gray flannel be-
ing shown by Desmond's
"Boys' Shop." The jacket
is unlined and the trousers
are of the "shorts" variety.

Alma Bennett, Paramount player, featured in
"Why Men Leave Home," directed by John M.
Stahl, is shown here wearing a gorgeous er-
mine wrap trimmed with natural Japanese mar-
ble, one of the new creations from the Atelier
of Willard H. George, Inc. This and
many other wraps have been created for
mid-summer and early fall.

Climbing Four Peaks at
Apache Trail, Arizona

For Comfort
"SPORTEE"
TEDDIES
of
French Voile

Just Ask Me How
to Restore Gray Hair

FREE
Dial Bottle

MAIL COUPON TODAY

I Have Found Out
How to Get Rid of
Superfluous Hair
At Once

Here's the Secret

I had become utterly discom-
forted with a heavy growth of hair on
face and lip. I had tried every
electrolytic, depilatory, and
even a razor. But I could not
get rid of it.

Send for Free Book



The Unique has imported
for the well-dressed woman
many exclusive and original
models, among them this
charming afternoon gown of
black and white chiffon
trimmed with lacquered ribbon.

Los Angeles and its fashion-
able suburbs are the scenes of
many interesting riding parties
this season. Naturally Milady
must choose the latest in riding
boots. This clever model is one
of the many ultra designs shown
by the Wetherby-Kayser shops,
where proper footwear for walking,
riding and all occasions
may be found.

Ruth Roland, in making her selection of smart costumes for her
summer wardrobe, chooses this Walter Switzer creation of lemon
crepe, embroidered in yellow silk, collar of taupe fox.

(Copyright by Peggy Hamilton)



The very Newest Colors and Decorative Motifs—in
NORMANDY VOILE

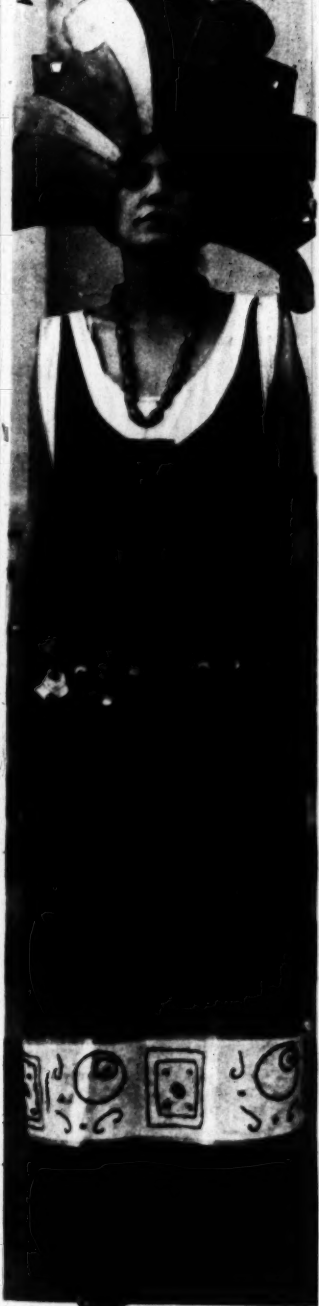
ONE of the many pleasant things about wearing a Normandy Voile frock is the confidence you can feel in its absolute smartness. Small or large designs—plaids or circles, dots or stripes or floral patterns—all have been created for their perfect adaptability to the newest of the Summer fashions.

The dots on Normandy Voile are guaranteed absolutely fast to wear and washing. They add just enough weight to the fabric to keep it from wrinkling and clinging.

The numerous poor imitations make it advisable to buy only when you see the words "Normandy Fabric" on the selvage, or a "Normandy Voile" label in the dress.

FRED BUTTERFIELD & Co., Inc., 361-363 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Makers also of the famous Linette

In California



BECKMAN'S FURS

The dressy style-effect combined with comfort on cool evenings for street or auto wear of one of Beckman's
COCO ERMINE JACKETS
Trimmed With Fox

Is attractively portrayed by
CHARLOTTE STEVENS
a Notable Film Artist

BECKMAN'S FURS
523 West Seventh Street



Margaret Crawford as Agave in "The Bacchanals," a Greek tragedy, which will be presented by the senior class of Occidental College the 12th inst.
(Photo by Thompson & Watson)

"Standard" PLUMBING FIXTURES

"Standard" kitchen sinks, "yardstick high," provide comfort and prevent backstrain. How high is yours? Select your plumbing fixtures at the "Standard" Showroom.

Write for Catalogue

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
919 West 7th Street
Telephone TRinity 6314
Parking on Roof of Arnold Building for Standard Showroom Visitors. Drive in Orange St. Entrance.

Look for

this Watch-Case Shape

Colgate's Watch-Case Compact is the only compact with this smart new shape. It is a double compact thinner than you would believe a double compact could be.

Inside you will find softly adherent, perfumed powder; rouge in the new orange shade; and two large mirrors. Powder and rouge refills can be purchased and slipped into place instantly. The compact is finished in black enamel.

At any toilet goods counter \$1.50.

POWDER & ROUGE

Colgate's Watch-Case Compact

The Favorite Luxury of Gentlewomen

Like a flower garden—into water so soft and limpid, it tells you by its very feel how good it is for your skin; to slip out of your tub with an indefinable almost "scents" fragrance clinging to you—no wonder so many gentlewomen call this their favorite luxury. It is the luxury which Bathasweet has brought them for 20 years. Once you have tried it you will wonder that you ever did without it. 25c, 50c and \$1 at drug and department stores.

BATHASWEET

FREE 10c. can save from 10c to 25c on your next purchase of Bathasweet.

Left: A driving finish at Tanforan. Dan Hogan winning Futurity from Bedazzle. (Pacific & Atlantic)

Is easy in picking one flower from a bouquet

Plan any 11 Notes. Does not Require Special Rolls. Player Roll.

You can pick one note or the complete melody from ANY composition on this new

REPRO-PHRASO
The Story & Clark
PERSONAL REPRODUCING PIANO

With the Repro-Phraso you have that same command of expression, shading and interpretation that the skilled pianist enjoys. You are able, at will, to bring out one note or all of the melody, with the same beauty and distinction as if your hands were on the keyboard itself.

A Demonstration will be a Revelation

Price only \$650 and up. Freight added—Consignments Terms arranged if desired.

Call, Write or Phone
874-1305

Paynes-Beebe Music Co.
932 South Hill Street
TWO STORES 5127 Broadway Bldg.

NDAY MORNING, JUNE

This is
—keep

The North Star Woolen Mill Company, makers of the finest blankets in America, says, "Lux will cleanse the finest wools with entire safety."

Rengo
REDUCING CORSETS

Alado
Thermalware

for t
on
Drive the pre
a savo
cooked
big Ala
Hot on
another
are rust
leakpro
through
Stand
original
genuine
exclusive
everywh
request

Drinking cup-cop
heavy aluminum

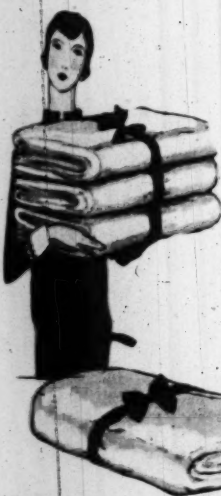
LADDIN INDUSTRIES, Inc.

N'S FURS
effect combined
cool evenings for
of one of Beckman's
NE JACKETS
With Fox
portrayed by
E STEVENS
Film Artist
N'S FURS
Seventh Street

This is Blanket washing time

—keep all your blankets soft and unshrunk

The North Star Woolen Mill Company, makers of the finest blankets in America, says, "Lux will cleanse the finest woolens with entire safety."



Now is the time to wash your blankets. When you put them away, of course you want them to be spotlessly clean.

You always used to dread washing your hand-some blankets. You were afraid they would come from the tubs shrunken and matted.

But now there is a way to keep blankets soft and unshrunk—to preserve the nap which gives them warmth. Wash them with Lux. You can trust all your blankets—of fine wool, wool nap, wool and cotton—to gentle Lux suds. Lux is pure and mild, entirely free from any ingredients that could harm woolen fibres.

Rubbing with cake soap or using a harsh soap chip will shrink and felt blankets. A single care-less washing with such soap has been known to shrink a blanket 18 inches.

Your blankets will come from their Lux laundering unshrunk—they'll be as fluffy and warm as when they were new. Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.



Wins 1923 Pulitzer Prize for poetry. Robert Frost, whose "New Hampshire" is acclaimed America's best book of poetry.



She Found A Pleasant Way To Reduce Her Fat

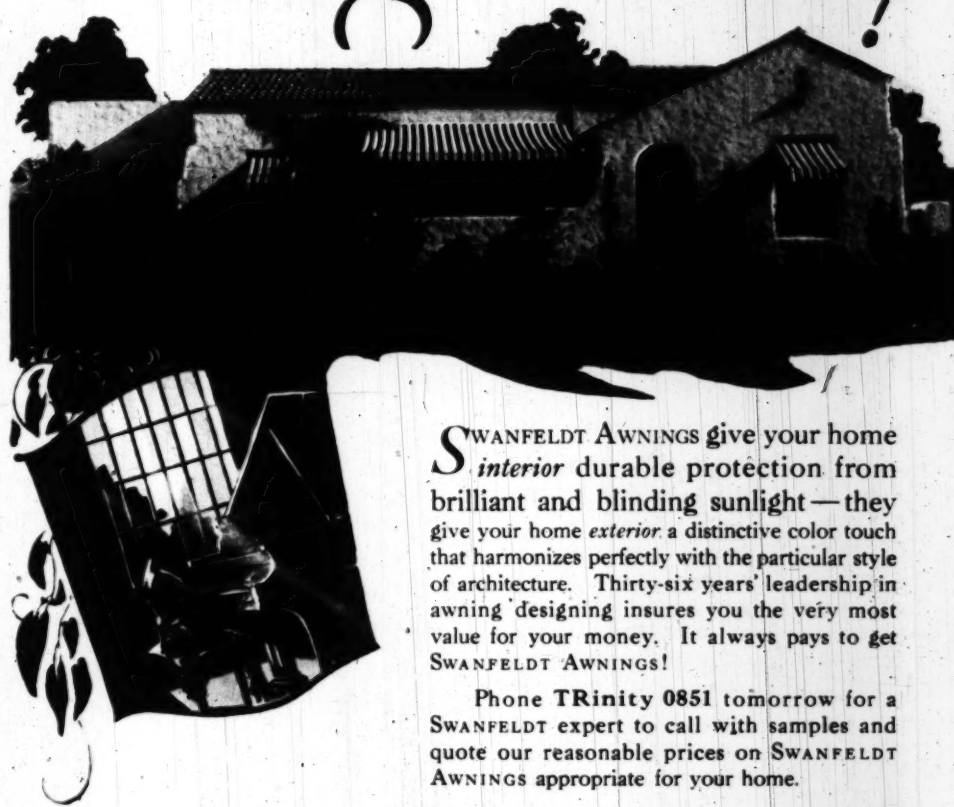
She did not have to go to the trouble of diet or exercise. She found a better way, which aids the digestive organs to turn food into muscle, bone and sinew instead of fat.

She used Marmola Prescription Tablets, which are made from the famous Marmola prescription. They aid the digestive system to obtain the full nutriment of food. They will allow you to eat many kinds of food without the necessity of dieting or exercising.

Thousands have found that Marmola Prescription Tablets give complete relief from obesity. And when the accumulation of fat is checked, reduction to normal, healthy weight soon follows.

All good drug stores the world over sell Marmola Prescription Tablets at one dollar a box. Ask your druggist for them, or order direct and they will be sent in plain wrapper, postpaid. MARMOLA COMPANY 1704 General Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Distinctive Awning Protection!



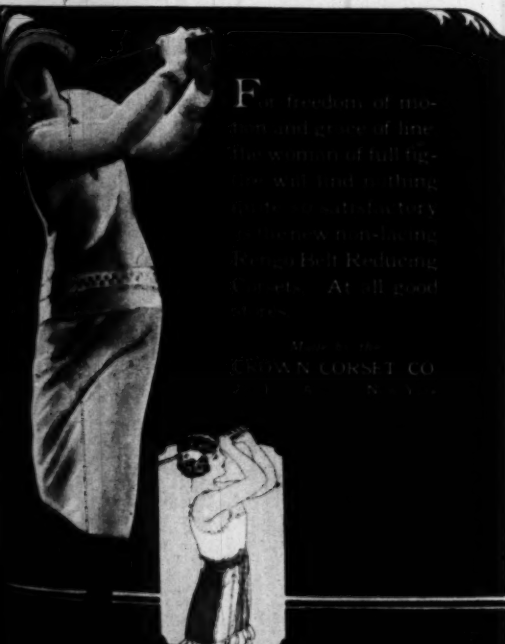
SWANFELDT AWNINGS give your home interior durable protection from brilliant and blinding sunlight—they give your home exterior a distinctive color touch that harmonizes perfectly with the particular style of architecture. Thirty-six years' leadership in awning designing insures you the very most value for your money. It always pays to get SWANFELDT AWNINGS!

Phone TRinity 0851 tomorrow for a SWANFELDT expert to call with samples and quote our reasonable prices on SWANFELDT AWNINGS appropriate for your home.

LONG BEACH BRANCH
237 E. 4th St.
629-44

PASADENA BRANCH
39 E. Union St.
Fair Oaks-2146

SWANFELDT AWNINGS
224 SOUTH MAIN ST.
Phone TRinity 0851



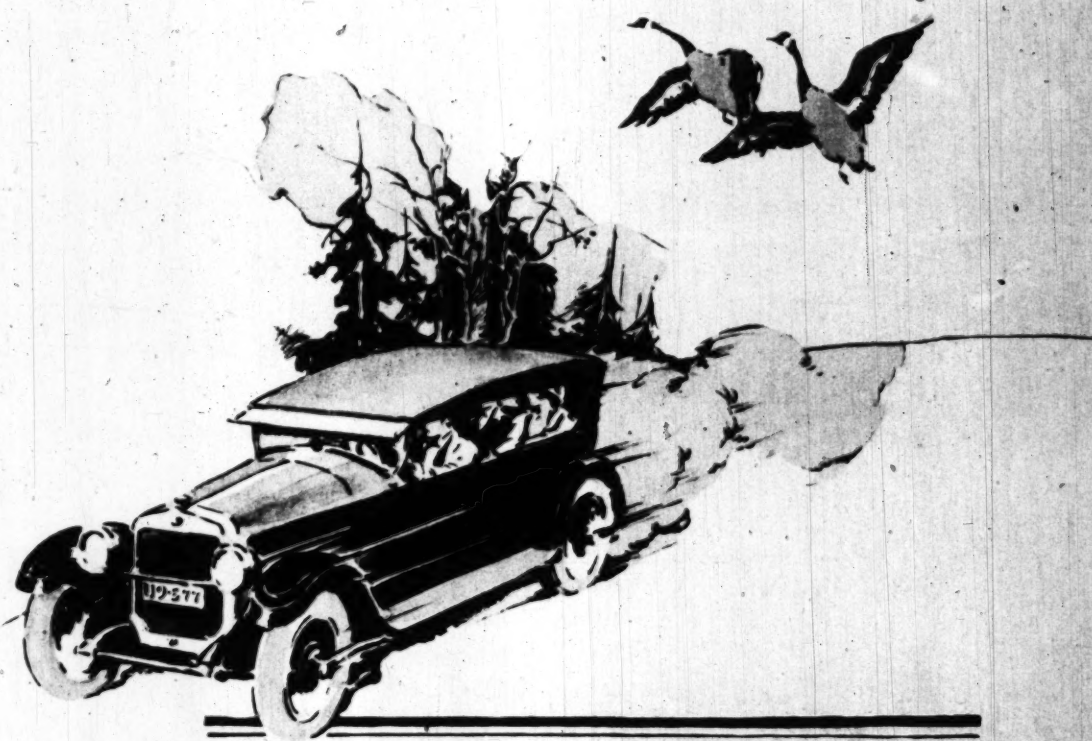
Rengo Belt
REDUCING CORSETS



Aladdin Jar
Keeps Food or Liquids Hot or Cold
for those who love outdoors!
Drive 'til you locate the prettiest spot. Then a savory hot, home-cooked dinner from a big Aladdin Jar.
Hot or iced drinks from another Aladdin! Aladdins are rustproof, wearproof, leakproof, and sanitary throughout.
Stand knocks, bumps. The original and best. Get the genuine Aladdin—twelve exclusive features! Dealers everywhere. Booklet on request.

Gallon Size
NOW \$5.50
Brewer green enamel

ALADDIN INDUSTRIES, Inc., CHICAGO



THE BULL-DOGGED ROAD FIGHT OF A WILLS SAINTE CLAIRE TALKS TO THE HE-MAN IN HIS OWN LANGUAGE

It is the gamest of cars. It relishes punishment—thrives on it. No man can resist its road pluck. Flat on its frame in hub-deep going, like a steel-muscled wrestler breaking a headlock, it has the power and the will to free itself. You can depend on it. Made of Molybdenum, the most athletic of all alloy steels, it stays fit.

Western Motors Co.

1053 South Flower Street

Los Angeles

Telephone TRinity 7241





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Our Boys a

PROFUSLY ILL

VOL. XLI.

LOOK AT
THE NUTS
AND THE
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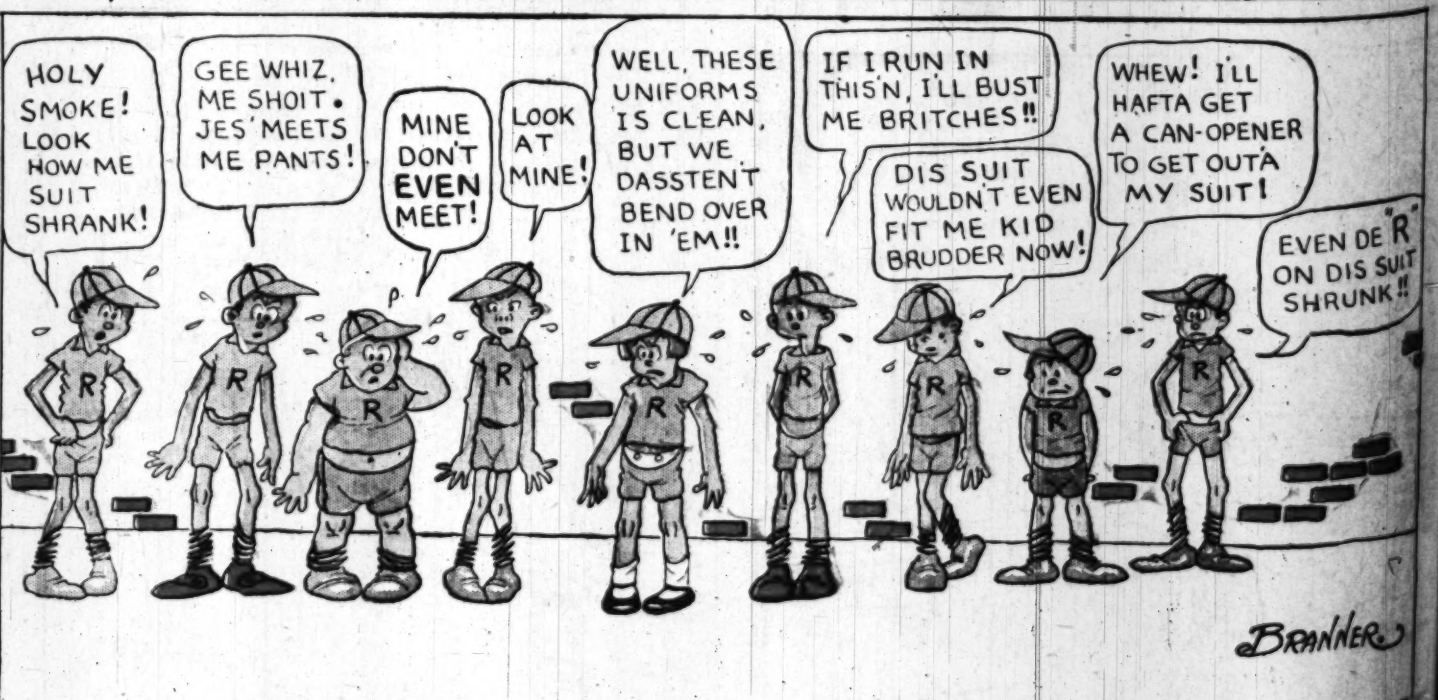
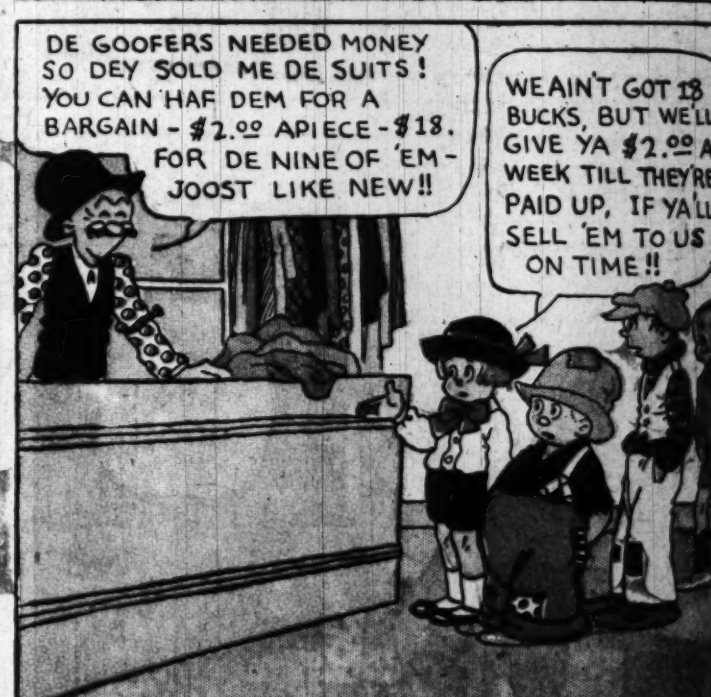
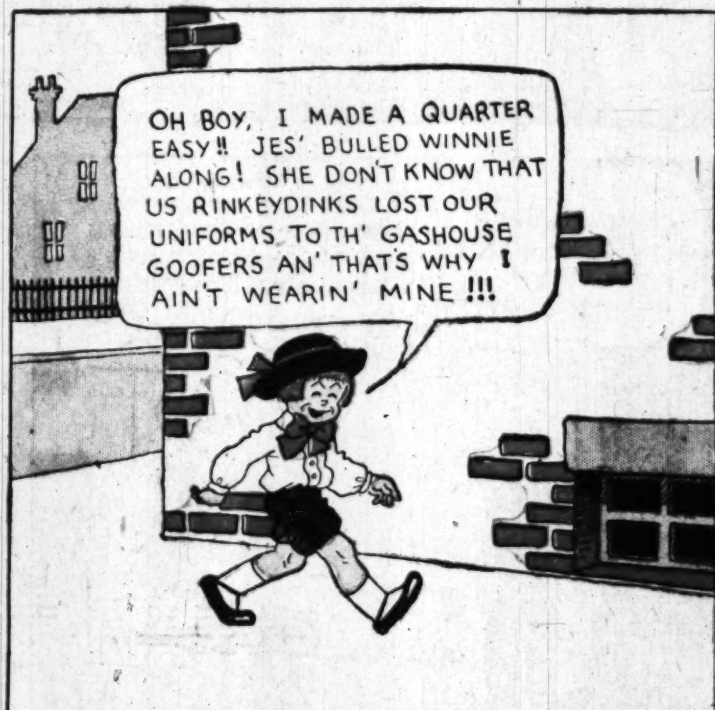
WINNIE WINKLE

THE BREADWINNER.

© 1924 - BY THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

HOW DO YOU LIKE MY DOLL'S NEW SUIT, PERRY??

GEE, YOU GOT A LOTTA NERVE, PUTTIN' MY BASE-BALL SUIT ON A DOLL !!!



SERGEANT OUTA WRIT AGAIN IN RECREATION ROOM

PRIVATE TEEN WRITING HIS 20 PAGE LET THREE TIMES DAY!

YOU'RE WEAK SHEIK-THAT'S ON FIVE YOU'VE WRIT TO HER TODAY

DROP YOUR LETTERS HERE

HEY! SAY!

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SUIT ON A
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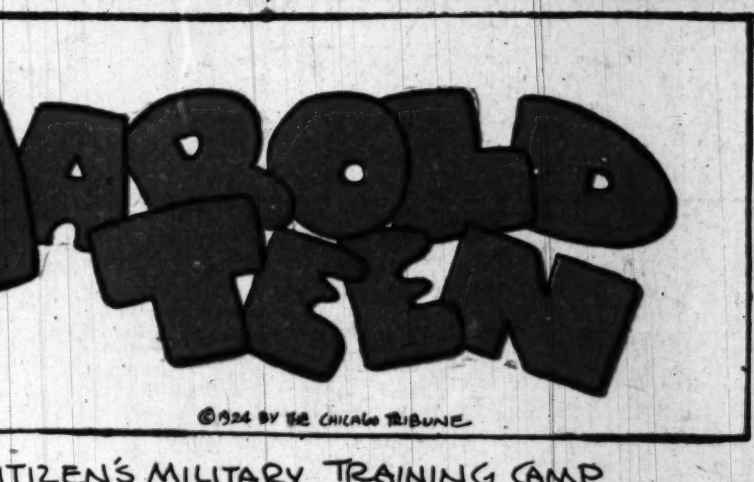
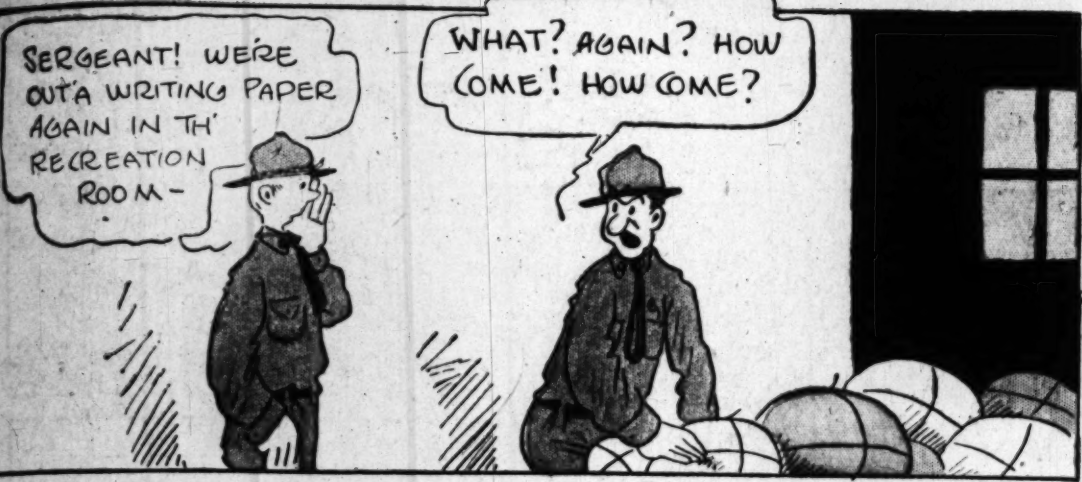
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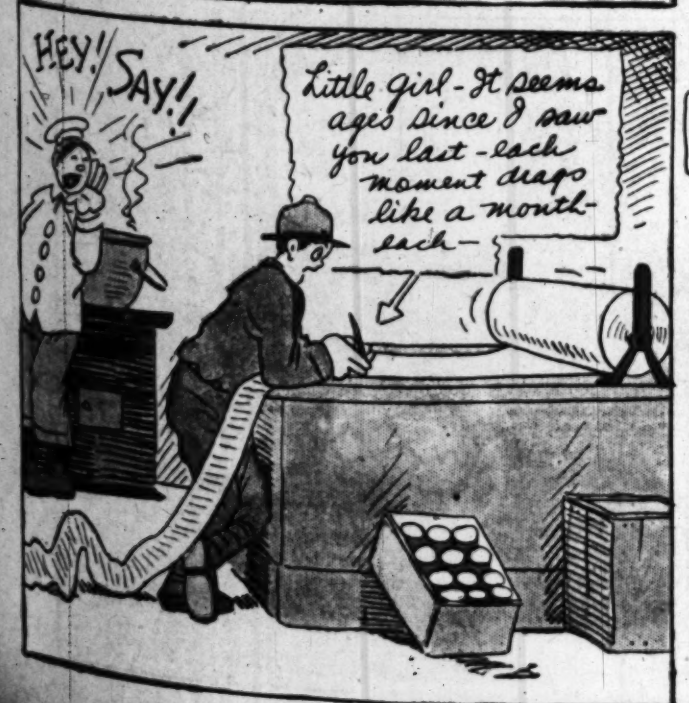
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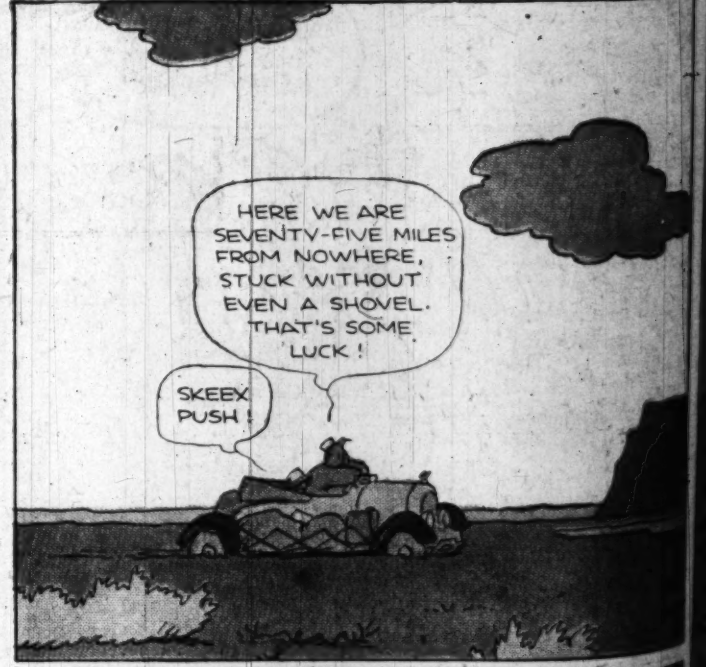
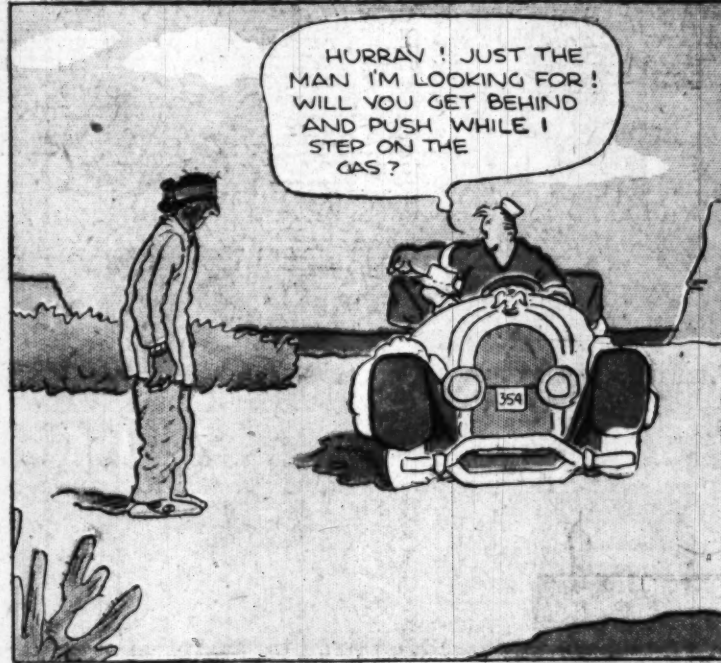
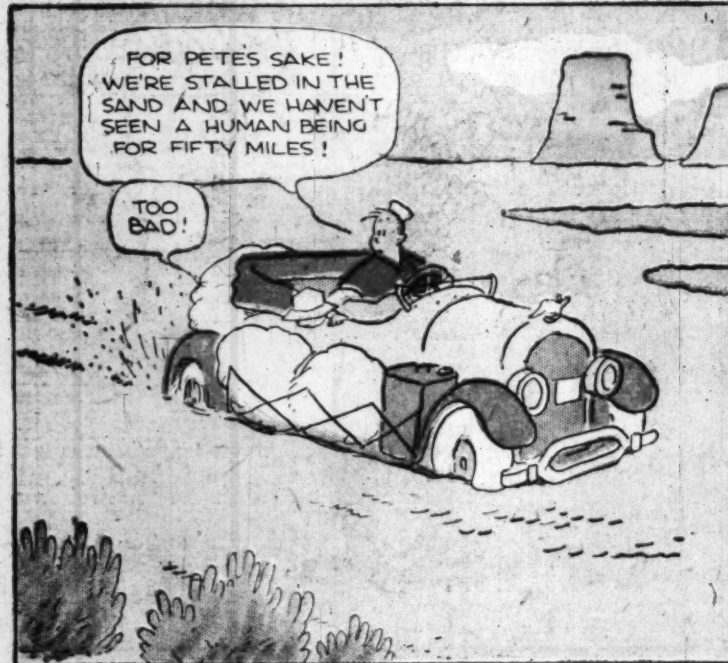
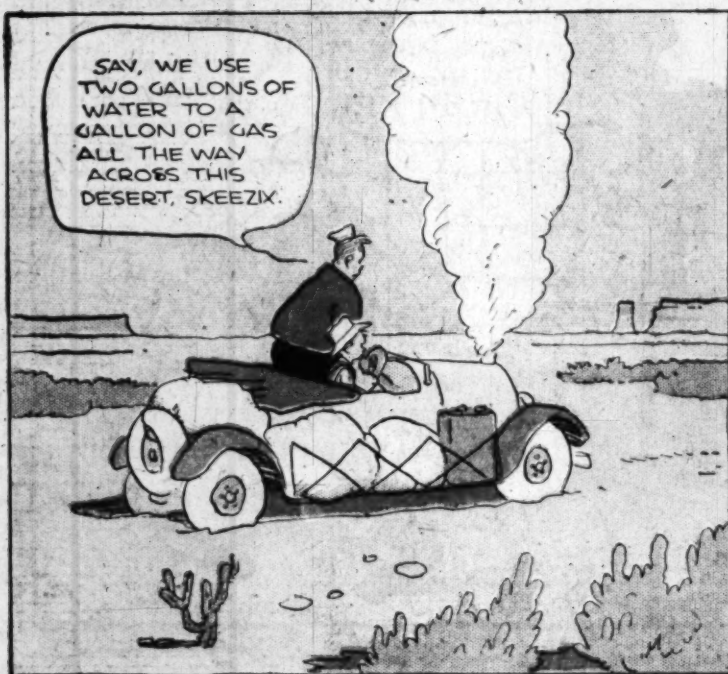


AT THE CITIZEN'S MILITARY TRAINING CAMP



JUNE 8, 1924

GASOLINE ALLEY



The JUNIOR Times

Some Suggestions for Vacation Days

Here Are Fifty Seasonal Money-Making Ideas

LIVELY GAMES TO PLAY AT CAMP



ys

The JUNIOR Times



See Aunt Dolly's Hints For Our Older Juniors on Page Six.

RECEIVED THE JUNIOR TIMES JUN 8 1924

Some Suggestions for Vacation Days

LIVELY GAMES TO PLAY AT CAMP

Here Are Fifty Seasonal Money-Making Ideas



Still Water is a Great Ball-and-Hat Game

In between hikes and swims and fishing trips at camp, boys like to play games—good games with lots of punch and noise and action. This is one of a series of games that are fun makers either at camp or right in your own back yard.

An old tennis ball or some other soft ball, caps and a peppy bunch of fellows—that's the equipment for the game of "Still Water."

All the players, including the pitcher, put their hats or caps in a row against a wall or fence. The pitcher takes the ball and stands on a line drawn four feet from the hats. The other players watch their hats carefully.

PITCHER TOSSES BALL

The game begins when the pitcher tosses the ball into one of the hats, either his own or one of the others. The owner of that hat must grab the ball and yell "Still Water!"

When he starts for his hat, the other players run away as fast as they can, but when he calls "Still Water," they must stop in their tracks. The player with the ball then throws at the closest player, who can dodge, but cannot get out of his tracks.

The player hit must then get the ball. As soon as he has hit the rest of the players start running again, but when he gets hold of the ball he calls out "Still Water," and they must stop. He then throws the ball at another

player, and the game goes on until some one misses.

"BAD EGGS" MEAN FORFEIT

If the one who throws the ball misses, a small stone called a "bad egg" is put in his cap and he is the pitcher next time. The first player to get five "bad eggs" must pay a forfeit. The forfeit payer must stand with his face against the wall, and each player gets a throw at him from a line drawn twenty-five paces away.

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LET'S HAVE FLOWERS

Two cities, both laid out well with smooth pavement, clean streets and attractive homes. But in one, in almost every yard, a bit of color strikes the eye of the traveler as he passes through; in the other there is almost an absence of flowers. Which will the traveler hold longer in pleasant memories?

Cities are naturally drab in color; they are of low tone. Flowers furnish the opportunity, to give color to a city, just as a man in choosing a necktie can give color to the gray or brown of his dress. They make a community pleasant to the eye; they give it a feeling of life.

The man in the city may not have much ground, but he should remember that if he chooses his flowers with care and nurtures them with success, the blossoms, because they are few, will stand out all the more in beauty. —[Milwaukee Journal]



Now that vacation days are with us, here are fifty seasonal money-making ideas for boys and girls.

If you are handy with the paint brush, go around to neighboring houses and see if you can't pick up jobs painting radiators, or painting over porch furniture which is being hauled out for the summer. Or, if you know people who haven't yet put up screens, there is a job for you. Wall paper cleaning is another way of making money. Bread dough or even flour and water made into a roll works like a big eraser, taking away the dirt and leaving the paper fresh and bright underneath.

There are several jobs for which you can work up regular customers during the summer: greasing and washing automobiles, waxing and polishing floors, sharpening knives for busy housewives, shining shoes in people's homes on Saturday for Sunday churchgoing or you could oil and repair sewing machines.

"What about jobs for me?" may be the girls will say.

If you're a good cook, why not make some big juicy fruit pies to sell, or fancy cookies? That was a fine salad you had for dinner. I'll bet you could get orders making salads for Sunday night suppers, picnics, and parties. If you garnish them up and make them look as attractive as they taste. We know a girl, by the way, who sold taffy apples. She made the taffy by melting together brown sugar, butter and water. The apples were put on the ends of smooth sticks, dipped in taffy and allowed to dry.

Cleaning silver is a job housewives all dislike—here's a chance for you. And you, Jack, did you ever think of getting mother to let you take the vacuum cleaner, if you're careful with it, and going around regularly to clean rugs where women don't have a cleaner?

Here's another idea, Jack. Make a list of vacant property or lots that are for rent or sale, call on the owners and explain that attractive lots bring purchasers, and persuade them to let you keep them in good condition for them. Or did you ever think of working up a regular lawn-mowing route in the neighborhood?

The girl who likes to sew has money at her fingers' ends. She can get some attractive apron patterns and take orders for making them. She can make attractive little play dresses for children, with gay little embroidered or cross-stitched designs. She can embroider monograms on shirts, towels and pillow-cases. I know one girl with artistic taste who made light-colored silk and chintz lamp shades for many women in the neighbor-

hood to give their homes a summery touch. Another girl knitted pretty, light slipover sweaters which older girls were glad to buy for white skirts.

If you're not going away, why not profit by other people's vacations? Offer to take care of household pets, potted plants, gardens and flowerbeds. If you lived where people came for their vacations and were handy with a camera, you could make money taking informal pictures of children at play. Fishermen go by here a great deal. Why not dig angleworms and sell them for bait?

Or girls advertise in the paper that you will take care of children. You might get another girl to go in with you and start a small kindergarten, taking care of children while mothers get an afternoon vacation once in a while. You could take children on trips to the woods, too.

Making summer connections with business firms during the summer, works well. Address envelopes at home, by hand or typewriter, collect accounts, solicit ads for newspapers, take orders for merchants.

When cherry season comes, Jack, go around town and visit the places where there are cherry trees. Try to get the job of picking cherries at so much per tree. And both of you, if you're not afraid of work, can get something to do in the canning season, helping housewives pit cherries and pare peaches.

Berry picking is another way to make money. We know a boy who went out to a farm and made an agreement to furnish berry pickers for a lump sum. Then he gathered together a lot of boys and girls and managed things. They made money and had a lot of fun, too.

Making porch boxes to fit exactly the space the housewife wishes filled is a good idea for the boy who can use tools.

Collecting old paper and selling it is an easy way to make a little extra money. No doubt there are plenty of friends and neighbors who would be glad to save paper for you if you made regular collections. The same is true of old iron. You may not get a very high price for it, but it soon counts up.

A standby for girls who want to earn money is washing dishes for a couple of families each evening. Especially in the summer, women like to be free of this task. And for boys a standby is running errands on a bicycle. A boy could work up a regular business getting groceries for housewives, especially where the stores do not deliver, or where deliveries are not made soon enough.

We know a neighbor boy of ours who bought used bottles from housewives, sorted them, boiled them, polished them, and resold them at a profit to concerns that could use bottles. Still another hustler ran a hot dog stand at a tourists' camping grounds near the city. Another one made money putting up radio aerials for people who bought new sets. He got their names from dealers. A boy who played the banjo earned several dollars giving lessons. Playing a banjo is always an accomplishment for summer picnics.

And a clever-fingered girl ought to try making comforts out of scraps of cloth. She could take orders for this, as well as for making rags rugs of pretty colors. The girl with an artistic frame of mind and very good taste could try making attractive collar and cuff sets to order, or attractive lingerie, buying material in quantities from a wholesale house. Making fancy coat hangers which do for gifts is another source of money-making. Painting fancy shoe trees is still another.

After all, if you have service to offer, if you can do well something people need to have done, you will have no trouble making money.

REMEMBERED THE HEN

At a recent dinner the new Prime Minister of England told a story to illustrate the fact that the "gild fowl" of Lonsdalemouth have not lost their sense of true proportion merely because a man becomes the head of the nation's government. Not long since, when in his "ain toon," he was accosted thus by an ancient worthy, Jenny by name: "Jimmy, when are ye gane to pay me for that hen?" she asked.

Ramsay MacDonald searched his mind hurriedly for some unpaid fowl that had graced his board, but baffled, he inquired: "What hen, Jenny?"

"That hen o' mine ye killed wi' a stone fifty years back." —[London Opinion]

Studio Amenities

"You seem to take infinite pains with your pictures, Mr. Brush," said the young lady visitor.

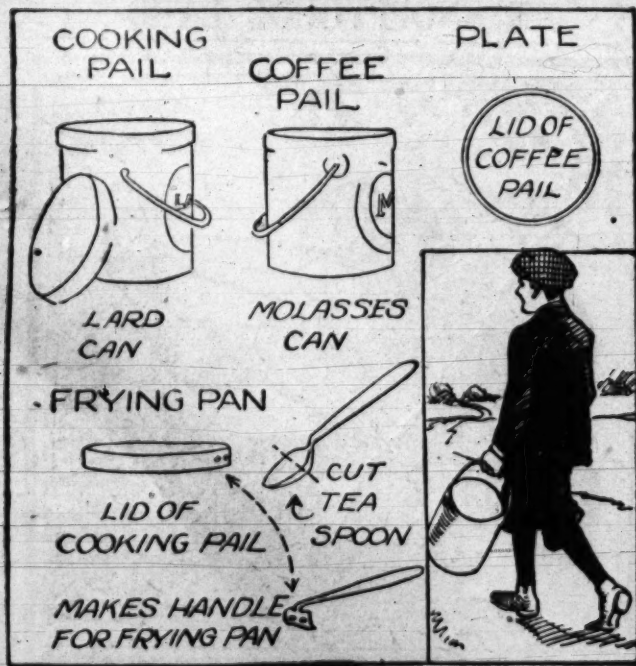
"Yes," replied the artist, "but, do you know, I enjoy the pains."

"Then," she rejoined, "with a bright smile, you pursue art for art's sake, so to speak." —[Boston Transcript]

Liza: An' what did yo' say when de judge say "Not guilty?"

Rufe: Who? Me? Ah didn' say nuffin. Think Ah wanta committ mahself! —[Judge]

MAKE YOUR CAMP COOKING OUTFIT



A boy doesn't have to spend several dollars for a highly polished camping kit when he gets ready to strike for the woods. A cooking pail, a coffee pot and a frying pan are simple to make and convenient to carry when they all fit inside the other like a set of Chinese boxes. The diagram above shows you how to use a lard can for the cooking pot, a molasses can which fits inside for a coffee pail, the top of the second pail for a plate and the lid of the cooking pot for a frying pan. You may have to put wire handles on the pails and you will have to fit the frying pan with a handle. You may be able to devise something yourself, but if you can't, just take a tin spoon and cut off the end of the bowl. Bend back the remaining part to make a handle and reinforce the bend with some small wire for strength. Bore two holes in the pan and two corresponding holes in the handle. Use rivets with nuts to fasten the handle on the pan when you want to use it.

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The Wonderful Stories of OZ

By L. Frank Baum

How Ozma Granted Dorothy's Request

I suppose you have read so much about the magnificent Emerald City that there is little need for me to describe it here. It is the capital city of the Land of Oz, which is justly considered the most attractive and delightful fairyland in all the world.

The Emerald City is built all of beautiful marbles in which are set a profusion of emeralds, every one exquisitely cut and of very great size. There are other jewels used in the decorations inside the houses and palaces, such as rubies, diamonds, sapphires, amethysts and turquoises. But in the streets and upon the outside of the buildings only emeralds appear, from which circumstance the place is named the Emerald City of Oz. It has 9654 buildings, in which lived 57,318 people, up to the time my story opens.

All the surrounding country, extending to the borders of the desert which enclosed it upon every side, was full of pretty and comfortable farmhouses, in which resided those inhabitants of Oz who preferred country to city life.

Altogether there were more than half a million people in the Land of Oz—although some of them, as you will soon learn, were not made of flesh and blood as we are—and every inhabitant of that favored country was happy and prosperous.

No disease of any sort was ever known among the Ozites, and so no one ever died unless he met with an accident that prevented him from living. This happened very seldom, indeed. There were no poor people in the Land of Oz, because there was no such thing as money, and all property of every sort belonged to the Ruler. The people were her children, and she cared for them. Each person was given freely by his neighbors whatever he required for his use, which is as much as any one may reasonably desire.

Some tilled the lands and raised great crops of grain, which was divided equally among the entire population, so that all had enough. There were many tailors and dressmakers and shoemakers and the like, who made things that any who desired them might wear. Likewise there were jewelers who made ornaments for the person, which pleased and beautified the people, and these ornaments also were free to those who asked for them.

Each man and woman, no matter what he or she produced for the good of the community, was supplied by the neighbors with food and clothing and a house and furniture and ornaments and games. If by chance the supply ever ran short, more was taken from the great storehouses of the Ruler, which were afterward filled up again when there was more of any article than the people needed.

Every one worked half the time and played half the time, and the people enjoyed the work as much as they did the play, because it is good to be occupied and to have something to do. There were no cruel overseers set to watch them, and no one to rebuke them or to find fault with them. So each one was proud to do all he could for his friends and neighbors, and was glad when they would accept the things he produced.

You will know, by what I have here told you, that the Land of Oz was a remarkable country. I do not suppose such an arrangement would be practical with us, but Dorothy assures me

that it works finely with the Oz people. Oz being a fairy country, the people were, of course, fairy people; but that does not mean that all of them were very unlike the people of our own world. There were all sorts of queer characters among them, but not a single one who was evil, or who possessed a selfish or violent nature. They were peaceful, kind-hearted, loving and merry, and every inhabitant adored the beautiful girl who ruled them, and delighted to obey her every command.

In spite of all I have said in a general way, there were some parts of the Land of Oz not quite so pleasant as the farming country and the Emerald City which was its center. Far away in the South Country there lived in the mountains a band of strange people called Hammer-Heads, because they had no arms and used their flat heads to pound any one who came near them. Their necks were like rubber, so that they could shoot out their heads to quite a distance, and afterward draw

friends. The girl ruler had even made Dorothy a Princess of Oz, and had often implored her to come to Ozma's stately palace and live there always; but Dorothy had been loyal to her Aunt Em and Uncle Henry, who had cared for her since she was a baby, and she had refused to leave them because she knew they would be lonely without her.

However, Dorothy now realized that things were going to be different with her uncle and aunt from this time forth, so after giving the matter deep thought she decided to ask Ozma to grant her a very great favor.

A few seconds after she had made the secret signal in her little bedchamber, the Kansas girl was seated in a lovely room in Ozma's palace, in the Emerald City of Oz. When the first loving kisses and embraces had been exchanged, the fair ruler inquired: "What is the matter, dear? I know something unpleasant has happened to you, for your face was very sober when

invite your Uncle and Aunt to live in Oz, also."

"Oh, will you, Ozma?" cried Dorothy, clasping her chubby little hands with the Magic Belt, and give them a nice little farm in the Munchkin Country, or the Winkie Country—or some other place?"

"To be sure," answered Ozma, full of joy at the chance to please her little friend. "I have long been thinking of this very thing, Dorothy dear, and often I have had it in my mind to propose it to you. I am sure your uncle and aunt must be good and worthy people, or you would not love them so much; and for your friends, Princess, there is always room in the Land of Oz."

Dorothy was delighted, yet not altogether surprised, for she had clung to the hope that Ozma would be kind enough to grant her request. When, indeed, had her powerful and faithful friend refused her anything?

"But you must not call me 'Princess,'" she said; "for after this I shall live on the little farm with Uncle Henry and Aunt Em, and princesses ought not to live on farms."

"Princess Dorothy will not," replied Ozma, with her sweet smile. "You are going to live in your own rooms in this palace, and be my constant companion."

"But Uncle Henry—" began Dorothy.

"Oh, he is old, and has worked enough in his lifetime," interrupted the girl ruler; "so we must find a place for your uncle and aunt where they will be comfortable and happy and need not work more than they care to. When shall we transport them here, Dorothy?"

"I promised to go and see them again before they were turned out of the farmhouse," Dorothy answered; "so—perhaps next Saturday—"

"But why wait so long?" asked Ozma. "And why make the journey back to Kansas again? Let us surprise them, and bring them here without any warning."

"I'm not sure that they believe in the Land of Oz," said Dorothy, "though I've told 'em 'bout it lots of times."

"They'll believe when they see it," declared Ozma; "and if they are told they are to make a magical journey to our fairyland, it may make them nervous. I think the best way will be to use the Magic Belt without warning them, and when they have arrived you can explain to them whatever they do not understand."

"Perhaps that's best," decided Dorothy. "There isn't much use in their staying at the farm until they are put out, 'cause it's much nicer here."

"Then tomorrow morning they shall come," said Princess Ozma. "I will order Jellia Jamb, who is the palace housekeeper, to have rooms prepared for them, and after breakfast we will get the Magic Belt and by its aid transport your uncle and aunt to the Emerald City."

"Thank you, Ozma!" cried Dorothy, kissing her friend gratefully.

"And now," Ozma proposed, "let us take a walk in the gardens before we dress for dinner. Come, Dorothy dear!"

(You will remember how angry the Nome King was because he had lost his magic belt. Well, next week you shall hear "How the Nome King Planned Revenge."—The Editor.)



If Anyone Approached Them These Curious Trees Would Bend Down Their Branches, and Twine Them Around the Intruders

them back again to their shoulders. The Hammer-Heads were called the "Wild People," but never harmed any but those who disturbed them in the mountains where they lived.

In some of the dense forests there lived great beasts of every sort; yet these were for the most part harmless and even sociable, and conversed agreeably with those who visited their haunts. The Kalidahs—beasts with bodies like bears and heads like tigers—had once been fierce and bloodthirsty, but even they were now nearly all tamed, although at times one or another of them would get cross and disagreeable.

Not so tame were the Fighting Trees, which had a forest of their own. If anyone approached them these curious trees would bend down their branches, twine them around the intruders and hurl them away.

But these unpleasant things existed only in a few remote parts of the Land of Oz. I suppose every country has some drawbacks, so even this almost perfect fairyland could not be quite perfect. Once there had been wicked witches in the land, too; but now these had all been destroyed; so, as I said, only peace and happiness reigned in Oz.

For some time Ozma has ruled over this fair country, and never was ruler more popular or beloved. She is said to be the most beautiful girl the world has ever known, and her heart and mind are as lovely as her person.

Dorothy Gale had several times visited the Emerald City and experienced adventures in the Land of Oz, so that she and Ozma had now become firm

I saw it in my Magic Picture. And whenever you signal me to transport you to this safe place, where you are always welcome, I know you are in danger or in trouble."

Dorothy sighed.

"This time, Ozma, it isn't I," she replied. "But it's worse, I guess, for Uncle Henry and Aunt Em are in a heap of trouble, and there seems no way for them to get out of it—anyhow, not while they live in Kansas."

"Tell me about it, Dorothy," said Ozma, with ready sympathy.

"Why, you see, Uncle Henry is poor; for the farm in Kansas doesn't mount to much, as farms go. So one day Uncle Henry borrowed some money, and wrote a letter saying that if he didn't pay the money back they could take his farm for pay. Course he 'spected to pay by making money from the farm; but he just couldn't. An' so they're going to take the farm, and Uncle Henry and Aunt Em won't have any place to live. They're pretty old to do much hard work, Ozma; so I'll have to work for them, unless—"

Ozma had been thoughtful during the story, but now she smiled and pressed her little friend's hand.

"Unless what, dear?" she asked. Dorothy hesitated, because her request meant so much to them all.

"Well," said she, "I'd like to live here in the Land of Oz, where you've often 'vited me to live. But I can't, you know, unless Uncle Henry and Aunt Em could live here too."

"Of course not," exclaimed the Ruler of Oz, laughing gaily. "So, in order to get you, little friend, we must



NEWS OF GIRLS' ORGANIZATIONS

GIRL RESERVES
Sentous C.C.G. Club and the Takola Triangle Club held a joint meeting in the Girls' Reserve clubroom at the Y.W.C.A. May 12. Each girl made a talk on one point of the code. This was followed by a general discussion on the meaning of the code.
The Lafayette T.N.T. Club held a peace and flag meeting on May 12. At this meeting was begun the making of the flags of various nations, Mexico, Russia, France, Austria, United States, etc. These are to be hung in the clubroom at the Central Branch Library. When each flag is completed the girl responsible for the making will explain what the flag stands for to the people of that country.
Takola Triangle of Sentous enjoyed a social afternoon at Saturday, May 10, at the house of their advisor, Betty Travis.


CAMP FIRE GIRLS
The Camp Fire Girls carried out their usual policy of service this last Easter time, when the Shu-inola Camp Fire of York Boulevard made thirty May baskets and took them to the Orthopedic Hospital School for Crippled Children. The Kiddie Koop also received its share of May baskets from a West Jefferson Camp Fire group.
The Glendale Camp Fire is growing. The Tatapochoon Camp gave a playlet recently and entertained the Yallani Camp Fire and the mothers of both groups.
Camp Fire Girls joined in helping the program for the benefit of the Kiddie Koop. They sang some of their motion songs. The program was given in the Philharmonic Auditorium on Saturday, May 17.
The Guardians held their regular meeting on Monday, May 12. Camp plans were discussed and new officers were elected, as follows:
President, Miss Gertrude F. Magle.
Vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Cassels.
Secretary, Miss Hallie Welkert.
Treasurer, Miss Leonore Rathbun.
District vice-presidents for the following districts also were elected, as follows:
Glendale, Mrs. Roy Watrous.
Huntington Beach, Mrs. Gertrude Howard.
Bay District, Miss Edna Hoogner.
Redondo, Miss Bessie Brown.
Pasadena, Mrs. Morgan Odell.
San Gabriel Valley, Mrs. Beryl Pfaff.
Whittier, Miss Romaine Latta.
The summer Camp Fire camp is to be held at the Pacific Palisades from July 7 to 21. The camp personnel is being carefully worked out and a pleasant and profitable time is planned for all who come. There are accommodations for eighty-five girls at a time. The camp last summer at Radford was a great success, as every girl did all in her power to make it so.


AUNT DOLLY'S LETTER BOX
(Continued from Sixth Page)
was Jimmie Osborne with a voice so clear and sweet and full of love and childish hope. Richard Headricks, too, was a great favorite with the children of this prince's happy realm. There were jolly Raymond Hill and Bill Hatch, who won the heart of the universe; when they laughed the world laughed with them, and their favorite mel-


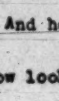
Katherine, the Komical Kow
By June Norris

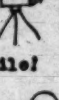
"Will you take a picture of my nice , please?" said the little .


The man who takes pictures. "I want to have her picture in the newspaper."

"If you  will hold her still," said the man, "I will take it."

"I am so pretty in my new , " said Katherine the Komical Kow.


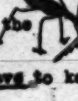
"I will hold your  still," said the little  And he did.


So the man went behind his  to take the picture. "Now look pleasant!

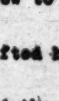
Watch me! That's it! Hold that smile! You never looked sweeter, dear .



But what should be flying around Katherine's ear but a mosquito! "B-z-z-z!"

"B-z-z-z!" I'm Mary the Musical! Do you like my song? "B-z-z-z!"


The  lifted her right foot to hit the  just as the camera



man was about to click his . "You'll have to keep still!" said the man.

Then Mary the Musical  flew to the other ear of the cow. "B-z-z-z!"


"B-z-z-z!" The  lifted her left foot to hit the .

"You'll have to keep still," said the man. "Do you think I am taking a



moving picture?" This made the  laugh and he let go of the cow's

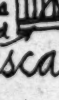
Then Katherine started to chase the . Such a crazy  she

kicked down the camera. She missed the mosquito but her foot hit the camera

"Oh, you wild ! I will call a policeman to arrest you!"

"Oh, be good to me! I was just chasing a musical mosquito!" said the

But Katherine the Komical  was taken to jail by the .

The next day a picture of the poor arrested  was in the newspaper.

Next Sunday K K K escapes from jail!

AUNT DOLLY'S COOKING CORNER

RICE AND MEAT LOAF
Two cupfuls cooked ham, lamb, chicken or beef, chopped; one-half cupful stock or gravy, three tablespoonfuls flour, three tablespoonfuls butter or drippings, two and one-half cupfuls cold boiled rice, one teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful pepper.
Add stock or gravy to meat; heat and thicken with fat and flour which have been rubbed to paste; then season. Line a greased baking dish with rice, packing it in and making a depression in the center. Press meat into this and cover with rice. Bake thirty minutes in medium oven (350 degrees.) Serve with tomato sauce made of two cups tomatoes, one slice onion, three tablespoonfuls butter, three tablespoonfuls flour, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, one-eighth teaspoonful pepper.
Cook tomatoes and onion for fifteen minutes; force through strainer. Melt butter, add flour and seasonings and stir in strained tomato mixture. Cook until thick.

VEGETABLE SALAD
Two cupfuls string beans, four pimiento, two cupfuls shredded lettuce.
Shred lettuce and arrange a nest of it on each salad plate. Place a mound of beans which have been cut in one-half-inch pieces in center of lettuce. Cover with mayonnaise. Cut each pimiento into petals and put on each mound.

PINEAPPLE PUDDING
Three cupfuls milk, one-third cupful corn starch, one-fourth cupful sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, one cupful grated pineapple, three egg whites, six tablespoonfuls sugar.
Sift corn starch, one-quarter cupful sugar and salt; add pineapple and stir well. Stir in milk and cook in a double boiler until thick, stirring constantly. Turn into pudding dish and cover with meringue made of stiffly-beaten egg whites and six tablespoonfuls sugar. Brown in a moderate oven.

CINNAMON CAKES
One-half cupful butter, one cupful sugar, two eggs, one-half cupful milk or water, one and one-quarter cupfuls flour, two and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful cinnamon.
Cream butter and sugar; add eggs unbeaten, then milk and mix well. Sift flour, baking powder, salt and cinnamon and fold into first mixture. Bake in cup-cake pans in a hot oven (400 degrees) twenty-five to thirty minutes.

odies soon became hummed and whistled in all God's Country.
"Oh, gee! Oh, gosh! Oh, golly! I'm in love!"
I awoke with a start and left my land of dreams with reluctance. At the sound of the familiar voice I sighed with contentment and snuggled down to listen. The rollicking tune came to a stop and the kindest, most patient voice in the world said: "Radio, KHL, The Times, Los Angeles, California." Peace descended upon me. Prince John's in his tower; all's well with the world. Dear Prince John.
Dear Aunt Dolly:
I am sending in a picture today. I hope you will like it, even if you may be unable to use it. I am going to keep trying for the cover until I get one printed.
When I finish the eighth grade next spring, I am going to take a special course in art.
Perhaps you can use the fol-

lowing poem. With best wishes to you and our club.
(Signed) GENEVIEVE ADIE.

THE GANG'S HERE
By Genevieve Adie
326 Linwood Avenue, Monrovia, Cal. Age 13 Years
Hall! Hall! the gang's all here, Aunt Dolly, Jimmie and Jack, Filling a box to send smiles and cheer, For good old Santa to put in his pack.
Hall! Hall! the gang's all here, The Toy-makers are busy, and all in a flurry For no one at Christmas must we overlook, So Aunt Dolly with one and all must hurry, With a doll, toy, or a book.
Hall! Hall! the gang's all here! We are many a hundred strong, Sending Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, With the L. A. Times to the whole world with picture and song.

NERVE
Wigg: Say! More than one person has been guilty of mutilating the books I lent him, but my latest experience caps the climax.
Wagg: What was it?
Wigg: I lent Blank my dictionary and yesterday he returned it without a word.

Born Business Man
"Resourceful, is he?"
"Put him on a desert island and he'd soon have a mail-order business in coconuts."—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

IN SNOPPYQUOP LAND



The Village Blacksmith
"Beneath the Snoppychestnut tree, the Quoppyblacksmith stands," etc., as Henry W. Shortguy once said. Well, here you are, folks, Mr. Smith himself, a red hot sport, the only man-in the world who has to blow his nose with an asbestos hanky.
Notice that Smith has an admiring audience around. They are, reading from top to bottom, Mr. I. M. Cuckoo, who wishes that he too were an iron man; Mr. Shower Bath, who came to have his plumbing fixed; Mr. Lucky Dog, who wonders if Mr. Smith's nose is a cough drop; and Miss Ella Phunt, who brought her trunk to be repaired.
Mr. Smith cuts off his own nose to spite his face—Why? Because he wanted to change its architecture from Gothic-Pug to Roman. Now it's roamin' all over the place.
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THE ANIMAL NEWSPAPER

YOUR WARDROBE SHOULD CONTAIN A TIE FOR EVERY OCCASION

NATTY NECKWEAR EMPORIUM

FOUND! SEVERAL SHEEPS' TAILS BELIEVED TO BELONG TO LITTLE BO PEEP!

MAY BE HAD BY CALLING AT THE OFFICE OF THE ANIMAL NEWSPAPER.

(Copyright, 1934, Associated Editors, Inc.)

The Wonderful Stories of OZ

By L. Frank Baum

Sunday, June 8, 1924

THE JUNIOR TIMES

Aunt Dolly's Times Junior Club Page

Aunt Dolly's Letter Box

THE MOONBEAM'S STORY
BY ELSIE MAXFIELD
847 South Madison Avenue,
Pasadena, Cal.

"I wonder when the moonbeam will be here," ticked the ancient grandfather's clock. "It's quite dark now."

"Here I am, friend clock," murmured a low, rippling voice, and a slim silver moonbeam glided into the dim room.

"It's Christmas Eve," chimed the clock. "Do tell me a Christmas story."

With a soft, sweet laugh, the glistening moonbeam began its story.

"Ages ago, as I was playing with other moonbeams among the grass and sleeping buttercups that grew upon a fair, sloping hillside, I heard glorious music in the distance. I paused in my happy dance that I might hear the lovely sounds more clearly. A moment later the whole sky was lighted with a misty brilliance that seemed to have no visible source. Suddenly we beheld a host of shining angels clothed in blazing, white garments. In their fair hands they held marvelous harps of gold, and as they played they sang in such melting tones that I could do naught but gaze at the heavenly throng. A group of shepherds near us awoke from their sleep and stared at the shining beings with awe and reverence. Then the music ceased, the angels vanished, and the wonderful light melted into darkness.

"Look!" whispered I, "there is a new star."

"Sure enough a large, brilliant star gleamed and sparkled in the velvet darkness of the midnight sky. Curiously we followed it, for we perceived that it did not stand still in its high throne, but moved slowly through the heavens.

"At last, after speeding silently through the deep, sweet-scented grass, we saw a tiny building directly ahead of us. As the star had stopped above the dwelling we entered the single room through a knot hole.

"Kneeling before a manger full of fresh hay, were three wise men dressed in garments made of heavy gold cloth, and with their hands filled with sparkling jewels which they laid gently before the manger. Unperceived, we crept closer, and beheld a child of the rarest beauty. It had downy, golden hair, delicate pink cheeks, a smiling little red mouth, a dimpled chin and a fair skin that was as soft as rose petals. A strange, misty, white light, like unto that which had surrounded the angels, hovered about his pretty head.

"Wonderful!" breathed the old timepiece.

"I loved him the moment I saw him," went on the moonbeam dreamily, "and with a contented

NEW LAURELS WON BY MEMBERS OF "THE TIMES" PLAYERS' CLUB

Second Program given at the Soldiers' Home; Little Thespians Plan Entertainment for the Battle Fleet at Harbor

Again winning merited laurels, The Times Players' Club, which is only one of the many active branches of The Times Junior Club, presented a second special program at the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle Friday night. With "big-time" acts crowding each other off the board, the little Thespians were given an enthusiastic welcome by the veterans of the nation's wars, and were asked to come again soon.

A few days from now the clever children of our club's dramatic section are to stage another big show, this time on the bounding deep, for they have been asked to play aboard the ships of the Battle Fleet at Los Angeles Harbor.

The Sawtelle show is just one of the things The Times Junior Club has staged to make life brighter, not only for the people before whom its members play, but for the little players themselves. Among the headliners



were Clara Wallacks, a musical and acrobatic star; Tommy Wonder and his Wonder doll, with his sister, Betty, in a clever dancing number; the talented Titi's Troupe, musical act de luxe; Thelma Dell Daniels of film fame; Lorraine Platts, the club's premier jazzologist; the Loomis Twins, in a sprightly offering entitled "Minding My Own Business"; the Franklin Kiddies, well-known juvenile performers; Evelyn Adams, Constance Cella, the Chicago star; Miss Isabella Block and her Hawaiian musicians; Madeline Thomas, Jimmy Osborne, president of the club and golden-voiced tenor; Madeline Thomas, producing the only version of the "Rumanian Mountain Dance"; the Lavana Sisters, Richard Webster, boy violinist; the Keever Couple; Prince Regent, the Premier pony,



with Miss Phyllis, his trainer; Marjorie Montgomery, and other clever artists.

All these performers will appear at the shows to be given for the fleet, details of which will be announced later.

All this is free for the asking, to every child in Los Angeles. Everyone is invited to join the happiest family on earth—Aunt Dolly's club. A red button admits to every party—every big affair—all the happiness of the happiest club on earth.

If you are not wearing a Times Junior Club button—why not? It's free for the asking; just write Aunt Dolly, care of The Times, and you'll be made a member of the happiest club on earth.

Write now, while you think of

WINS WEEK'S ART AWARD



By Carl Harwood, 6209 Echo street, Los Angeles

THE TIMES JUNIOR CLUB RULES

To know that the courage which is born of a merciful, just heart casts out all fear.

To adhere to cleanliness of soul and body.

To respect and recognize the Immortal Spirit governing all men and all things upon the face of this earth.

To find, and pass along, true happiness.

To give of all good things bestowed upon us, with no thought of reward.

To protect and help those who may be in need of our services.

To respect the law, and help keep public grounds in an orderly condition.

Aunt Dolly's Question Box

Dearest Aunt Dolly:

I was one of your first nieces in your lovely club, but somehow began to slip away from its activities, due to so much home work and rush in school. Today, however, after reading over our dear little sheet, I resolved to turn over a new leaf and take full advantage of its many wonderful opportunities. First of all I have a question I would like to have answered through your column known as the "Question Box," which somehow attracts me to you more than ever. Here it is:

Why don't I make friends as easily as other girls? I am not really bad looking, though not as pretty as many other girls. I dress as well and better than many. I am not a carrier of tales, for if there is anything I dislike it is that, and I try to be easy and natural, but somehow I don't make many friends, either boys or girls. I hike, dance, fish, shoot, play tennis and golf and try to be a sport in everything. Perhaps you can tell me what is wrong through your wonderful column. I thank you a million times in advance because I haven't the least doubt but that you can help me.

Lovingly yours,
(Signed)

"WONDERING"

Yes, I think I can help you dear niece of mine, for this is a common problem of youth. You are just peering out upon the world, as an adventurer does from his rail by the ship. Everything is new, thrilling and alluring; he seeks all the islands in the sea, because youth is strong, and imaginative. He longs to conquer strange peoples for the same reason. In like manner, we wish for numberless friendships. That feeling to be popular is a strange one, giving us little peace as long as we fret over our seeming failure to make dreams come true. But as we grow older, our wondering ceases, we learn to concentrate on all things, people, emotions, life; we do not wish to scatter our affection, but center it on a few individuals who have proved up. During the growing process, we change, and make many friendships which are quickly discarded as we become wiser in experience. Do not grieve over having too few friends, but glory in the companionship of one or two staunch comrades. Being popular often leads us into trouble; we adopt frivolous airs, and spend undue amounts on clothing, which when all simmered down is not the real test of life. To do and accomplish, to gain and to give, is the big law of life which brings true contentment and happiness. Let the so-called crowd go their way; you will soon outgrow them, and as your personality develops, you will not have any trouble attracting friends.

Lovingly yours,

AUNT DOLLY.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)



Aunt Dolly Finds Branch of The Times Humane Society at the Barnes Zoo

Left to right: Aunt Dolly with "Princess," the noted film screen parrot; Baby Muriel McCormick and giant bloodhounds, and Aunt Dolly as the tiger trainer.



EDDIE COLLINS ANSWERS BOYS' BASEBALL QUESTIONS

(Written Exclusively for This Page by Eddie Collins)

Are Signals Essentially a Part of a Ball Game?

Some few signals are necessary on a ball team, but the fewer and simpler they are, the more proficient will be the work of the team. The fundamental requirement of every ball club should be team work. This is accomplished by the co-operation of its members. Each one should concentrate on his own



Eddie Collins, captain of the White Sox, and the world's greatest second baseman, has just sent a ball shooting home. What'll you bet he put the runner out?

respective position, familiarizing himself with it and all its requirements. Know your own job thoroughly, and you will find it is to co-operate with the fellow alongside of you, and you will understand why a lot of complicated signs to inform your mates what you are going to do and where you are going to be are unnecessary. Certain players, the pitcher and catcher, must use signs to acquaint each other with what kind

of a ball is going to be pitched and the second baseman and shortstop must signal as to who will cover to catch a man stealing. These are about all the signs the average team requires while in the field. At bat, I would suggest a team employ one simple universal sign to begin with, to perfect an understanding between batter and base runner. Remember, the more natural the sign, for example—adjusting the cap or pulling up the belt or hitting the plate, the less liable is the opposition to distinguish the sign and thus thwart it. When players have mastered this one sign it will be time then for each individual to adopt a separate sign. Bear in mind the success of signs depends upon their simplicity and naturalness.

How Important is Backing Up?

The other day a fan said to me: "I often see a big league catcher throw off his mask and run to back up first base. Is such an effort necessary?" Yes, it certainly is most important. Whenever a ball is hit, the nine men in the field should all feel that they are concerned in the play; if not in its actual execution, to be ready in case the ball should be thrown badly or get by to assist in completing the play. For example: I have seen Ray Schalk, the White Sox catcher, make a put-out in different games at every base in the diamond. How? Simply by backing up plays and finally becoming part of them. I saw Ross Youngs, fielder of the New York Giants, in a game against the White Sox last spring have a put-out at home plate. Most unusual, but this only goes to show that players like the two mentioned are heart and soul in the game at all times, and are ever anxious to be in every play.

[Eddie Collins will answer more questions on this page next week.]

THE FUN BOX

MUST BE!
"Ma, did you ever hear a rabbit bark?"
"Rabbits don't bark, dear."
"That's funny! My story book says that rabbits eat cabbage and bark."

QUEER
"This match won't light."
"What's the matter with it?"
"I dunno—it lit all right a minute ago."

PETER PUZZLE SAYS—
Use the numbers one to ten in the story below, supplying a number for each word represented by x.
The fair x climbed up x see x men who were x-tune hunters in a x-passenger car going xty miles an hour. x miles from town they stopped, and x their supper, then bexley they sat down and studied their map xxtly.

RANDY RIDDLE SAYS—
Why is Sunday the strongest day in the week?

IT DOES, DOESN'T IT?
"Nature is a grand thing," said Jones. "It is wonderful to think how Nature brings the seed to shoot, the shoot to plant, the plant to bud, the bud to blossom and the blossom to fruit."
"Yeah," said Bingham, "you're right. An' didn't Nature act sensible when it put four legs on a quadruped so's t'hold up all the corners!"

REALLY!
"Although unable to make the acquaintance of a young lady I met in a revolving door, I began going around with her."

BEST PLACE
Cavalry Recruiting Officer: "Where did you learn to ride a horse?"
Applicant: "On the back, sir."

PETER PUZZLE SAYS—
Take the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and divide them into groups which, when added, will make three sevens. Add them in a straight column to make three sevens. Arrange the first three with the last three below in a way which when added will make three sevens.

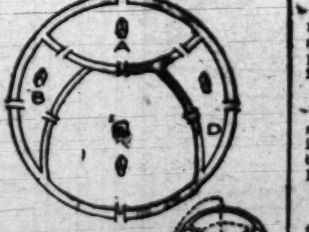
Where Was the Blackguard?
The King: "What ho, the guard!"
Page: "Sorry, king, the guard's lost his umbrella and it's raining."
The King: "Then, what ho, the mudguard!"

SHE MIGHT MAKE IT
A stout woman asked a little boy: "Can you tell me if I can get through this gate to the park?"
Boy: "I guess so; a load of hay just went through."

PERHAPS
John City (watching farmer rolling a field): "Wonder what he's rolling that field for."
Joe Town: "Mebby he's going to grow rolled oats."

A PICTURE PUZZLE
Try to solve the puzzle as explained in the top figure of the picture, before you look at the answer, which is shown just below it.

TOM LIVES ON ISLAND B. HE OFTEN VISITS WITH HARRY WHO LIVES ON ISLAND D. IN GOING HE ALWAYS CROSSES THE NINE BRIDGES



HOW MANY ROUTES CAN HE TAKE

Answer to Randy Riddle's riddle: Sunday is the strongest day because all the rest are weak days.

Answer to Peter Puzzle's word puzzle: The story with the numbers supplied should read: The fair 1 climbed up 2 see 3 men

HOW TO MANAGE A TEAM

GET GOOD EQUIPMENT



Always get the best kind of sports equipment you can afford in any line of sport, but particularly in baseball. A rotten glove is a lot more hindrance in catching the ball than it is help. A poor catcher's mask which a ball breaks through may cause

a greater injury than the ball itself, and nothing in the world is quite so disappointing as to crash into a pitched ball with a good healthy wallop and find that the ball is a cheap one which will not travel no matter how you hit it.

DON'T BUY FANCY STUFF
By getting the best equipment I do not mean that you must have all fancy stuff. I know one of the greatest big league pitchers who habitually uses a glove for which he paid \$2.85—it is a good glove just the same. If you can get good stuff to play with, and most boys can if they really want it bad enough, take decent care of it. A good glove will last anywhere from three to seven seasons. I have one at home which I shall use this year—as its eighth season.

SELECT A MANAGER
If you play regularly with a team, select some fellow for manager and be sure he is a hustler. When you play a game it is the manager's duty to pass the hat for money. This money should be used to buy new equipment for the fellows who need it and in almost every town or city the sporting goods houses will give a discount from 10 to 33 per cent to a boy's team which will buy from that one sporting goods house exclusively. This manager should also take care of all the equipment which belongs to the team after every game or practice. There's a lot of work to a job like that and you fellows who play on the team should try to help the manager out as much as possible. [Copyright, 1924, Associated Editors]

AUNT DOLLY'S LETTER BOX

(Continued from Third Page)

feeling I crept closer to the beautiful child. Gently I kissed the soft, golden waves of hair, and the fair, white forehead; and immediately the holy little one opened his great, wide blue eyes, and smiled at me—a lowly, humble moonbeam! All that night I remained among the folds of the Christ Child's garments.

"Is that all?" boomed the clock. "Yes," assented the moonbeam, with a pensive sigh. "And now I must bid you farewell, dear friend." And the slim figure slipped quietly out into the dusk to whisper its Christmas tale to others, leaving the ancient, dusty, forgotten clock to think over this oldest, yet most wonderful of all the moonbeam's fascinating tales, as the golden-voiced bells without repeated the holy story to all the listening world.

A CHRISTMAS POEM

By Elsie Maxwell

Long, long ago in Bethlehem, A little child was born, The little King of Israel; Not in a cradle of gold or silver, But in a manger, wrapped in swaddling clothes, Under a brilliant star, Born while the angels sang; Smiled on the wise men from the East, Gazed at the gifts they brought; But at last fair eyelids drooped, And the King slept in his mother's arms.

THE PRINCE IN HIS TOWER

By Huberta E. Kostowal, Age 13 Years, 6052 Rhode Island Avenue, Hawthorne, Cal.

Spread out beneath the azure canopy of heaven, twist the snow-kissed mountains and the laughing, humming sea; a land of rolling hills and verdant valleys on which the golden poppies nod and kissing over which the breezes blow soft and caressing as a baby's kiss, filled with the fragrance of orange blooms and roses. God's country! Among the hills and in the green valleys in every nook and cranny nestle little homes, their roofs of red and green and brown gleaming in the brilliant sun. Rising above it all, higher than the slender eucalyptus trees or even the church steeple rises the Prince's Tower, its spire piercing heaven's clear dome. A very noble man was Prince

John, with but one desire in his great heart, to render his people the greatest amount of happiness. As he sat lost in reverie by his latticed window one day, the door of his chamber opened softly and turning he beheld a beautiful woman in a flowing white robe and holding in her hand a harp with strings of gold.

She smiled at him and her smile was like the glow of the sun. "I am thy friend," she said. "I am thy friend, the Goddess of Music, and I come to help you to fulfill thy great wish for the happiness of your people. Hark and lend attentive ear whilst I unfold my plan. I shall bring my servants here to thy tower and they shall sing and play to yonder multitude. Their happiness shall be increased tenfold and they shall live in great harmony with all mankind."

"But," said Prince John, "how can you hope that all my people may hear them?"

The goddess smiled. "For that," she said, "I have brought my harp. Take thou its strings and have them distributed to thy subjects. Any home on the roof of which this magic thread is spanned will catch the melodies of song." Soon after, the lovely goddess departed, promising the happy prince to send her most faithful to fulfill their wondrous mission. Ere the ethereal rose-gold of the sunrise had faded and while beaded mist still shrouded the purple mountains men were trudging through the land to distribute the magic strings.

With the coming of another day the servants of the fair goddess began to arrive. There were women whose voices were like the glad warbling of birds at dawn and men who played the violin with a skill that recalled the sighing of the winds or brought visions of dreams and hopes and fancies.

The people in their homes listened enraptured and wondering, and then, when at dusk silence once more fell on the land, they turned with one accord and called, "Prince John. More! More!"

So each day the servants came back and sang and played. The people stormed the towers with their thanks and begging to see some of the people who could so charm and thrill.

But one day the people went mad with exultation over the golden voice of Mary Garden.

Great was the joy of the children, too, who listened with great expectation; they soon began to recognize some of the artists as their own particular friends. There

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

AUNT DOLLY'S QUESTION BOX

(Continued from Third Page)

Dear Aunt Dolly: Undoubtedly this will be the first letter you have received from an ex-convict. Nineteen years old and I've done my time, but now I'm free, and who is there to greet me or care how soon I go back? I do not mean to seem bitter, but I am a little hungry for somebody to understand. I wonder, tonight, as I sit here writing this, my first letter to you, who seem such a haven of rest for the weary in heart, whether you can ever understand the misery that I am experiencing. On and on, through life, branded a criminal, but I wasn't, or at least I didn't mean to be. I was foolish, and got in the wrong crowd, committed a petty burglary and paid, that's all, I had easy money all my life, a good home and a wonderful mother, which I never appreciated. What I did, I did as a lark, on a dare, but more to get some easy money, as it is called. Now I'm done for, for the prison stripes are on my soul and I can never be anybody. Please, Aunt Dolly, publish this letter, with my one message to the boys and girls, who perhaps might take the easy path, it doesn't pay. I'm an old man, with a bitter heart, because I disliked work and wouldn't play the game square.

Perhaps you, who have so many come laden with burdens, who understand a little, may feel a whred of compassion. I'm lonely, that's all and broken. If you answer this letter, I'd like to see you, that is if you won't shrink from me.

Yours, [Signed] H. L. D.

Of course I want to see you, dear foolish boy! What mother would not understand. We all make mistakes, but the thing to do is turn squarely about and never admit defeat. You may have been in prison, but now you are free, with an equal chance among other men. Nobody will blame a boy of 19, who is truly sorry, and trying to do his best. There is a place for you, and somebody who will give you cheer and comfort. Never lose heart, H. L. D., a gutter is yellow, but I am sure you are far from that. Do come to see me soon.

Lovingly yours, AUNT DOLLY.

OUR PUZZLE GYM

BY SAM LOYD

COLORADO TOWNS

Each of the four pictures is a rebus suggesting the name of a place in the State of Colorado.

RIDDLES TO GUESS

How many wives is one allowed by the Prayerbook?
Why are good intentions like fainting ladies?

Why is a restless man in bed like a bribed witness?

Why are a bee and a donkey suitable business partners?

A CHARADE

When you captured my first I lost my second, and you are the only person to give me my whole. What is the word?

CONCEALED GEOGRAPHY

Find in each of the following sentences the name of a place in the State of New Hampshire:

The sex eternally vain; which is it?

If you will make enemies, then keep on guard.

That polite man, Chesterfield, would have made a good floor-walker.

Frank lingered until Harry left, then popped the question.

The instrument had little tone, and that of some quality.

A PICKWICKIAN ACTOR

Take a feathered missile, subtract a file, add a young animal, subtract a bow, add a primary color, add a fat cheek, subtract a night bird, add a personal pronoun, add a thin tapering piece of wood, subtract a net and the resulting letters will spell Alfred Jingle.

A SCOTCH PUZZLE

In going from Inverness to Glasgow, a distance of 189 miles, I was offered the choice of a single-gauge railway or a lumbering old stage coach. I selected the latter as being just half a day quicker.

From that circumstance I was enabled to jot down an interesting puzzle, as follows:

The train and the coach left simultaneously from opposite ends of the route, and when we met the train from Glasgow we had beaten it just as many miles as we had been traveling hours. From all the facts mentioned you are asked to tell how far we were from Glasgow when we met the train.



ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

"A REBUS BOUQUET"

(No. 1.) Dandelion. (No. 2.) Foxglove. (No. 3.) Orchid. (No. 4.) Lady's Slipper.

"RIDDLES TO GUESS"

(1.) Because it is made up of "tall" stories. (2.) The ball-room. (3.) Because it holds a "gal on." (4.) One from a bald head.

"A CHARADE"

A looking-glass.

"CONCEALED GEOGRAPHY"

(1.) Children. (2.) Fairbury. (3.) Havelock. (4.) Ord. (5.) York.

"A FAMOUS SCOTCHMAN"

CAR plus LYRE plus BELLE minus REBEL leaves CARLYLE.

"CONCERNING A GOOSE"

The goose sold for 20 cents per pound. Tommy's statement that a bird half the size of the one weighed by the butcher would leave him a credit of 40 cents, whereas the large one cost 60 cents more than the sum of money that he laid upon the counter, proves that \$2 was the cost of the larger goose. Tommy asked for a seven-pound goose for which he expected to pay \$1.40, so the goose must have been selling for 20 cents per pound.

DISTANCE GUESSING

How many of you fellows can judge distance over a body of water? It's a very hard thing to do, and so I'm going to tip you off to a very good stunt we old "salts" learned years ago.

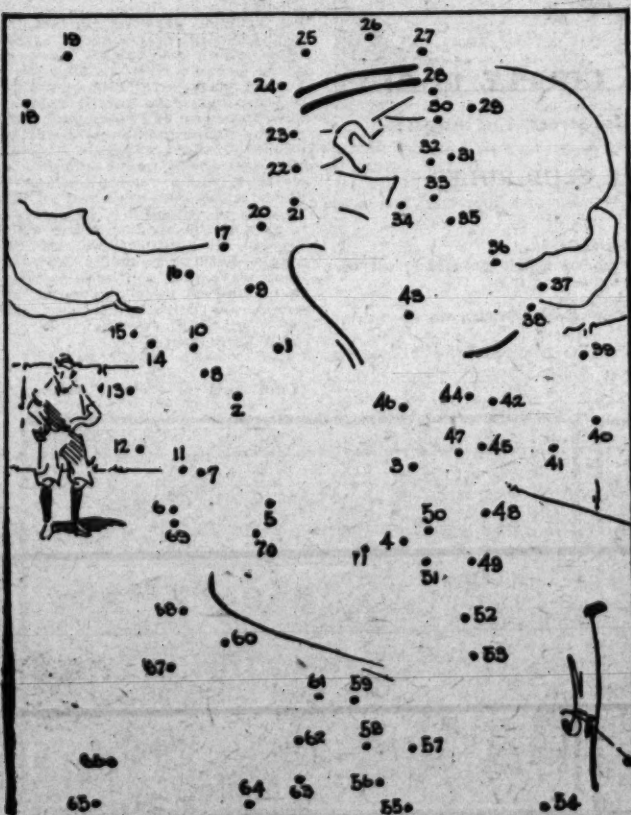
When on a boat, or on the bank of a river or any such place, and you want to figure how far it is to such and such a point across the water, do this: Turn your back on the object, bend over, and gaze between your knees across the water. You'll be surprised how much more accurate will be your estimate of the distance.

—CAP'N ZYB.

HOW FAR ACROSS?



Daily Picture Puzzle



CAN YOU FINISH THIS PICTURE?

Complete the drawing by tracing from figure one to two and so on to the end. Then use your crayons or water-colors and see how nicely you can color it.

4th of July

BIG BANG



A Real Pistol in Looks—but Safe

All metal—black semi-gloss finish. Ammunition case is concealed in handle.

No Matches—No Powder—No Danger

It can't explode. Absolutely safe. No recoil. Can't burn. OKed by Chief of Fire and Police. Given free to any boy or girl who secures three NEW subscriptions to the Los Angeles Times each for one month or longer.

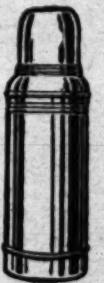


\$3.50 Vanity Bag

A leather bag with fancy clasp top and strap handle. Mirror and purse inside. Given for securing two NEW subscriptions to The Los Angeles Times for one month each.

\$2.00 Icy-Hot

Vacuum Bottle. Holds a full pint. Keeps contents hot or cold 40 hours. Given for securing two NEW subscriptions for one month each.



350 Shot Daisy Air Rifle

Sells for \$2.25

Given free to any boy who secures two NEW subscriptions to The Los Angeles Times, for one month or longer.



\$2.00 Hawkeye Film Pack Camera

Given free for securing two NEW subscriptions for one month.

The Chrysanthemum

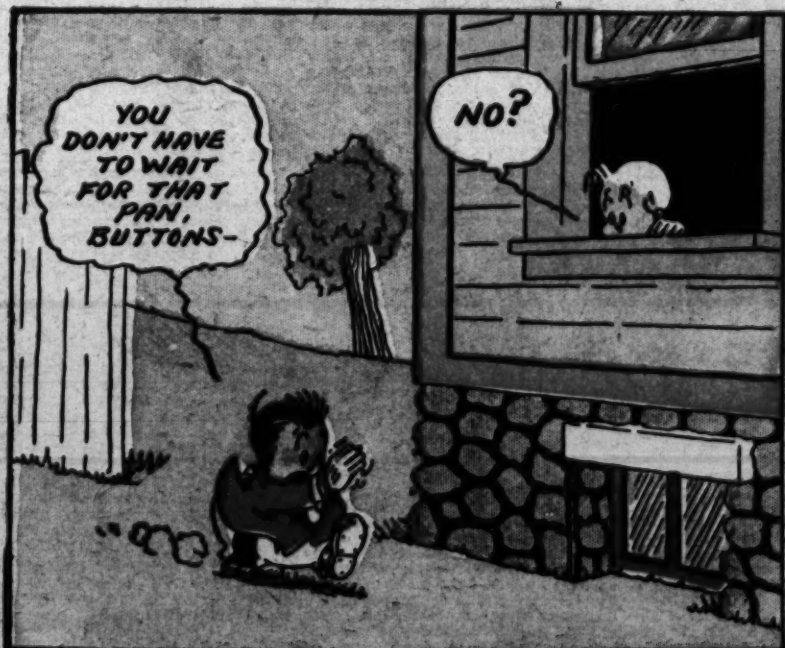
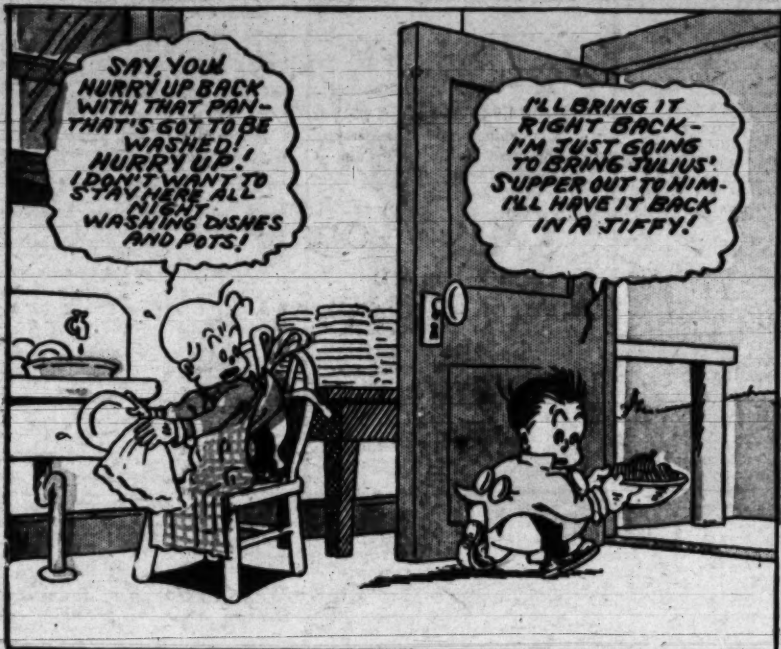
Many and varied are the colors, shades and types to be found in this beautiful flower. We have herewith assembled a supreme collection comprised of the giant, anemone-flow-ered, pompon and single types:

Giant Japanese Types
OCONTO: Large, white incurved. Each 25c

The Los Angeles Times Illustrated Magazine

[Sunday, June 8, 1924]

BUTTONS and FATTY



4th of July
BIG BANG

OUR PUZZLE GYM



The Times

ILLUSTRATED

SUNDAY MORNING

JUNE 8, 1924.

MAGAZINE



"HARD AS NAILS,"
BY ROYAL BROWN

"MR. POTTLE AND POETRY,"
BY RICHARD CONNELL



FATTY and BUTTONS

The Los Angeles Times Illustrated Magazine

[Sunday, June 6, 1934]

The Chrysanthemum Queen of Autumn

Many and varied are the colors, shades and types to be found in this beautiful flower. We have herewith assembled a supreme collection comprised of the giant, anemone-flowered, pompon and single types:

Giant Japanese Types

OCOTTO: Large, white incurved. Each 25c.
MIDNIGHT SUN: Giant deep yellow. Very fine. Each 50c.
WHITE CHIEFTAIN: Large pure white incurved. Each 25c.
MRS. HARRY EMMERTON: Bronze, with lighter colored reverse. Each 25c.
MIS. LUCY EVANS: Beautiful heliotrope pink. Each 25c.
GOLDEN GLEAM: Bright, glistening golden yellow. Extra choice. Ea. 50c.
THANKSGIVING PINK: Bright deep pink. Very fine. Each 50c.
MARIGOLD: Beautiful large yellow. Splendid form. Each 25c.
S. A. NACEUR BEY: Deep yellow, occasionally streaked with red. Ea. 25c.
CHIEFTAIN: Very fine pink. Extra good stem and foliage. Each 25c.
TEKONSHA: Incurving bronzy yellow. Strong, upright grower. Each 50c.
SMITH'S SENSATION: Delicate light pink. Incurving form. Each 25c.

Anemone-Flowered Varieties

WESTERN BEAUTY: Deep rose color. Each 25c.
KATHERINE SIMMONS: Soft pink guard petals, yellow center. Each 25c.

Pompon Varieties

GOLDEN WEST: An elegant golden yellow. Each 25c.
MRS. FRANK BEU: A distinct and beautiful yellow. Fine for cutting. Each 25c.
MARY: An exquisite shade of pink. Each 25c.
GOLDEN CLIMAX: Very pleasing shade of yellow. Each 25c.
RITA: Very dark red. Each 25c.
LILLIAN DOTY: Very fine pink pompon. Large flowered. Each 25c.

Single Types

DOROTHY DUGAN: Very fine white. Each 25c.
MRS. WILLIAM BUCKINGHAM: Fine midseason pink. Each 25c.
YVONNE: Brilliant bronze amber. Each 25c.
MRS. LOU THOMPSON: Beautiful primrose yellow. Each 25c.
SPECIAL OFFER—Complete collection of 24 varieties, \$4.50.
One dozen of the above plants, your selection, \$2.50.
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Cine'-Kodak AND KODASCOPE

Made by Eastman, this simple, practical and complete outfit places cinematography within reach of nearly every purse.

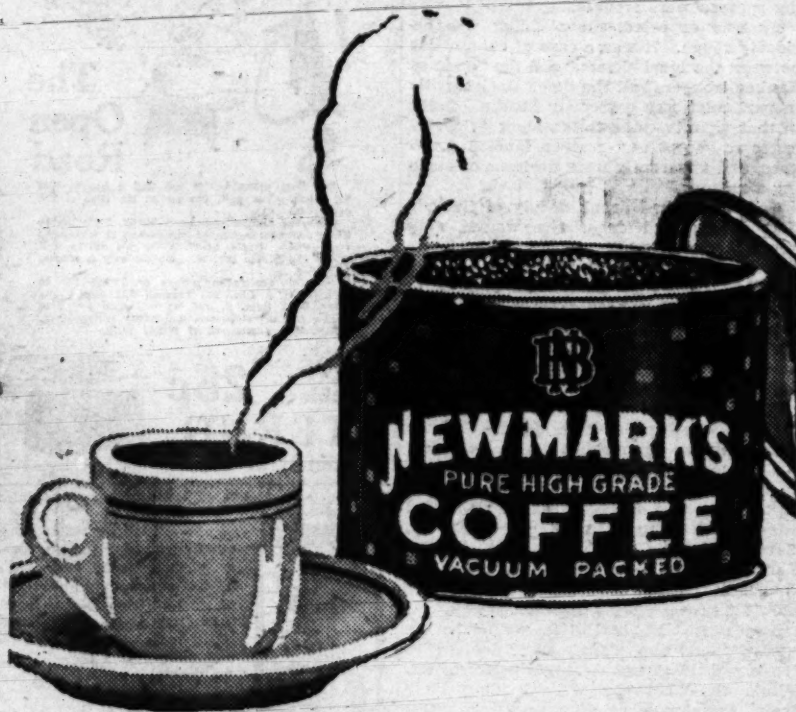
We have a copy of an interesting free booklet for you which tells the fascinating possibilities open to you with the Cine'-Kodak outfit. Call for it and see these motion pictures in actual operation here in our store.

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GLOBE MILLS

THE GREAT GIFT OF A
Wonderful Man
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1924
Edited by Meredith Davis
ONE DIME
ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

WOMEN SEEK WORK IN NEW FIELDS;
MANY BECOME ARTISANS, LABORERS

WITHIN forty-one years, if women continue to desert the ranks of domestic service, there will be virtually no domestic employees at all according to a prophecy made in an analysis of statistics relating to employed women in Pennsylvania, just completed by the Consumers league.

Since 1910 more than 41,000 women have left domestic service to try their wings in other fields of endeavor.

The same condition exists among women in agriculture, chicken farming, the artistic professions, sculpture and music. Women authors, however, are on the increase. Women insurance agents and clergymen have increased 50 per cent, while women lawyers have trebled in number. Women bartenders are increasing, but the number of men thus engaged is less.

The spirit of adventure into new fields for women is asserting itself noticeably, according to the survey. Women are becoming stonemasons, bricklayers, boatwomen, mail carriers, pawnbrokers, stevedores, cobblers, shoemakers, coal operators and theatrical managers and owners.

Women Chauffeurs

ONE out of every five women in Pennsylvania is employed. In the clerical fields there are 33,800 more women, an increase of 111 per cent. Women are also entering the commercial world as chemists, metallurgists, assayers and barbers.

The life of a fisherman attracts one woman, while another turns to mine managing. One is a quarry operative and one a salt well operative. Women coal operators have increased 287 per cent in ten years.

In 1910 one lone woman stevedore was recorded. In 1920 there were five women

boatmen, three women longshoremen and stevedores and one sailor. The war introduced the woman chauffeur. In the year 1920 seventy women chauffeurs offset only three such adventurous souls in 1910. Two women were carriage drivers in 1920 and sixteen were garage keepers.

Increase is found in the number of women employed by railroads as switchmen, flagmen, ticket and station agents. Women mail carriers increased in ten years from sixty-nine to ninety-nine.

Many Phone Girls

WOMEN telephone operators increased 115 per cent. More than 14,901 women earn their livelihood at switchboards throughout the State. There are 120 women telegraph operators and forty-six women are telegraph messengers. In 1920 there were 18,444 more saleswomen than in 1910.

Women retail dealers showed an increase in the ten-year period; 3000 women have grocery stores, 1200 candy stores and 800 dry goods; 336 have drug stores, 271 clothing, 225 department stores and 433 cigar and tobacco stores.

Women decorators and window dressers trebled in ten years, while women real estate agents increased 249 per cent. The largest group of women in public service includes 531 postmistresses. Women detectives have increased 131 per cent. There were five women sheriffs in 1920.

School teachers numbered 45,904 in 1920, an increase of 11,280 over 1910. Women college professors increased 159 per cent; in 1920 there were 503 in Pennsylvania colleges. Trained nurses numbered 12,903 in 1920; against 7342 in 1910.

SAINT PEIRAN AND SAINT PETER

SAINT PEIRAN, now, he was a proper man to make Christians of Devon folk. He came to Cornwall from Ireland when the church there had got to be too much of a going business establishment to suit him. One fine morning when some sharp legate, an archangel of efficiency given to correcting the grammar of country saints, came to visit Peiran, he found his bird had flown off over the sea. In his new land Peiran became a thorough Cornishman. After he had built his church hard by the sea that had so befriended him on the morning of his need, and that now brought him his breakfasts of herring already kippered for his table or smelts holding their own baked tails in their mouths, after the usual miracles were over and done with, he settled down to enjoy himself among his new converts. Food there was a plenty, and he asked but little in the way of luxuries. The days were all the one long, blue, serenity a good saint loves. Peiran, I am afraid, like the rest of his parish, did get rather too firmly into the habit of following the sun about his cottage. The services in the church got to be rather desultory, too, just the Easter and the Christmas ones and a christening whenever a Cornish wife got her energies together enough to add to the brood about her board, which wasn't often.

But the old demon of efficiency found Peiran out at last. Quiller-Couch, who is the fountain of all wisdom that is Cornish, could tell you much better than I the story of the Saint's new affliction and how he put the intruders upon his holy laziness to rout. But it seems that the report came one day that Saint Peter, no less, and as many as two archangels, not to mention lesser luminaries, were approaching Peiran's parish bent upon a stern visitation. Here was a fine kettle of fish! The Saint gathered his flock, and they hurried to the church to set it in order. But lo, when they came to the place, no church was to be seen; the shifting Cornish sands had buried it completely. They fetched shovels, and they shovelled from cockcrow to cricket-song, but they had succeeded in unearthing only the tip of the steeple.

The stars came out upon them still digging at the sand. At crack of day Saint Peter and his lieutenants came into a deserted village; not a chimney pot wore smoke; the chickens were unfed. They looked in vain for the church. At last, when they were getting somewhat red about the face, as even archangels will, they heard a

sound, a faint sound as of singing. It came almost from underfoot.

They cast about, and found the tip of the steeple of Peiran's church. Peter threw open the little window at the top of the spire and looked down. Peiran and all his people were on their knees singing and praying by turns with never a break. The Custodian of the Key of Heaven called sternly down to the Cornishman to give an account of such goings-on. At the sound of Peter's voice, Peiran cast aloft his eyes, and fell on his face in thanksgiving.

When Peter thundered to know why Peiran's church was buried thus in the sand, the man of Cornwall replied, between ejaculations of praise, that he had heard that the Devil and all his fiends were descending upon his parish, and that he and his congregation had prayed unceasingly all the night for protection and concealment, and lo, the very sands of the sea had spread wings over their holy house and hidden it. . . . It is said that Peter was not seen in Cornwall or Devon again for many, and many a year.—[Robert P. Tristram Coffin, in The North American Review.

Spring Thoughts

Spring is here, but I am lonely
Though the world is sweet and gay;
Spring is here, but I am longing
For the paths of yesterday.
Flowers riot, and the sunshine
Bids the fields and trees awake,
Like the birds, I might be singing,
But for love and memory's sake.

Spring has come, but I am weary
Of the months of youth's life lost;
Spring has come, but I am thinking
Of the days our paths first crossed.
Flowers sprang for us alone then,
Trees and shrubberies blossomed too;
To rejoice that God was with us,
And the world held peace—and you.

MARGARET M. MacINTOSH.
Pasadena, Cal.

Foresaw a Bargain

Yussuf, counselor to the great sheik El-Kar, was always glad to greet Americans, but at first he was a trifle slow in grasping modern business methods. The sheik was once pricing rifles. The American salesman quoted a price on twenty, came down \$4 a gun on 200 and \$7 on 2000.

At this Yussuf became excited and urged the sheik to get a price on 2,000,000.

"Dolt," said the sheik, "there are not that many soldiers in the Sudan."

"No matter," cried Yussuf. "If we order enough, we'll get them for nothing."—[Exchange.

Los Angeles Times
Illustrated Magazine

Sunday, June 8, 1924

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Looking Forward

To Our Next Issue, June 15, 1924

Another All-Fiction Number!

ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE, Known the Country Over for His Virile Stories, Contributes a Corking Good Yarn to Our Next Issue, Called "FULL PAYMENT."

P. C. WODEHOUSE, Whose Laughable "Archie" Series of Short Stories Has Created Lots of Admirers, Has Another Next Week. This One is "ARCHIE'S OLD PAL, SQUIFFY."

"THE GAUZE FLUFFER," by WILLIAM SLAVENS McNUTT, Is a Captivating Story of Life Behind the Footlights and of How a Girl and Youth Found Heart's Desire Therein.

FREDERICK ORIN BARTLETT, One of the "Big League" Writers, Contributes the Double-Page Fiction Treat, "Illustrated in Colors. The Story Is Called "DISTANCE," and Is a Powerful Drama of Human Interest.



TO CONTRIBUTORS: Manuscripts submitted to the Illustrated Magazine will not be returned, if unavailable, unless accompanied by sufficient postage. We are not ordinarily in the market for fiction. No payment is made for verse.—Editor.

(Continued from page 24)

(Continued from page 25)

PLATE 1

PLATE 1

GETTING RID OF JOHN

Mr. B., lawyer, politician; moderate means; drank excessively; when prohibition came upon him alcohol was hard to obtain; his clients, who were unscrupulous and people seeking political favor gained their desired objects by obtaining liquor for him; he resorted to all kinds of drinks—wine, whisky, hair tonic, eau-de-cologne (that was in the days before bootleggers had formed a trust.) His downfall was in all directions. He lost political favor; his clientele forsook him because of inadequate help given them; he secretly mortgaged his home in order to satisfy his creditors. Hypnosis made him an abstainer. (Here I want to say that I never suggest anything but total abstinence to the drinker.) Mr. B. is well now physically and mentally. As far as his finances are concerned he now gives me a most favorable report. He tells me that he has been able to engage in a legitimate and successful oil deal.

A Secret Drinker

Mr. D., travelling salesman, a youngster. He said to me, "I don't know why I came to you. I don't want to be cured, I just want to get so I can ease up a little on this drink-business. Why, I wouldn't do a lick of business if I didn't have a flask in my hip pocket all the time." I cured him all right. Under hypnosis I got him to make a change in his occupation and then at the same time gave him the abhorrence for drink that made him an abstainer.

Most of the time moral degeneracy goes hand in hand with the physical changes in the brain and body of the individual. This moral degeneracy makes the drinker a chronic liar—he must get his usual dose. He may finally become the most desperate of criminals. Acts of violence occur chiefly when the drinker is in an acute state of mental excitement. In this stage he resembles an insane person who is in the excitable or maniacal stage. The excitement of both the drinker and of the maniac is probably due to poisoning, in the one case from alcohol and in the other from some toxin manufactured by the internal organs, probably the glands that have control over the nervous system. The resemblance between the two cases is often-times startlingly alike. In each case we have the mental excitement, the full, though soft and rapid pulse, the furred tongue, and the temperature. Great mental depression follows such excitable states of mind. In both cases of mania or delirium the depression that follows may be permanent.

An Age-Old Disease

The only cure for the inebriate is total abstinence. Removal of liquor, not gradually but all at once, is needed. Often stimulants have to be resorted to to prop up the falling circulation of the patient when the supply is cut off rapidly. These stimulants necessarily must be nonhabit-forming.

WHY IS A CIRCUS ?

The influence of Barnum brought about considerable change for the better in the character of the circus. Bailey also endeavored, and in a measure succeeded, in eradicating dark lantern methods and in purifying the show atmosphere. But to the Ringling Brothers is due chiefly the credit of effectually stamping out the evil and of elevating the circus to its present commendable standard of respectability. Being men of integrity, they disapproved of grafting on principle as well from a sensible business standpoint. They contended that lasting success can best be obtained by honorable and truthful means, and they have proved that an absolutely clean show dependent solely upon its entertainment merit can prosper.

Halcyon "Hey Rube" Days

Finding that the "razor-backs" accepted the abuse without making any attempt at reprisals, the local rough-necks interpreted the restraint of the showmen as cowardice and they became more emboldened and insulting as the day advanced. As their numbers increased, and laboring under the impression that they were feared, pugnacious mobs formed at various points. Crowds of men, women and children, utterly ignoring the protests of the canvassmen, raised the sidewalls and passed into the pavilion without paying.

"Clover" for Circus

As was expected, the sledding was decidedly rough. It was a case of cat-and-dog between the local element and the "damned Yankee troupers" all the time. Jacksonville in particular was extremely hostile. Folks in that vicinity came to the show evidently eager to resent any real or fancied grievance, and apparently were desirous of starting a rumpus.

Modern Child is Wise

PEPPING PERSONALITY

Spring Tide

Coleman Camp Stove

WITIN forty-one years, if women continue to desert the ranks of domestic slaves and one million. The war into-duced the woman-chauvinist. In the year 1920 seventy women chauffeurs offset only three such adventurous souls in 1910. Two women were carriage drivers in 1910 and sixteen were garage keepers.

WOMEN SEEK WORK IN NEW FIELDS:
MANY BECOME ARTISANS, LABORERS

The Times
ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

Edited by Meredith Davis

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1924.

The Great Gift of a
Wonderful Man

ONE night, there awhile back, the neighbors in the green Verdugo Hills happened to find themselves gathered together in the house of the man who has the phonograph.

And after everybody had listened with delight to a few of the good old tunes, the talk turned to the wonderful thing that Henry E. Huntington is doing for the people of California. The talk came up because of a remark that was made by the man who reads the papers. He had been saying that he had read a piece in the paper which said that Mr. Huntington had recently bought another priceless painting to add to his incomparable art gallery on the hill at San Marino.

When Mr. Huntington's work is done—and it will not be done until death calls him—and his wonderful library and art gallery are turned over to all the people for the use of everybody, rich or poor, it will then be fully realized how magnificent and splendid his generosity is.

Let us pray, said the man who plays the flute, that it will be many and many a day yet before the Pale Rider comes galloping down the dusty roads of the years to beckon to Henry E. Huntington. Let us pray, he said, that he will live long to be happy in the splendid thing that he is doing. The world can wait, and the longer it waits on him, the better off the world will be. The greater shall be its free possession. There have not been many men in the world who have done a thing like this that he is doing.

The man who used to be a statistician spoke up then, and he said, no, he said, there have not been what you would call a great many men to do a great thing like this. And yet the number of them is not few. The world has always had generous rich men—rich men who doubtless got into heaven all right, even though it was said that it is as difficult for a rich man to get into heaven as it is for a camel to go through the eye of a needle.

Gosh, remarked our neighbor, the man we call the Prowler, that makes it a pretty tight squeeze for rich men, doesn't it?

Now, you see, the neighbors were drifting into the latitudes of theology. And whenever they do this, they generally find themselves at sea, especially so since we no longer have with us our old Parson who used always to set us straight on such matters. Our old Parson who sleeps now in the loving bosom of a sunny hill of the Verdugos.

I guess we don't know much about such matters as this, said the man who has the phonograph. But, he said, I don't see that it makes any difference whether the man has been rich or poor when it comes to the question of getting into heaven. I have known lots of poor men who were so danged mean that they didn't deserve to come within a million miles of heaven, and I have known rich men who deserved all that heaven is and more the very moment they drew their last breaths. I don't think it goes that way at all, he said. I think the way it goes is whether you have been honest and kind, whether you have trudged along the roads of life as friend and neighbor to your fellow-man. Christ was poor, but many rich men befriended him. And it was a rich man who, at last, offered him the shelter of a grave.

But, here we are, drifting away entirely from the subject that we started out upon.

Well, to make a long story short, as the saying is, the neighbors in the green Verdugo Hills when they were gathered together that night in the house of the man who has the phonograph, all agreed that no man has ever done a much finer thing than Henry E. Huntington is doing in spending his great fortune on priceless books and priceless treasures of art as a gift to the people which he shall use them no more and time has folded him away with ten thousand yesterdays.

A Day When Fences
Will Be No More

IT WAS a night wonderful for stars. And the slender crescent of the new moon hung low over a peak of the green Verdugo Hills. The neighbors were gathered together in the little gray house in the hollow that has the two big rocks behind it and the lilac bush in front. And there was a wonderful fragrance on the breath of the night winds that were borne across the clustered stretches of the chaparral.

There had been talk about many things. The Professor had reported the progress of his patient and tireless campaign to educate the world on the subject of the five vowel points in the Hebrew language. The Prowler had related the experiences of his latest adventure. The man who reads the papers had informed the gathering as to what had been going on among the nations. And then the talk turned to the subject

A Page Conducted
By

John
Steven
McGroarty



of the restrictions that the Congress of the United States has lately put upon immigration.

The man whose house is beside the road—the man we call Homer's friend—advanced the argument that it is a good idea to keep the United States from being over-run with immigrants from foreign lands. He said he was in favor of putting up fences to keep the alien out.

Now, if we were to relate here all that was said on this subject, pro and con, as the saying is, we would have all the pages that are in this magazine and the rest of the pages that are in this whole newspaper this blessed Sabbath morning. Which means, accord-

CALIFORNIA

Well those golden flowers adorn thee,
Beauteous, queenly California;
Like a coronet the poppy gleams upon thy
shining hair.
To thy feet the seas have drifted
Treasures, and thine arms have lifted
Many gifts for man. Thou art bountiful and
fair.

But no word of mine can render
Tribute to thy glowing splendor.
To the Oriental softness of thy velvet-lidded
eyes—
Smiling now in strength and power,
Canst thou still recall an hour,
When thy gentle breast was shaken with a
tempest storm of sighs?

For when first Espana found thee,
With the purple shadows round thee—
Thou enchanted Sleeping Beauty, hushed
within a poppy-dream—
Thou wert lone, and none had sought thee;
Now obdurate world has brought thee
Honors rich and thou art ruler of Pacific's
mighty stream.

Not to East thine eyes are turning,
Vestal hearth fires thou art burning;
Thou the radiant Sultana to the West Land—
mighty King!
Bridal orange thy brow will laden,
California, betrothed maiden,
On the altar of the West thy marriage vows
shall ring!

INEZ GREENE HOWARD.

ing to the way our neighbor who used to be a statistician figured it up, it would all be of about the bulk of ten ordinary books. And, of course, we cannot use up so much white paper and printer's ink as that to tell what transpired at the meeting of the neighbors in the little gray house in the hollow in the green Verdugo Hills on this evening that we are talking about.

Suffice it to say, that a conclusion was finally arrived at. And the conclusion arrived at was this, that while it appears necessary to put up fences and shut out from this country so many who would like to come here and be a part of the nation and live upon its far-flung prairies; in its teeming towns, and among its hills and valleys between the two great tumbling seas; and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf; it is still a pity that such a step must be taken. It is a pity, the neighbors in the green Verdugo Hills concluded, that anyone should be denied shelter under the flag that Betsey Ross made from wintry stars and summer rainbows.

The trouble with the world through all the ages, the neighbors said, is that it all started when people began to put up fences. To go back to the beginning, it started when Abraham put up his first fence to keep

another man's sheep from feeding on the pastures that he said belonged to him alone.

Then the various religious sects put up their fences, and everybody who had a selfish thought in his heart put up a fence. And the time came at last when it was pretty hard to find any place in which a fence was not erected to bar you out from going where you would like to be, and where maybe you would be happier and better off.

The neighbors felt that it would be a happy day for all the world if all the fences could be kicked into wood piles to make evening fires with. And they are not without hope that such a day will some time come.

Watching a Ship Putting
Out to Sea

MONTH ago, or maybe it was a little longer ago than that, we came one afternoon at the end of a wander trail to a high hill that towers above the very portals of the Golden Gate in San Francisco. And we sat there with the ghosts of the old Argonauts to keep us company. And the ghost of Capt. John C. Fremont, who gave the Golden Gate its deathlessly beautiful name.

It was at an hour of outgoing tides and there were ships putting out of the great harbor to the open sea. Ships outward bound for far-away ports. Some for the Orient and mystical Cathay, some to round the Horn, and some, maybe, that would before their return have seen the bright shores of Spain.

Well, sir, you would never think how the ships called to us to follow them. And how their spreading masts tugged at the strings of our heart. They called to us to follow, and it was hard for us not to go.

All those who sit in our far-flung synagogues and have in their veins the blood of the old Phoenicians, will understand and know how hard it was for us to see the ships putting out to sea and not to be able to follow them. How hard it was to turn away from the surging tides and to go back to the common grind of the plodding life of every day on land.

There are so few people in the world who have the good fortune to be able to go where they please, to wander when they will, and to return when it will suits them. There are so many of the countless millions of the earth bound to the wheels of circumstance and whose souls have bright pinions that beat against the bars of environments that shut them in as though they were slaves.

We wish that the world would become wholly good for just a long enough time that God would change everything from the way it is now to the way that we would like it to be. That he would forget and forgive the curse that fell upon us when Adam fell in Eden. Because this is the price we have to pay for what our poor Father Adam did.

And if it would come to be that the world would be so changed that every man could follow his own bent, to go where he will, to wander as he would, and to return when he pleased, you would find hardly anyone hedged in as he is now hedged in.

And while you would see this man doing that, and that man doing this, we know of one man you would surely find following the ships when they put out to sea.

There Are Many Tired
But Happy Mothers

IN OUR mall sack a couple of weeks ago, or maybe three, there came a letter from a busy, oftentimes tired, but we think always a happy mother.

And in the letter it said this: "For what mother can fulfill her calling without the strength that comes from prayer morning and evening, and often in the middle of the day when the work is heavy, and often in the middle of the night when the baby is ill?"

The world changes in many ways, but it appears it has not changed as far as mothers are concerned. And perhaps it will never change in this respect. Maybe it will always be the way it has always been—that mothers must be tired, that their hearts must be filled with endless cares, and that they must not even have the time to go to the temples to pray.

But, with all this, it shall still remain that no one else in the world shall know the happiness that mothers know. And that no prayers are said that God will listen to so much as theirs.

It has been said that every mother is sure of Heaven. Just to be a mother makes Heaven certain. And so, when all is said and done, what does it matter how we fare here, whether we go in ease or wearily with the cries of children haunting us in the night, and with tired feet and aching shoulders, if at the end Heaven waits for us—that serene and endless Heaven with its fields of asphodel and the music of the choir invisible that flings open its gates without question to every mother that comes.

Dixon's Return

By Will Jacobs

TALKING about education, said the night watchman, thoughtfully, the education you can give a lad is right up to a certain point, but after that to send him to sea, school is all over.



Hard as Nails

By Royal Brown

Illustrated by John Fregg

A Modern Lochinvar With a Thoroughly Modern Steed

ELEVEN thousand dollar roadsters are smooth running and luxurious affairs. Yet even so, they need a certain amount of oil if their bearings are to keep cool and collected, and of this Tucker DeWitt was as well aware as he should be.

Nevertheless, on this warm, sunny June morning when, working his way clear of the tangled traffic of upper New York, he settled himself down to an almost two hundred mile race against time, he gave as little heed to the matter of oil as the veriest tyro might have.

The roadster, almost new, was one of eight cars he owned at that moment, which gives an idea of his financial condition, and perhaps of his mental as well.

This last, Kitty Townsend had diagnosed for him when, in March, she had returned to him the pledge of their engagement.

"As near as I can discover," she had said in her smooth and lovely voice, "your idea of an ideal married life is to have me always about ready to hand you a wrench when you need it. Thank you, Tuck—I don't care to play second fiddle to your horrid old motors!"

Exquisite is a word that fitted Kitty perfectly. And with reason. She had made it the keynote of her campaign and she stressed it ceaselessly—and exquisitely.

"Your greatest asset," her mother had assured her, "is your air of distinction. Society is full of young hoydens who are trying to beat men at their own games. Be aloof, different—eternally feminine."

They talked things over together like that. They had a little money and a social background of sorts. By making the most of both they had accomplished much. They talked Tuck over as coolly, with the same eye for the main chance.

"If we had money, I'd prefer a foreigner—of title, of course," her mother had admitted. "But we must have money. And Tuck has social position. We can

live abroad a lot—he'll do anything for you, even that, if you manage him."

So it had seemed. From the beginning Tuck had been blinded by Kitty's undeniable loveliness. She was so wonderfully, so—these days—unbelievably feminine.

Her beautiful hair was unbobbed. She did not ride horseback. She smoked, but as one who performs a pretty feminine rite. She drank, but only famous vintages decorously served.

"And she's not—oh, hard as nails!" was his final tribute.

"I hate his hands," Kitty had remarked. "They look like a mechanic's!"

"You can manage about that after you marry him," her mother had assured her.

"And he is charming in his way. Take my advice and take him!" And Kitty had taken him in December, only to shake him in March.

They had been motoring through Westchester. A dog of no pedigree and less manners had run out, suopped at the front tires. Tuck had swerved to avoid hitting him and then he had smiled at Kitty.

"Why didn't you run right over him?" she had demanded.

The smile had lingered in his eyes until he had realized that she actually meant it. He had recoiled, instinctively, and she, as instinctively, had promptly pressed home a purely feminine point.

"The way you swerved might have wrecked the car and killed me!" she had insisted. "Which only proves that you care more for a dog than for me."

And so on, to the return of his ring—and the end of the world. It made little difference to Tuck what he did then, and so he went off with Preston Colt. Preston Colt had an insatiable curiosity about unex-

plored places; at the moment the headwaters of the Amazon fascinated him.

"I need a better mechanic than I can afford to hire to keep the scow I've chartered moving," he assured Tuck. "We'll be back by June and she'll have plenty of time to miss you and be sorry!"

When Tuck returned to New York, he found it had not worked out that way.

"You look as if you'd had tropical fever," one of kind friends had assured him. "Are you going to Kitty's wedding tomorrow?"

This last had taken time to percolate. Kitty! Marrying Leonard Hood!

In his own apartment he smoked furiously, cigarette after cigarette.

At half past nine he had put in a long distance call to her.

"This is Miss Townsend," came, at last, her cool voice.

"It's me, Tuck, Kitty dear," he had begun. "I—oh Kitty—you aren't—" From that point he floundered along, until she hung up on him. Thereupon he flopped into a chair. "Oh, gosh!" he groaned. "I've messed things up worse than ever!"

Yet Kitty, leaving the phone, wore an expression her mother could not fathom.

"It was Tuck," Kitty explained, and her mother's eyes grew startled.

"Kitty!" she gasped. "You aren't considering—"

"Why not?"

"But the guests—the presents. You can't change your mind now—"

"I can be sick! I'm not an utter fool—I'm too much your daughter for that!"

And she was. Her dismissal of Tuck had been carefully calculated, coolly planned, before the quarrel gave her the opportunity. Leonard Hood, with even more millions and a better social position than Tuck offered, had let his jaded eyes suggest things to her.

That he was much older had seemed to her of no moment. But now, with Tuck's impetuosities echoing in her ears and the memory of his boyish charm touching what heart she had, she made a swift, impulsive decision.

"The charming bride-elect is suddenly indisposed," she assured her mother, "necessitating the temporary postponement of the ceremony."

Of that Tuck had had no inkling. He had paced the floor until dawn came. At that point the need of action became definite. He called up his garage. Twenty minutes later he was on his way to the Berkshires, a modern Lochinvar with a thoroughly modern steed.

The miles whirled behind him. At 10 o'clock, without warning the roadster stopped. His nose, tardily, told him why.

The roadster had stopped almost abreast of a farmhouse. Before this stood a car which bore the imprint of its maker as unmistakably in its lines as it did on the radiator. The owner of this lifted his head from under its hood and greeted him.

"Out of gas?" he asked.

"Worse than that," Tuck assured him. "Bearings burned out. And say, does that machine of yours run? I'll give you three hundred for it."

The owner had expected two.

"Make it three and a quarter," the man said automatically, "and—"

"Done! Hitch a team to my car and drag it into your barn. I'll pay for that later."

"Sure!" said the other. He cast a cautious glance about and then produced a pint flask. "This," he announced, "ain't none of that bootleg stuff but good corn whisky. Help yourself—and luck to you."

Tuck took a swallow.

"I need it," he remarked, "meaning luck."


"Take it with you," offered his bene-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWELVE)

LEG SORES

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CARE OF THE BODY

Where the body is in poor health, the mind is also in poor health. The body is the foundation of the mind. If the body is weak, the mind will be weak. If the body is strong, the mind will be strong. The body is the foundation of the mind. If the body is weak, the mind will be weak. If the body is strong, the mind will be strong.

... of a person's life, who never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and gave the best he had; whose memory is a benediction."

Pineapple

PINEAPPLE has valuable medicinal qualities. Its juice is a powerful digestant of albuminous foods—that is to say, such foods as meat, eggs, cheese, beans, etc. The juice also aids in dissolving false membrane in the throat, and should, therefore, be used freely when there are signs of diphtheria. It is best to use the fresh pineapple, when you can get it, rather than canned, which is preserved in sugar.

Pineapples have been raised on a small scale here and there in Southern California. Before the suburb of Hollywood was built up, there was a tract there of five acres in pineapples. They were of fine quality, and were sold in Los Angeles. As a rule, however, the climate of Southern California is not so well adapted to pineapple culture as that of Southern Florida, where they have a moist heat.

In England, delicious pineapples are raised by wealthy people under glass. Like the English hothouse grapes and peaches, they have a delicate flavor that distinguishes them from ordinary fruit.

In cutting a pineapple, do not slice it in the ordinary way, but divide it into quarters, and then again into eighths, and eat it as you would a piece of watermelon. In this way you preserve the juice better. You will, of course, not be so foolish as to spoil the pineapple and neutralize its health-giving qualities by adding sugar to it.

Natural Cure of Diabetes

D. R. H. A. STOCKDALE writes: "To what degree of self-denial would you submit, to free yourself of a serious mental or physical illness?"

"Do you know there are a half-million diabetics in the United States, also about five million constantly on the verge of it. Are you one of them? Are you eating too much rich and wrongly combined food, and starving in the midst of plenty?"

"Diabetes is a serious disease. Its name is simple, and means running through, or leaking through, from the fact that the sugar, failing to be burned in the muscles, is eliminated in large quantities through the kidneys, resulting in profound nutritional disturbance."

"The liver has received much blame for this disorder, because it was the only organ which contained sugar after death, and was prominent in the digestion of starches during life. Now the pancreas is blamed mostly—the main starch digesting gland of the intestines."

"Whatever organ is chiefly involved there is clearly a general disturbance of normal power of the body to burn grain starches, fats and proteins. The excessive intake of these highly acid-reacting foods acidulates unduly the alkaline saliva of the mouth, which is evidenced by canker sores and fissures of mouth and tongue, thus the first process of carbohydrate digestion is disturbed."

"Next, the strength of the hydrochloric acid of the stomach is excessively increased, and this disrupts normal digestion of any food, but more especially contributes to rapid starch and sugar fermentation."

"Like the saliva, the alkaline stability of the starch digestors of the pancreas and intestines is undermined, and normal continuation of carbohydrate digestion is impossible, and, moreover, the food having been mistreated by the 'higher ups' is now a foreign substance to these organs."

"This chemical monstrosity is then thrust upon the liver, whose chief function is the regulation of sugar in the blood. It tries to do its duty but without avail; the abnormal compound is then thrown out as waste through the kidneys."

"This, obviously, necessitates the elimination of trouble-making foods, replacing them with the alkaline-reacting starchy roots, fruits and vegetables, which can be oxidized with minimum loss of sugar, and the terrible devastation of the body stopped."

"Do not try, according to the 'old theory,' to replace the starches with large amounts of fat, butter and oils, as these form very poisonous acids like butyric, oleic, stearic, etc. Nor should the much over-used gluten bread, eggs, lean meat and other proteins be overindulged in, for they produce equally dangerous acids of which indol and skatol

... the body is in poor health, the mind is also in poor health. The body is the foundation of the mind. If the body is weak, the mind will be weak. If the body is strong, the mind will be strong. The body is the foundation of the mind. If the body is weak, the mind will be weak. If the body is strong, the mind will be strong.

"A diet of sugar, pure oil and artificially prepared proteins can not sustain the body because of their degenerative influences. Obviously, we must make up the diet of alkaline-reacting starches, contained in the potato and other under-ground-growing tubers and roots; in lesser quantities in the fruits and vegetables. These can be taken raw so far as possible. At least one-half of the diet should be composed of raw fruits and vegetables."

"The best medicinal effect, however, is obtained from the green leafy vegetables which contain the highest percentage of the alkaline organic salts, of which sodium is the most valuable, and of which celery contains the most. Next in their order are: spinach, okra, tomatoes, radishes, carrots, asparagus, cucumbers, lettuce and cabbage. Other raw and cooked vegetables not mentioned here may be added. Salads may be made of these by mixing the raw and cooked foods together. The dressings should be free of condiments, sugary and oil combinations so far as possible."

"These rather large amounts of vegetables are given because they are the safest way of smuggling starch into the system of the diabetic, on account of the extreme slowness with which they release it, and because of their abundant supply of vitamins. Remember, all fruits and vegetables are alkaline-reacting, and if not too late, the cure depends upon them more than upon any other factor."

"Various symptoms appear with this disorder. Nerves and brain being the most sensitive tissues suffer most, and severe headaches, neuralgia, paralysis, and other nerve symptoms; also intense mental depression and gloomy discomfort are among the most striking features."

"One most distressing effect is that which occurs in the crystalline lens of the eye, which gradually becomes opaque, producing what is known as diabetic cataract."

"Any one of these distressing afflictions would be sufficient to drive one to a strict diet, and considerable self-denial. The greatest craving may be for bread, but it soon passes. Bran muffins made of washed and scalded bran to remove most of the starch, will keep the patient fairly comfortable and take the worst edge off his crunch appetite."

"As the urine is freed of sugar, begin



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Dixon's Return

By W. W. Jacobs

TALKING about education, said the night watchman, thoughtfully, the education you can give a lad is to send 'im to sea. School is all right up to a certain pint, but arter that comes the sea. I've been there myself and I know wot I'm talking about. All that I am I owe to 'aving been to sea.

There's a saying that boys will be boys. That's all right till they go to sea, and then they 'ave to be men, and good men, too. They get knocked about a bit, o'course, but that's all part o' the education, and when they get bigger they pass the education they've received on to other boys smaller than wot they are. Arter I'd been at sea a year I spent all my first time ashore going around and looking for boys wot 'ad knocked me about afore I sailed, and there was only one out o' the whole lot that I wished I 'adn't found.

Most people, o' course, go to sea as boys or else not at all, but I mind one chap as was pretty near 30 years old when 'e started. It's a good many years ago now, and he was landlord of a public 'ouse as used to stand in Wapping, called the Blue Lion.

His mother, wot had 'ad the pub afore 'im 'ad brought 'im up very quiet and gentle, and when she died 'e went and married a fine, handsome young woman who 'ad got her eye on the pub without thinking much about 'im. I got to know about it through knowing the servant that lived there. A nice, quiet gal she was, and there wasn't much went on that she didn't hear. I've known 'er to cry for hours with the ear-ache, pore gal.

Not caring much for 'er 'usband, and being spoiled by 'im into the bargain, Mrs. Dixon soon began to lead 'im a terrible life. She was always throwing his meekness and mildness up into 'is face, and after they 'ad been married two or three years he was no more like the landlord o' that public 'ouse than I'm like a lord. Not so much. She used to get into such terrible tempers there was no doing anything with 'er, and for the sake o' peace and quietness he gave way to 'er till 'e got into the habit of it and couldn't break 'imself of it.

They 'adn't been married long afore she 'ad her cousin, Charlie Burge, come in as barman, and a month or two arter that 'is brother Bob, who 'ad been spending a lot o' time looking for work instead o' doing it, came, too. They was so comfortable there that their father—a 'ouse painter by trade—came around to see whether he couldn't paint the Blue Lion up a bit and make 'em look smart, so that they'd get more trade. He was one o' these 'ere first-class 'ouse painters that can go to sleep on a ladder holding a brush in one hand and a pot o' paint in the other, and by the time he 'ad finished painting the 'ouse it was ready to be done all over agin.

I dare say that George Dixon—that was 'is name—wouldn't ha' minded so much if 'is wife 'ad only been civil, but instead o' that she used to make fun of 'im and order 'im about, and by and by the others began to try the same thing. As I said afore, Dixon was a very quiet man, and if there was ever anybody to be put outside, Charlie or Bob used to do it.

They tried to put me outside once, the two of 'em, but they on'y did it at last by telling me that somebody 'ad gone off and left a pot o' beer standing on the pavement. They was both of 'em fairly strong young chaps with a lot o' bounce in 'em, and she used to say to her 'usband wot fine young fellers they was, and wot a pity it was he wasn't like 'em.

Talk like this used to upset George Dixon awful. Having been brought up careful by 'is mother, and keeping a very quiet, respectable 'ouse—I used it myself—he cert'nly was soft, and I remember 'im telling me once that he didn't believe in fighting, and that instead of hitting people you ought to try and persuade them. He was uncommon fond of 'is wife, but at last one day, arter she 'ad made a laughing stock of 'im in the bar, he up and spoke sharp to her.

"Wot?" ses Mrs. Dixon, 'ardly able to believe her ears.

"Remember who you're speaking to; that's wot I said," ses Dixon.

"Ow dare you talk to me like that?" screams 'is wife, turning red with rage. "Wot d'ye mean by it?"

"Because you seem to forget who is mas-

ter 'ere," ses Dixon, in a trembling voice.

"Master?" she ses, firing up. "I'll soon show you who's master. Go out o' my bar; I won't 'ave you in it. D'ye 'ear? Go out of it."

Dixon turned away and began to serve a customer.

"D'ye hear wot I say?" ses Mrs. Dixon, stamping 'er foot. "Go out o' my bar. Here, Charlie!"

"Hello!" ses 'er cousin, who 'ad been standing looking on and grinning.

"Take the master and put 'im into the parlor," ses Mrs. Dixon, "and don't let 'im come out till he's begged my pardon."

"Go on," ses Charlie, brushing up 'is shirt-sleeves; "in you go. You 'ear wot she said."

He caught 'old of George Dixon, who 'ad just turned to the back o' the bar to give a customer change out of 'arf a crown, and ran 'im kicking and struggling into the parlor. George gave 'im a silly little punch in the chest and got such a bang on the 'ead back that at first he thought it was knocked off.

When 'e came to 'is senses agin the door leading to the bar was shut, and 'is wife's uncle, who 'ad been asleep in the easy chair, was finding fault with 'im for waking 'im up.

"Why can't you be quiet and peaceable?" he ses, shaking his 'ead at him. "I've been 'ard at work all the morning thinking wot color to paint the back door, and this is the second time I've been woke up since dinner. You're old enough to know better."

"Go and sleep somewhere else, then," ses Dixon. "I don't want you 'ere at all, or your boys neither. Go and give somebody else a treat; I've 'ad enough of the whole pack of you."

He sat down and put 'is feet in the fender, and old Burge, as soon as he 'ad got 'is senses back, went into the bar and complained to 'is niece, and she came into the parlor like a thunderstorm.

"You'll beg my uncle's pardon as well as mine afore you come out o' that room," she said to her 'usband; "mind that."

George Dixon didn't say a word; the shame of it was a'most more than 'e could

stand. Then 'e got up to go out o' the parlor and Charlie pushed 'im back again. Three times he tried, and then 'e stood up and looked at 'is wife!

"I've been a good 'usband to you," he ses; "but there's no satisfying you. You ought to ha' married somebody that would ha' knocked you about, and then you'd ha' been happy. I'm too fond of a quiet life to suit you."

"Are you going to beg my pardon and my uncle's pardon?" ses 'is wife, stamping 'er foot.

"No," ses Dixon; "I am not. I'm surprised at you asking it."

"Well, you don't come out o' this room till you do," ses 'is wife.

"That won't hurt me," ses Dixon. "I couldn't look anybody in the face arter being pushed out o' my own bar."

They kept 'im there all the rest o' the day, and, as 'e was still obstinate when bedtime came, Mrs. Dixon, who wasn't to be beat, brought down some bedclothes and 'ad a bed made up for 'im on the sofa. Some men would ha' 'ad the police in for less than that, but George Dixon 'ad got a great deal o' pride and 'e couldn't bear the shame of it. Instead o' that 'e acted like a 14-year-old boy and ran away to sea.

They found 'im gone when they came down in the morning, and the side-door on the latch. He 'ad left a letter for 'is wife on the table, telling 'er wot he 'ad done.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY)

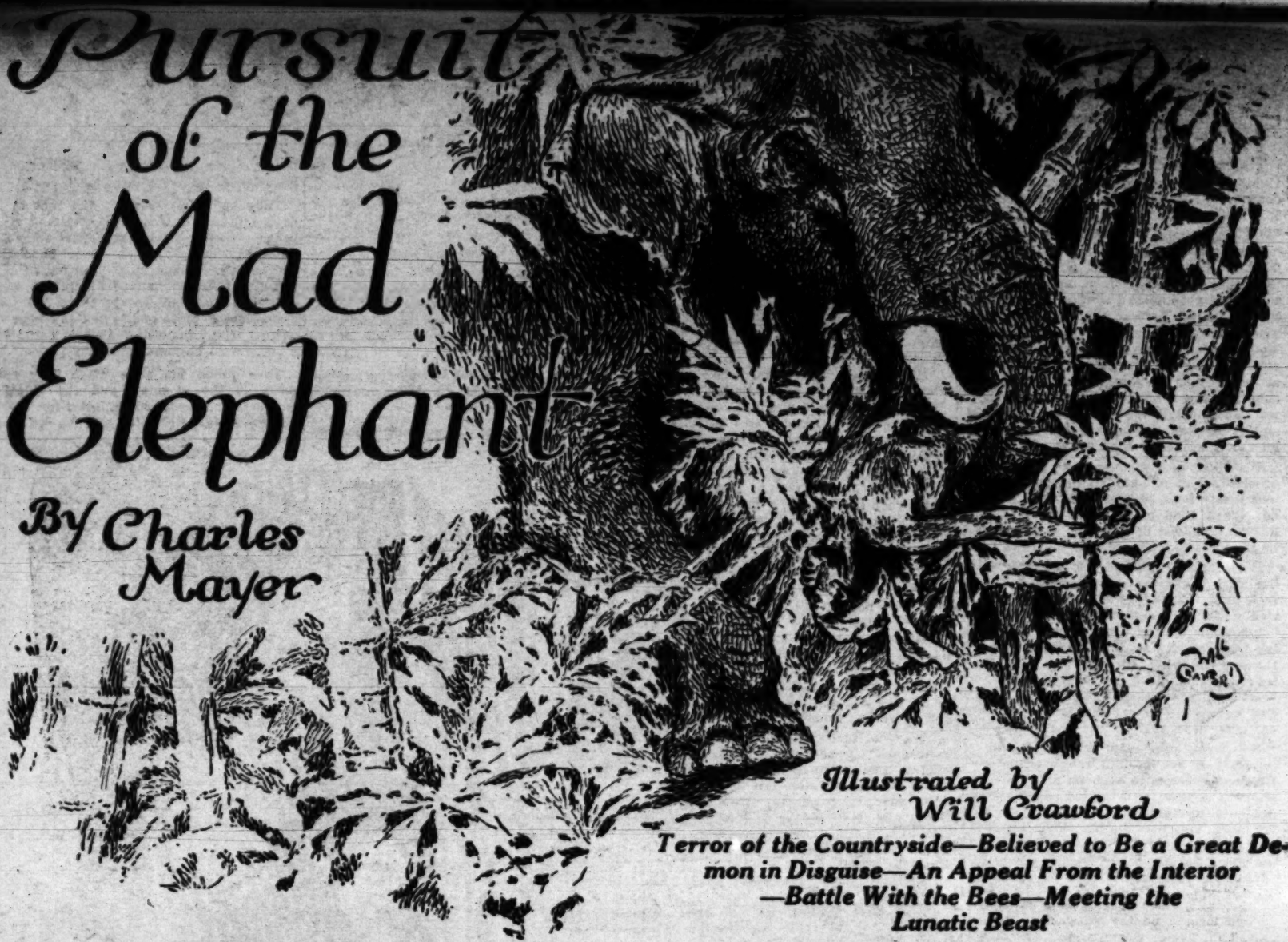


Charlie had 'ad as much as 'e wanted and was lying on the sea chest.

Ismael D. S. M.

Pursuit of the Mad Elephant

By Charles
Mayer



Illustrated by
Will Crawford

Terror of the Countryside—Believed to Be a Great Demon in Disguise—An Appeal From the Interior
—Battle With the Bees—Meeting the Lunatic Beast

[NOTE: After his breath-taking and tragic experiences in coping with the great crop-eaters of Borneo, as described last week, Mr. Mayer here recounts the last adventure in the present series of articles. Known as he is in both hemispheres as an animal trapper and trader, with few, if any, equals, the fact that he was summoned to deal with the lunatic elephant that was terrorizing the interior of Kelantan was a significant tribute to his prowess.—Editor.]

SOON after I had disposed of my Borneo catch in Europe and had returned to my animal-house in Singapore, a man of some importance paid me an unexpected call. It was Tunku Suleiman, a petty raja from the interior of Kelantan.

I remembered him as an easy-going native potentate, wearing wide Chinese trousers, and nothing else, and seated cross-legged on a cushion. But there in my reception-room he sat gingerly on the edge of a chair, his attendants squatting behind him. He was dressed in a spotless white duck suit, black shoes and white socks, with a little round cap on his head. He looked miserable. He salaamed, caught my hand, pressed it to his brow and uttered a wish that I might live for a thousand years.

I could see that there was something on his mind. He spoke with gratitude of the fact that I had killed a man-eating tiger in his district some years before, and followed this up by inviting me to make him a visit and trap "every sort of beast sent to the earth by Allah." To this end, he said, I should have his assistance and the help of as many men as I could want.

I ordered "tea-water," plenty of sugar and biscuits, and, as we munched and sipped together, I got at the root of the matter. A rogue elephant was doing enormous damage in the district of the Tunku, and he was afraid that the animal was possessed of an evil spirit. What he really said was that his men, being fools, thought that the beast had a hantu. His long, drooping mustache, the hairs of which I could have counted, seemed to droop all the more as he told me this news, and I knew he was every bit as superstitious about it as any man, woman or child in his domain.

"What has the elephant been up to?" I asked.

"He has killed four men, tuan. He chased them and stamped on them as if they were flies. My men have dug as many pits as I have fingers on my hands, but he will not go near them. My men say it is the evil spirit within him which warns him."

"It's his keen scent," I said to myself, "that puts him on guard."

"Have you ever seen him?" I asked.

The Tunku had not seen him, it appeared, but had seen much damage done by him. "He eats one mouthful, tuan, and destroys a whole field. It is not his empty stomach, but his wicked heart that we fear. He walked through a small village at night and knocked over half the houses. If the tuan were not a great hunter," the Tunku went on artfully, "and one who fears no ghost, I would not ask him to kill this devil on four legs."

Certainly the tale of this devil elephant interested me. I had never seen a rogue, but I knew what had probably happened to this animal. He had no doubt fought with the old bull, the females would have nothing to do with him and he had been forced out of the herd to live alone, seeing red with rage.

As soon as the Tunku had gone, I began to get my affairs in shape for a two month's absence. Next day, with Hsi Chu I, my Chinese "boy," I left on a mean little coast-boat with Tunku Suleiman.

On the afternoon of the fourth day we reached the kuala of the Kelantan River and were rowed in and out among islands for twelve miles up its course to Kota Bharu. Then we proceeded up the river in the Tunku's own comfortable boat, which had a cabin and six rowers, until we reached a village where two elephants were waiting. One of them would carry the Tunku and me, and the other the supplies.

Tropical Growth of Stories

ON THE fifth day from the river we reached the Tunku's kampong, the largest inland town in the State. It had a population of close to a thousand. Our arrival threw the place into a state of excitement. I was remembered, of course; in fact, all the men and boys claimed to have helped in my man-eating tiger-hunt. A number of them really had. The Tunku sent them all away; for I needed rest and Chu I's muscle-lifting massage.

I was ready afterward to talk "bad ele-

phant." The tales about the rogue were an example of the fact that, in the tropics, stories have as marvelous a growth as vegetation. I had to call on all my knowledge of the jungle and of jungle-ways to help me disentangle truth from fiction. There was hardly a person in the kampong who was not ready to swear by Allah to having seen the elephant.

He was supposed to have been seen at several places far apart at approximately the same time. When I pointed this out, heads were gravely shaken. A wrinkled old man muttered, "The tuan, being a witch-doctor, knows that such is the way of devils." The reports of the beast's size varied, but in this they were agreed, that he was larger than any elephant ever before observed. I concluded that he must really be a good-sized bull. It was clear that during the Tunku's absence he had wrought much damage in the rice and sugar-fields. The sooner he was done away with the better.

Osman, of the Love-Madness

WHILE I was making up my mind which of the straight, tall, robust natives of Kelantan I would take with me—almost every one of them wanted to go—I ran head on into a love-intrigue. It seems that Osman, a smith, a maker of kris, had lost his head over a young woman who wove sarongs. She was married to a rather old man, who would not divorce her. She could not divorce him because her people had spent the money he had paid down for her. Before she could ask for her freedom, they would have to be prepared to pay this back.

I got the story from the Tunku. He was afraid that Osman would stand some night under his loved one's house and thrust a spear through one of the slits in the floor into the body of her sleeping husband. There would be nothing but a thin mat between the sleeper and his enemy.

"Osman," the Tunku said bitterly, "becomes a fool over a woman, and he makes the best kris in Kelantan." He showed me one. It was the work of an artist. The

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-ONE)



out to
find

Why is a Circus?

By Albert Geyer



PART II

BUT getting back to the evolution of the circus: In the middle of the nineteenth century, several tented concerns traveled exclusively by boat, confining their operations principally to towns located on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Some made a specialty of exhibiting in villages in sparsely settled districts, giving but a single-afternoon performance.

The whole surrounding country was plastered with flaming posters and expectation was heightened by curiosity-arousing newspaper announcements. Many residents in these thinly peopled sections were in the matter of amusements but grown children at best. Some families consumed a full week in getting to the place where the show was billed to stop. After witnessing the sights that created mingled wonder and astonishment, they returned to their homes, tired but satisfied.

The largest of these boat shows was called "the Floating Palace." It was a kind of floating operahouse containing a stage with appropriate scenery, a ring and ground floor and gallery seats for spectators. The whole was inclosed by a roof and sidewalls. The superstructure was built on barges. The Palace had no motive power and had to be towed from one stand to another. It was usually anchored in the middle of the stream in order to escape payment of ground rental and license. Steam passenger crafts carried local patrons and those residing near by free of charge.

Most of these boat shows, like the wagon circus of that pioneer period, were accompanied by a horde of thieving camp-followers. In some cases the revenue from graft concessions exceeded the legitimate profits. As a general thing the "tail-grass burgo" were "showed" chiefly to enable the pirates to operate with more freedom. The three-card monte man who "spread the brods" "worked" on a shelf suspended from his neck by straps. When in a slow, simple manner, he shifted the three common playing cards which were lying on the shelf face downward, the bystander could easily follow with his eye a designated card. Therefore he felt he had a sure thing when the operator bet him he couldn't point out the card he'd so intently watched. The sequel proved that he couldn't.

The "shell" man obviously placed the elusive pea under one of the three half-walnut shells and by manipulation secretly extracted it by deftly securing it under his long finger nail, then wagering that the onlooker could not tell under which shell

the pea was resting. His big earning came from village wise guys who thought they could win from the shark whose business it was to win from them.

Pickpockets, while mingling with the crowds, lifted purses with the ease of a magician pulling live rabbits out of an empty hat. So lightly did they make their "touches" that the robbed seldom missed the wallet till long after the "poke" had been "lifted."

Ticket sellers and refreshment vendors, by dextrous sleight-of-hand methods, short changed patrons, while unscrupulous professional gamblers conducting "fixed surething" devices, relieved asinine amateur gamblers of their "rolls." Sloven canvas men got into the game by robbing henroosts and clotheslines while their owners attended the circus.

In these small towns the majesty of the law usually was represented only in the person of a meagerly paid constable. This rural Sherlock Holmes rarely inspired reverential awe, and in the matter of circus guile, he was in the swaddling clothes of knowledge. In some instances he was a veritable pacemaker in the race for boob honors.

Days of "High Finance"

A SPOKESMAN for the cohort of crooks, whose duty it was to obtain immunity from arrest, called upon this worthy before the parade started and introduced himself as "the show's assistant manager." This cosmopolitan trickster with the high silk hat, checkered suit of noisy pattern and large off-color diamonds, duly impressed the backwoods officer with his sartorial elegance and other evidences of prosperity. Brazen assurance enveloped him like an aura. He possessed a keen knowledge of the world and human nature and was elaborately schooled in all the artifices known to the crook fraternity. His face was a trained mask to hide emotions. He had qualifications but no scruples; means were of no consequence; results were all that concerned him. A magnetic personality was he, whose affable manner quite effectually cloaked his guile.

With a smile that would cause an Alaska

garden to bloom in midwinter, the genial "squarer" greeted the constable with flattering fervor. After inquiries regarding several inconsequential matters, the wily free-booter tendered the rube officer of the law a generous bunch of complimentary tickets. Then with hospitality of the kind that the proverbial spider extended to the fly, he graciously led him to a near-by saloon. If the constable rose to the lure, the crafty showman, as full of brotherly love as a political candidate, spent money lavishly in an effort to get the officer drunk. If successful, he clung to him like a shadow and played Santa Claus to him till the show departed.

This procedure prevented the constable from hearing complaints from robbed patrons or from personally witnessing the multiplicity of crooked transactions that were being pulled. In the event that the bush-league official could not be induced to imbibe the essence of hilarity to excess, the engaging grafter was not in the least disconcerted. He was not the type of man who wilts at the first cold breath of discouragement. Adept at expedients, he "came through with the next ace he had up his sleeve." After expressing gratification at forming the ruralite's acquaintance, the brigand casually spoke of a "trivial matter" that had "well-nigh escaped" his memory.

"The show operates a few lottery games of a novel, harmless nature. The layout is very chautauqua. Very little money is either lost or won. But there is more action than a Spanish bullfight; the games are all entertaining; some of the comedy ones are 'Joy-fest riots.' People laugh so loud that we're often afraid we'll be pinched for disturbing the peace." He merely mentioned the subject so that none of the games would be interfered with! "One is in operation now in the main street and if you would give it the once over, it would give you a line on the others."

Constable is Shown

THE minion of the law would be conducted to where a street faker was working whose operations savored but slightly of the element of chance. If for example the street vender chanced to be "Soapy" Wilson, known in Sing Sing as Number 333777, he would occupy an open carriage which he shared with an assistant



in minstrel attire who sang comic songs accompanying himself the while on a banjo. "Soapy" sold, at 50 cents each, small cubes of "Magic Stain Remover," which magically took all manner of stains from clothing. A numbered coupon accompanied each purchase and, when ten were made, the vender would spin a wheel containing ten numbers. The coupon holder who held the corresponding number at which the dial pointed when the wheel stopped received gratis ten cubes of the "Renovator." If the winner didn't care to retain the marvelous compound, the vendor would buy it back at the regular wholesale price—\$5.

The magical properties of the "Renovator" proved a big lure to the countryman. He marveled much when a bystander handed the faker a paint-stained hat and saw how a wee mite of the composition placed on a wet sponge caused the paint instantly to disappear. Astonishment increased when another bystander stepped into the faker's carriage, unbuttoned his vest and had a large, red inkspot immediately sponged from his shirt bosom. But his eye fairly bulged when a lad was sent to a near-by stationery store for a bottle of black ink, part of which was poured upon a handkerchief, the handkerchief after dosing with this compound was dipped into a glass pitcher of clear water and rapidly withdrawn again, immaculately white.

Of course the unsophisticated officer didn't know that the cubes of the "Magic Renovator" were only perfumed pieces of common laundry soap wrapped in colored tin-foil. Neither was he aware that the stain that had been removed from the bystander's hat was not paint, but kalsomine and could readily be removed with water and soap. He also was ignorant of the fact that what appeared to be red ink on the shirt bosom was in reality a piece of red tissue paper pasted on the shirt and readily became detached with the water-soaked sponge. Nor was he cognizant of the fact that these spectators and the youth who purchased the bottle of black ink were circus attaches and therefore he hadn't the re-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-THREE)

Getting Rid of John Barleycorn

By John Mand

Illustrated by Ralph C. Criswell



[NOTE: John Mand, author of this article, has a national reputation as a scientific hypnotist. He also is an authority on functional nervous diseases, such as insomnia, hysteria, fear, neurasthenia, bad habits such as excessive smoking, drinking, stammering and the like. Mr. Mand treats functional nervous cases by hypnotic suggestion; at times he advocates other forms of suggestive treatment.—Editor.]

SINCE the early dawn of history, three types of mental deviation from the normal have aroused opprobrium of mankind.

The drunkard, the insane and the genius have been the targets of men's moral indignation. All three types of abnormality have been stoned, literally and figuratively speaking. They have been abused and misunderstood.

The drunkard has always been treated as a form of criminal. He has never been considered a sick man in need of help and sympathy rather than censure.

You have only to see the pathological changes in the internal organs, especially the brain of the habitual drunkard, to understand how little control he can have over his mind. Nowhere is so startlingly written the relationship between the sound mind and sound body as that in the case of the alcoholic. There is probably a very nearly exact relationship between the willlessness of the drinker to the amount of alcoholic hardening his tissues have undergone.

You have only to understand the organic changes that take place in the brain of the drunkard to realize of how little avail are the pleas for reform made to him, whether they are made by the captain of the Salvation Army or the rector of a fashionable church.

To call alcohol only a harmless synthetic compound of dextrose and carbon-dioxide is no more the truth than it is to label alcoholic liquors devil's brew.

To the romantically inclined alcohol is the ferment that buoys up life's melancholy. They argue that there is enough of lumpishness of mind and matter. We need more of the leaven that goes with alcoholic stimulation.

We do not need articles of admonishment against spirits in this arid land. We have apparently forgotten the word "ethy!" but a number of our citizens have lately succumbed to the hither-to-unknown effects of its deadly sister, "methyl."

I agree with the lovers of life, laughter and song that there should be more

of pleasure and relaxation for a strenuous world. Alcohol has been blessed and cursed since the time of our first ancestor who in an experimental mood drank from a fragrant jar of fermented grapes, found the sought-for ambrosia, became joyous and grandiose, ready for a tussle with any old mastodon, forgetful—until the morning after!

Ardent advocates of the use of alcohol declare that the greatest of poems, the most divine works of art, have been produced by genius in the inebriate stage. I caution such advocates of the "cheering cup" to remember that genius finds emotional expression through many stimulants, living, love, beauty. My idea is that genius would probably produce better results with a less befuddled brain.

It is to one's eternal regret that a gift so full of pleasure to sight, odor and taste should be poisoned at its base. There are few enough pleasures for the average individual, especially for those who are not capable of making the happiest use of their senses. Too bad we can't de-toxicate alcohol.

This article is written chiefly with the idea of placing before the reader the fact that the chronic alcoholic is a nervous case. He should be treated as such. Society has always taken the attitude that there is

no greater disgrace than that there be an insane or drunken member in the family. We still feel and act in the same way about both of these types of mental derangements. A member of an alcoholic's family usually comes to my office displaying signs of the deepest humiliation. The patient, so the relative says, hesitates to come, him or herself. It is this attitude that keeps many persons who have the drink habit from medical advice. It is this attitude toward this bad mental habit that causes the drinker to try every well-advertised nostrum for the cure of his ailment before he resorts to proper advice. Too often his habit is so firmly established and the changes in his brain so markedly pathological that the habit is broken with greatest difficulty, if at all.

Amenable to Suggestion

THE alcoholic is a neurotic. Mild cases of this nervous ailment are more amenable to cure by hypnotic suggestion than most other mental habits. The reason for this statement is that the alcoholic is usually highly susceptible and amenable to suggestion. If changes have occurred in his brain structures that have caused marked mental deterioration, cure is as impossible by any method, as it is impossible in any other organic mental disease. If there are no marked organic changes the drinker is one of the most hopeful cases with which the hypnotist has to deal.

I have heard of at least one case in which autosuggestion was tried by an inebriate gentleman. His name we will call Tom. Tom didn't like his drink habit any more than do any others of these unfortunate persons. He made up his mind to stop drinking. He was walking down the street, saying to himself, "Tom, you won't drink any more. Tom, you won't drink any more (Coue fashion.) Tom, you are going

to pass by Casey's saloon." Tom passed by the familiar saloon triumphantly. He walked on until he reached the corner of the block. Then he said to himself, "Tommy, you are a good boy. You walked by Casey's saloon. As a reward I am going to give you a little drink." This story typifies also the willlessness of the drinker.

Resistance to drink is a matter of many factors. Nervous instability, hereditary in origin, is a large factor in making a will-less individual. The confirmed alcoholic leaves his trace on the nervous system up to the fourth generation. His offspring have various nervous ailments to contend with from mild neurosis to epilepsy. They cannot resist alcohol as easily as the person with a better heritage.

Race is a factor, an interesting one. Races that have been civilized for a number of centuries are temperate individuals than those whose civilization developed later. The Mediterranean races, the Mohammedan and Jewish are inclined to deal temperately with alcohol. Perhaps they have built up a psychical and physical immunity, an alcoholic antidote that gives them more resistance to alcohol. The older races didn't have distilled liquors to contend against. They fermented the product of their vineyards. They were more sociable in their drinking habits. A harvest festival, spring day, many were the occasions for sociable "drink-fests." These didn't leave the sordid marks on the people that does a boot-leg party of today.

Where Resistance Lessens

THE lower one goes in the evolutionary scale of the human race, the less resistance do we find to drink. This is due to the fact that our inhibitions are of late development in the nervous system. The inhibitory centers of the brain are better developed in the more civilized races. It is probably a piece of wisdom on the part of our government that alcohol is harder for the Indian to obtain than it is for some of our Congressmen.

Men are more often habitual drinkers than women.

Nervous strain, anxiety, tragic emotional moods, such as jealousy, cause people to turn to alcohol for supposed ease and forgetfulness. I might add here that, so far as jealousy is concerned, we have lately

developed a new method of conduct: We resort to the hammer or gun!

What types of mentality lead to craving for drink? The neurotic, the seeker after endless pleasure, the person who is under too large a mental load, the peasant, the gentleman of leisure, you and I—the list is endless. The well-balanced person doesn't often resort to drink for pleasure and relaxation.

I want to tell you of a few cases that have come to me to my office in Los Angeles for help in their struggle against this bad habit.

Mr. A., manufacturer of an internationally-used product; self-made; used liquor after he had made his financial success;

(Continued on Page 11)



Getting Rid of John Barleycorn

June 8, 1924.]

The Evolution of a Scenario

By CLIFFORD McBRIDE



...the Archbishop of Athens and the
black hats, and when the President is in
the body of the chamber. The priests
dress, and ladies are then allowed to sit

MODERN ATHENS
LIVE MATTERS OF POLITICS AND BUSINESS IN

ATHENS...
The
mild-mannered man
that ever scolded ship
of cut a throat.
These words from
Byron's "Don Juan" so

THE TWENTIETH HOLE

By BARRIE PAYNE



"I sometimes think golf balls are possessed of devils."

THE licker—excuse it, please—locker room, where nothing but mouth golf is played, is known at some clubs as "Number Twenty." (Loud cries: "Why not call it Number Nineteen?") On the other holes the player shoots off his tee. Here he shoots off his mouth. If you listen in on the chattering magpies you hear jam-bled voices, like a radio—

"—and remember the Sabbath Day to keep it eighteen-hole."

"—won't do any good to change the size and weight of the ball. Some of the manufacturers will still be bootlegging the old 'one-sixty-two' to give greater distance and—"

"—and you might call the golf cup 'King Putt's tomb.' Heh, heh. How bad is that?"

"—drive was dead to the pin, but while I was comin' up to the green the green-keeper pulled the cup up, moved it across the green and left me a forty-foot putt. Is it against the law to murder a green-keeper and if so—why? There may be some reason for letting him live, but offhand I can't think of one."

"—15-year-old youngster out in Kansas who shoots par golf and has only been playin' the game two years."

"Yeah—an 'old man's game.' This hoary patriarch of fifteen summers—"

"—and they ought to put alarm clocks inside the balls, so you could follow 'em by the sound when they roll into the rough."

"—read three thousand pages by Oscar Zipp on the Art of Putting—and still can't putt. But I don't feel so badly about it. I saw Oscar Zipp play the other day. He can't putt either."

"—from the South are you? Pleased t'meecha, sir. Come on out and play with us. I'd like to win some o' your old Confederate money."

"—thinks golf's too easy, does he? The poor deluded sap. That's what they all think, till they try it. If he imagines there isn't enough action tell him what Miller Huggins of the Yanks said. Miller, you remember, said that golf was too strenuous for a baseball player."

"—and kindly explain why, with the area of the whole world to choose from, my ball, at the crucial point of the match, had to deliberately choose the deepest heelprint in the worst bunker on the course and roll into it? I sometimes think that golf balls are possessed of devils. They seem to take a fiendish delight in—"

"Aw, you haven't had any bad luck. Lemme tell you what happened to me on Number Sixteen. I was—"

"—course at Olympia Fields in Chicago's got seventy-two holes. You gotta hire

a guide to lead you around it, I imagine, and—
"—way it is now a man, even if he was at the point of death, would be afraid to mention it in the midst of a game—afraid the other players would yell 'Alibi!'"
"—one advantage that a crap game has over golf—you can't take more than a twelve on one shot."
"—sand trap is almost as easy to fall into as a bad habit."

The Tweed Knickers Speak

MY BOSS is a long, slim, gooty-looking golfer. The Human Hairpin. Or perhaps "Human Parentheses" would describe him better, since his legs are slightly warped. You can imagine how he looks wearing me. His wife has hysterics every time she sees us. A man of his build should wear long trousers like Jim Barnes. The law should require it. His daughter calls me his "Little Lord Fauntleroy rompers" but the Boss thinks it's a bum joke. His excuse for wearing me is very flimsy. He says, "Knickers are safer. If there's a hole in my pocket—and there usually is—my money can't spill out on the ground. It stops at the knee." He also claims that knickers are more comfortable. Perhaps—but not for the people who have to look at us.

Gosh, here we go into the rough again. My Boss would be better off if they built the rough down the middle and the fairway on both sides. Ouch, those briars are sharp! One, two, three, four strokes. But he counts them as "two" because they were "just little ones."

My Boss gambles on his game and loses constantly. I'm all wool—hate to brag—and used to cover a sheep. Now I cover a goat. I wish he'd carry that heavy flask in my left pocket once in a while! My right side

is getting weak. Ah he's taking it out! What a relief! Here it is back again, but it's light as a feather now. I hear the Boss muttering, "The darned hogs. Just like pouring it in a well."

The Boss has just found a ball. I hear him saying, "Yeah, this is mine." He's putting it in my pocket. Lessee what name's on it. The Boss is named Jones. The lettering on this ball is "B-r-o-w-n-e." S'funny way to spell "Jones." He's trying to ease his conscience now. I hear him muttering, "I'll just play a few holes with it. Then I'll turn it in. I'm entitled to that much for finding it—a little commission." I've heard that story before. He'll play with this ball till he loses it. Then he'll say, "Too bad. I intended to give it back to Browne. I would have, if I hadn't lost it."

You may have noticed that my seat is badly worn. This is unusual in golf knickers—there's so little time to sit down during a golf game. But you see my Boss wears me in winter to skate in.

My kingdom for a good dry cleaning! I haven't been cleaned since the Boss first bought me, two years ago. And if I met a pressing iron we'd have to be introduced. If cleanliness is next to Godliness I wonder what I'm next to.

Ah, here's a scoreboard in my pocket. Let's have a look at it. I like to keep up with the popular fiction. Out—five, six, five, four, four, five six, four, four—forty-one. That kind of mathematics would make an adding machine turn over in its grave. My Boss shoots his best game with a little wood club commonly known as a pencil.

I'm no snob, I hope, but I do like to choose my own friends. I've refused to associate with those horrible checkerboard stockings that the Boss wears. I slide my



"Now I cover a goat."

knee-band upward and sever diplomatic relations with them at every opportunity. It leaves the Boss's bare knee exposed for half an inch, but I don't care. It serves him right. He shouldn't expect an aristocratic pair of all-wool tweeds to lower itself to an acquaintanceship with the half-cotton hol polloi. What would my good old sheep daddy think if he saw me rubbing knees with this low-down weevil fodder?

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SLICES AND HOOKS - - By W. Heath Robinson



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Mummification

Mummification is undoubtedly one of the chief features of the later Egyptian culture-complex, but this hardly warrants the assumption that the bodies found in the Kentucky caves were those of Egyptians or Africans.

The argument advanced in support of this hypothesis is faulty. The quite common people of the Nile Valley have left no monuments behind them; whether their dead were preserved or not is an open question. The kings and priests alone have left memorials and each individual poobah had his own tomb upon which he lavished tender care during his lifetime.

Niche burial is not an outstanding feature of the Egyptian method of disposal of the dead. It still finds favor among certain tribes of Australia and the ascetic castes of India, to mention but two out of many instances.

Mummification was practiced until recent times by the Torres Islanders, just north of Cape York, Australia. Specimens are preserved in the Sydney museum. The Khasi chiefs of Assam are embalmed; in Ceylon this practice endured until the eighteenth century; it is common in Burma; well-preserved mummies have been found in the Canary Islands; the Incas were acquainted with the custom.

A vast body of well-authenticated evidence is growing up which tends to show that a race of voyagers traveled far and wide from the ports of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf about 2000 B. C. in search of precious metals and stones. They must have traveled in small bands and few women went with them; if any. Wherever they settled they intermarried with the indigenous population. Their descendants, knowing nothing of Egypt, having few of the physical characteristics of its people, nevertheless acquired their forbears' migratory tendency and seem to have reached South America where they implanted many elements of the megalithic culture.—[J. D. Newsom, in Adventure Magazine.]

While washing, in 1825, a woman decided it would be a better plan to make up shirts without collars, because the latter soiled much quicker, hence this detachable neck decoration.

HARD AS NAILS
(Continued from page 12)

This had seemed to her highly unlikely. But Tuck was a genius at such things, and there is never any mistaking those who possess genius. When he started operations she hovered about like a worried mother with an ailing child, handing him this tool or that as he requested it. The picture they made this warm June day, with Tuck's tool of that as he requested it, she moved swiftly about the kitchen. She looked pale and nervous. As Tuck poured some milk into a saucepan, she moved back to her masculine gear. But she missed it altogether. She had already changed back to her masculine gear. "Thanks," he said and hoped she'd catch the sarcasm. "I can't understand how any woman could be so utterly devoid of sympathy."

The Los Angeles Times

[Sunday,

WHY IS A CIRCUS?
(Continued from Page 7)

mostest suspicion that the ink bottle contained black tar soap instead of ink. The "squarer" bought a cube of the wonderful stain remover and presented it to the constable and strange to relate the coupon that accompanied that particular purchase won ten additional cubes. These, at the showman's suggestion, the "town marshal" sold back to the vendor for \$5. Being guileless himself, it may never have occurred to him that the faker could so control the wheel that none save coppers ever won.

If the minion of the law could not be induced to grant the grafters immunity from arrest until he further investigated matters and ascertained whether the law was being violated, the slick grafter had a counter for that lead. "We didn't know," he began, "that you ginks in this neck of the woods was battling a thousand in the purity league, we thought this burg was a real town, not a hick tabernacle. Well, you size up our layout and if in your opinion we're breaking the law, you put us hep to what the fine will be if we plead guilty and if it ain't a hold-up, we'll cough up the kale in advance."

If the officer named a specified sum, it signified that he proposed to do some grafting on his own account. If, however, he said he "would have to find out," the remark was interpreted as meaning that he either was "straight" or too stupid to discern an obvious opportunity to graft. In either case, in order for the exponents of loot to work, it became necessary for the squarer by various artful subterfuges to stall for time. "We realize," he said, "that we're putting you to some extra trouble and we're willing to allow you a liberal fee for it; in fact, if you're reasonable you can write your own ticket. Here's something on account;" and he pressed a bank note into the hands of the constable. "You'll find me at the front door when you report," and he departed before the countryman could protest.

When later, the officer called to report, he was informed that "the assistant manager had just left." A subordinate would then escort him about the lot in quest of the squarer. But when the latter didn't want to be discovered, his only rival in keeping out of sight was the lowly burrowing mole. If eventually he was found—ever mindful that more flies are caught in the sugar bowl than in the vinegar cruet—the grafter threw his ingratiating smile into high gear and extended his hand. He was profuse in his apology for his enforced absence from the front door, and he proceeded forthwith to consume more of the constable's time by curiously explaining in detail the salient points of the show.

Then he protested that the fine was excessive, and he persuaded the officer to return to the magistrate and endeavor to have the fine made more reasonable, and he again slipped a bill into the—more or less—unwilling hands. All the while that the "squarer" was monopolizing the time of the limb of the law, the unmolested crooks were busy "cleaning up."

In case it eventually dawned upon the constable that he was being guiled, he usually threatened to enforce the law. But before he could execute his threat, the resourceful grafter threw a monkey-wrench into the legal machinery that put it out of commission. It was his custom when pacific means proved inadequate to substitute strong-arm methods for blarney. The fox's skin was shed and the lion's pelt donned; duplicity was discarded and force substituted.

Imitates "Wild Man"

THE rustic was inveigled to some secluded part of the show, forcibly seized by several huskies and after being disarmed and relieved of the money previously bestowed, he was unceremoniously thrust into a strong, empty, inclosed animal cage. Here he could see but a blank wall through a small barred opening near the top of his prison. Nor could he be seen from the outside. If he yelled for help and by chance was heard by a "townier," the explanation was forthcoming that the side show wild man was having one of his periodical bad spells and was being held captive for safety.

Later, when the boat was loaded and ready to embark for the next stand, the limb of the law was given his empty pistol and permitted to go ashore. While his self-esteem had suffered serious damage and his mental suffering was acute, he buried his tragedy deep in his soul and nursed his wounds in silence.

He was an elective office and how could anyone have the courage to solicit votes if it were known that the candidate had for hours unwillingly abided in the cage of the laughing hyenas? Even a headliner on the boob circuit is aware that when one figures as principal in a ridiculous episode, one loses prestige, and the veriest simp knows that when one loses prestige, one generally drops out of the political running.

When Barnum Got In

EXCUSE me: Getting back again to the Evolution of the Circus: Tented shows first began traveling by rail about 1870. The pioneers were small concerns that could load their paraphernalia on a half dozen cars. They only resorted to railroad travel intermittently, when making long "jumps."

Barnum was the first to adopt rail transportation exclusively. When the experiment was first tried out by him, the difficulties encountered were so manifold that it was feared the scheme was not feasible. The cars belonged to the railroad company and were not well suited to circus requirements. Loading and unloading progressed so slowly that the circus rarely was able to fill scheduled dates on time. Not until the show management built its own cars did the idea prove successful. Bigger jumps were then made, only the larger stands were "showed" and profits were materially augmented. Soon all circuses of any consequence followed Barnum's example and owned their own railroad cars.

From the year of his advent into the tented field and for many years afterward, Barnum was the recognized foremost showman of that time. He was competent and enterprising; his hand was ever in touch with the public pulse and his purse strings loosened and were ever ready for investments in the latest sensations.

In 1880 this tall, corpulent, placid veteran acquired a formidable rival in the person of James A. Bailey, a short, spare, energetic young man—who, from a start as a \$16 a month advance agent, had gradually won his way to eminence. Barnum was nearing his decadence as Bailey was approaching his zenith. Evidently fearing that he was about to be toppled from his lofty pedestal of fame by this grave, ambitious, innate genius of originality, the astute elder man very wisely formed a partnership with his more youthful, unassuming, self-effacing competitor. Bailey thereafter rapidly became the leading spirit of the institution, and, very soon, assumed virtually sole managerial control.

While Barnum had floated into fame and fortune on a sea of printer's ink, young Bailey's prodigal expenditures in this direction made the veteran's printing outlay seem niggardly in comparison. He engaged good writers and paid them enormous salaries. He made his posters lithographic works of flaming art and he distributed advertising matter with lavish profuseness. Here follows in part a boost I once heard him deliver on the subject of advertising: "Good, liberal advertising is of prime importance in big commercial affairs. Repeated experiments have demonstrated that a mere quiet announcement will not impress the public. Young bees will ignore all persuasion to enter a hive, while the rattling of tin pans will bring them swarming into a hollow log. So the public will ignore a quiet announcement but come swarming to a good circus that vigorously beats the publicity tin pan."

In 1891 when Barnum died, Bailey purchased the rights and interests from the heirs, becoming himself the sole owner. His next important move was a partially successful, obvious attempt to eliminate competition by either absorbing or exterminating his principal business rivals. He soon acquired possession of the Forepaugh and Sells Brothers circuses and the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show, and for a decade enjoyed a monopoly of the circus business. With his Barnum circus he showed the big cities of the east one year, while his Forepaugh and Sells enterprises were touring the large cities of the West. The next year the shows reversed their geographical wanderings.

Era of Consolidation

IT IS an oft-repeated story that, the more money one has, the more one wants, and this ancient bromide was well exemplified in the case of Bailey. The more millions he accumulated, the more intolerant became his attitude toward competitors. In the latter part of his career, he tried to pre-

His favorite method of chastising persistent competitors was to sandwich them between two of his own shows. Both would be extensively advertised in opposition, one scheduled to exhibit shortly before and the other immediately after the rival date. These tactics caused a pronounced diminution in the competitor's receipts, and while he also lost considerable money, yet Bailey's fat wallet could readily endure the tension, while as a rule the financial strain caused the scaffolding to give way under the competitor's feet.

When the Ringling Brothers, despite their slender means, had amid desperate competition gradually expanded their circus from dwarfish village size to gigantic city proportions, they decided to brave the wrath of Bailey and seek metropolitan recognition. As was anticipated Bailey instantly trained his heavy artillery on the daring brothers. But the Ringling quintet jointly operating like one compact machine, like both Barnum and Bailey, had developed sturdy character in the struggle from poverty to affluence. Not only did they put up an impregnable defense, but grew in both wealth and fame under the heavy bombardment. When the chagrined Bailey realized that he could neither coerce nor crush his determined, hustling opponents—that this was not the usual case of the truck colliding with the flivver—he surrendered and ceased his fruitless, costly opposition. After Bailey's demise, the five brothers purchased his vast circus holdings from the greatly beloved, surviving widow, and today they completely dominate the spangle and sawdust universe.

In our glorious land it is axiomatic that most of our noted men spring from poverty and thrive upon their very handicaps. The founders of the Ringling enterprises embarked into the show business some thirty years ago with but a few hundred dollars of capital. Their unaided, spectacular rise from obscurity to a position of showman's leadership reads like an Arabian Nights tale and forcefully demonstrates that all can succeed in this country of opportunity.

One of their most laudable achievements was the consolidation of the earth's two largest shows, which circumstance gave to America the distinction of possessing "the most stupendous amusement institution the world has ever known." Unless you're actually acquainted with the facts, you can't well form any true conception of its magnitude. It represents an investment of four millions, and the overhead expense during the summer season averages approximately \$13,000 daily. A mile and a half of railroad cars are required to transport the aggregation in its entirety.

Like a Small Town

THERE is a master of transportation, an adjuster, a civil engineer, a postmaster, a veterinary, a doctor, a lawyer, a carpenter shop, a blacksmith shop, an electric shop, shoe shop, barber shop, repair shop, livery stable, machine shop, baker shop, wardrobe shop, paint shop, and, in fact, it has as many and divers mechanical establishments as can usually be found in any small town. The show employs 2500 persons. This colony has its general store which sells merchandise at cost, plus the additional cost of conveyance and distribution. They also have their own bank, restaurant and lunch counter. From owner to artisan, all down the line, every man has a place and belongs to a department. Each department is presided over by a capable superintendent; a trained specialist who is held responsible by the management for any shortcomings in his department. Scrutinize any department and you instantly discern that everything works with the methodical smoothness of well-adjusted machinery; that every attache fits into a commercial scheme that is a marvel of economical and productive organization.

It builds a small tent town with astonishing speed by spreading a million yards of canvas over fifteen acres of ground. The main tent, known as the "Big Top," is larger than the biggest building in America and has a seating capacity of 20,000.

Now, as a specific example of the show's wonderful operating celerity and efficiency, let us in fancy look on while this mammoth pavilion is being erected: We see the circus train stop before the empty circus lot; the wagons are swiftly taken from the cars; the horses hitched on; the drivers unlead their cargoes here, there and everywhere, seemingly without method or system. Gangs of men are driving the requi-

Simultaneously another crew of 350 men are rapidly unrolling the numerous bundles of canvas which we previously supposed were being unloaded at random. Scores of men are busy lacing together with ropes seventy sections of spread canvas into one whole three-acre piece. Ropes running from the tops of scores of poles are attached to forty horses who plunge forward when the superintendent sounds a shrill whistle, and the huge canvas roof accends to its destination near the apex of the tallest poles. The sidewall is next expeditiously adjusted. Order has come out of seeming chaos and we now realize that what at first impressed us as being an utter lack of method was in reality highly systemized efficiency. The time consumed in accomplishing the entire task was fifteen minutes.

One of the main reasons why a trained circus crew can with the minimum of confusion proceed so rapidly is because no time is lost searching for a needed article. Every piece of material belongs in a certain spot in a wagon and this wagon belongs in a certain car, and this car belongs in a certain place in the train. Nothing is put away loose in the train. Everything is packed in wagons so that it can come off the train and be driven to the very spot where it belongs.

Rise to Respectability

THE circus of today is overwhelmingly a more respectable affair than it was a generation ago. At first all were held in more or less disrepute and in some rural districts the prejudice against them was deservedly intense. You can't plant dragon's teeth and reap lilies, neither can you rob people and have their good will besides. People residing in "high pampas" lo-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTY-ONE)

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THE TWENTIETH HOLE

June 8, 1924.]

Illustrated Magazine

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Intimate Glimpses of Life in Athens



Frank G. Carpenter

ATHENS. ".....The mildest-mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat."

These words from Byron's "Don Juan" accurately describe Col. Plastiras, the former dictator and chief of state of Greece. You may have an opportunity to judge for yourself, for he told me that he expects to visit the United States

sometime soon. He appreciates the great work that our Red Cross and Near East Relief have done for the Greeks and wants to thank us in person.

I met Col. Plastiras in his palace at Athens. Looking at him, you would not imagine that he is a great soldier and has been the dictator of five or six million people. You could not reconcile his looks with the leader of the revolution who condemned to death six highest officials of the opposing political party and executed them forthwith. That act made the world shudder. It followed the defeat of the Greeks at Smyrna. The six statesmen, gentlemen, and scholars who were ruling Greece were tried for high treason, and the place of their execution was fixed at two miles from Athens. The execution followed close on the heels of the trial. One of the men died of heart failure on the way. Another was taken from a hospital and given injections of strychnine to brace him for the ordeal. He was carried to the ground on a stretcher and propped up against the wall side by side with the four others alive. Then all were shot. Their bodies were left in a heap and their relatives were told that if they did not remove them, the remains would be buried in the graveyard set aside for paupers. King Constantine was then sent into exile, and Prince Andrew stripped of his honor and banished. Both died within a short time.

I thought of these things as I noted the man standing beside me, smiling and laughing. He is tall and slender and strikingly handsome. He does not weigh more than 150 pounds, and his thin dark face has a strong and rather prominent nose. His eyes are warm and kindly and his personal charm has made him a man of great popularity. He is worshipped by his soldiers, and I am told that his fondness for children is such that he has adopted ten whose fathers were killed in the war with the Turks. He is not married and cares nothing for women. The only woman he loves is his mother, an old peasant whom he goes often to see in the mud hut in Thessaly where he was born.

Since meeting Col. Plastiras I have talked with the Premier and other Greek statesmen about their country and its prospects. They believe in Greece, and say that it will eventually absorb the million or so refugees who have come and are still coming from Asia Minor, and be stronger than ever. It is taking care of them now, and what this means you may know if you would imagine a similar invasion of the United States. In the past year or so Greece has increased her people one-fifth. If the same thing came to the United States, we should have to take in almost in a night more than 20,000,000 people. Every family under the American flag would have to add one to its members, and in the majority of cases this one would be a feeble woman or

LIVE MATTERS OF POLITICS AND BUSINESS IN MODERN ATHENS

The New Land Reforms—A Look at Parliament—Voting on Sunday with Buckshot as Ballot—New Education—Greek Girls Who Prattle the Classics—Modern Athenians as Business Men—A Nation of Patriotic Givers Who Make Money Abroad and Spend It at Home

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

child. It is something of a nation that can undertake such a task and get by.

The New Greece

GREECE has been increased by the war so that it has now about 42,000 square miles. It is larger than Tennessee. The old Greece was as big as West Virginia and the new territory added is just about equal to two States the size of Massachusetts. The country has almost doubled its population and it is fast approximating 6,000,000. If you will take six cities the size of De-

everywhere, and mornings and evenings the people come together in the cafes and drink coffee or mastik while they talk politics. They wait for the newspapers that are printed in the ancient Greek letters, and their discussions are in a language that with a few modern innovations, is practically the same as that of Solon and Socrates.

Look at Parliament

THE parliament of Greece is different from our Congress in that there is only one house, the Bule, and in addition a

dress, and ladies are then allowed to sit in the body of the chamber. The priests wear their long black coats and their high black hats, and when the President is installed the Archbishop of Athens and the deacons perform the services of consecration. In this the Archbishop holds out a gold cross for the Premier to kiss and then dips a sprig of olive into a gold vessel containing holy water and swats the Premier on the brow. The other ministers are installed the same way. I understand the sessions are lively, and that a violent denunciatory speech is likely to result in a duel.

Big Political Questions

IN ADDITION to the international problems that included the complications with Turkey, Italy, and the kingdoms and republics of the Balkans, there are many domestic matters before the government. Land reforms are agitating the country and the big holdings are going from the wealthy into the hands of the poor. The government is dividing up the big estates of Thessaly, Macedonia, and old Greece, and turning them over to the peasants who work them. This movement was started by Venizelos, and it was carried on by the Royalist party that succeeded him. It is going on now, and last year by royal decree the expropriation of private property was declared obligatory. The lands are divided among the farmers according to their skill and ability, the size of their families, and their needs. They are graded as to the soil and crops, and a committee of distribution allots them. The government is supposed to pay the owners, and it does this in interest-bearing notes, half of which are personal and half payable to bearer. The peasants will pay for the lands on long time, the government holding the mortgage. In all, some 10,000,000 stremata, a tract three-fifths as large as Massachusetts, will be taken from the owners, and sold to 300,000 peasants. The value of the lands taken over will approximate \$30,000,000.

Among the other

big questions are the taxes. Everything pays. Cash in bank is taxable, houses are taxable, and so are the fisheries and flowing waters. If you are a stamp collector you will have to pay so much a year on your lot of old stamps. If a merchant with a stock worth \$600 you will be charged a tax on your capital. There are also graduated taxes which increase as our surtaxes do.

The handling of the refugees is another important matter, and in fact this little principality has quite as many political issues as the United States, which is almost one hundred times as great.

The Modern Greeks

THE modern Greeks seem amply able to handle any situation that may come up. They are alive and up-to-date, and, in the words of St. Paul, are always looking for some new thing. They are well educated. Most of them can read and write. Athens has day schools and night schools, and it is not an uncommon thing to see a newsboy practicing writing in a copy book while waiting for the papers to come from the press.

The Greeks are spending a great deal on modern education. According to law, all children between seven and twelve years of age must attend school. There are

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-TWO)



Col. Gonatas, former Revolutionary Prime Minister of Greece, and now a member of the Greek Congress, talks with Frank G. Carpenter about the new government of the country.

troit or two as big as Chicago you will have about the total number of souls on the peninsula and its islands. The capital, Athens, is about as big as Washington; Salonika, the largest port, is as big as Atlanta or Omaha; Piraeus, the port at the east, has 130,000, and Patras, on the opposite side of the country, has 50,000. The country is largely mountains and lakes. It has many islands, and many arms that jut out into ocean, so that none of the land is far from the sea. It is so rough that only about one-fifth of it can be cultivated, and fully one-fourth of it is covered with forests. Nevertheless, it supports this large number of people, and every one of its citizens thinks it the center of the civilized earth. For example, a noted Greek writer recently began a poem as follows:

"In the beginning God created Cephalonia and the rest of the world."

The Greeks have been ruled by a king for a generation or so, but their government has been a constitutional monarchy and practically a republic. Every Greek considers his freedom equal to that of an American. He pays more attention to the government than we do, and as soon as he is old enough to speak he talks politics. There is no political center where the affairs of the world are settled each day to the satisfaction of all the people more than in Athens. Political discussions go on ev-

council of state which in many respects takes the place of our Supreme Court. Only men may vote, and the deputies must be at least 25 years of age. The elections are held upon Sundays and usually in the churches. In voting, each candidate has his own ballot box with his photograph on the top, and, if he wishes, he can keep his eyes on the polls. Every voter has to be registered. There are two compartments to the ballot box, one labeled "yes" and the other "no." The "yes" compartment is painted white, and the "no" compartment black. The ballots are buckshot which are afterward counted. There is considerable graft in the elections, and I am told that each congressman must expect to spend at least \$5 per vote. The poll takes place on the same day throughout the country.

Although the women are not allowed to vote or become members of parliament, they frequently aid in the election of their husbands. They canvass the people, distributing propaganda and sometimes flowers to the voters. At a recent election a woman who saw that her husband was likely to be defeated took embroidered flags to each of the villages in his district, and promised all who would vote for him a free trip to Athens and a ticket to the theater. The husband now has a seat in parliament.

The opening of parliament is a social event. The ministers attend in evening

MEMOIRS of TUCK

June 8, 1924.]

HARD AS NAILS

(Continued from page 4)

factor, meaning the whisky. "Plenty more where it came from!"

"The old boat has got a bit of life left in it at that," Tuck decided. "I wonder if it can beat forty."

In a few moments he discovered that it could actually turn out fifty or thereabouts. And that fact, allied perhaps with the swallow of whisky he had taken on an empty stomach, made him feel pleasantly exhilarated. "I'll make it, all right," he thought. "Less than thirty miles now!"

The next instant he jammed his brakes, made an ineffectual effort to avert to the right, and then amidst a wild splintering plunged through chaos into unconsciousness.

In a minute—so it seemed—he opened his eyes. Then he blinked rapidly. But the illusion remained. He was in bed, with the sun-bright, warm, benignant—streaming through the dormer windows. He strove to fathom this mystery, and then, as memory flashed back to him, he started to get up.

"I'd advise you to stay where you are," suggested a cool, uncompromising voice. "I've taken your clothes and hung them out to air. I only hope for your sake that no revenue officers use this road today."

Tuck turned. In the doorway stood a breasted and booted figure that nevertheless was as feminine as the voice that had given him pause.

"I remember hitting something," he began confusedly.

"Do you really?" Her voice mocked him. "I'm surprised. My chicken coop is pretty well demolished and so is your car, but I have an idea you were too drunk to remember anything."

"Drunk!" he protested, utterly amazed. "So drunk, I should say, as to have escaped injury altogether," she went on.

Entering the room with swift, assured step, she crossed to a chair, picked up a flannel shirt and a pair of faded overalls and tossed them to the bed.

"Now that you are feeling—better," she said, "you can put these on and start repairing the chicken coop."

Tuck stared at her incredulously.

"One of us is crazy!" he assured her.

"I haven't a minute to lose. I—Great Scott! What time is it?"

"Half-past nine."

"Half-past nine?" he echoed and glanced about. "Why, it should be dark if it's as late as that."

"You've been here all night," she explained. "I looked in last night and earlier this morning but you were still—unconscious, shall we say?"

Kitty had been married. Tuck was utterly overwhelmed. A woman's intuition should have guessed that; a woman's eyes could hardly have looked upon him save with pity.

But this vindictive young female was implacable.

"If you are handy with tools," she said, "it will take you possibly a week to repair the damage you have done. In any event, between that and going to jail—"

"Jail?" Tuck repeated.

"In Massachusetts that's where they are sending young men who insist upon operating automobiles when under the influence of liquor."

"But Great Scott!" he exploded. "I wasn't. I hadn't even had a drink—Except, that is, just one," he concluded.

She shrugged skeptical shoulders. "You can tell that to the judge if you prefer."

"And anyway, I'll pay for the coop—"

"Oh, no you won't. Labor is one thing money won't buy these days. Not on a farm. If you're a reasonable young man you'll do exactly as I say. Think it over!" And thereupon she departed.

After all, what difference did it make what he did or where he went? Life now stretched before him—endlessly, emptily. And so he dressed and descended to the kitchen. There he found his captor washing dishes.

To some men, in spite of a cool hardness about her, she might have seemed not unattractive. She was young, straight and supple, and her bobbed hair was colorful, a warm chestnut with bronze glints in it.

Tuck, however, assured himself he had seldom seen any girl so utterly devoid of charm. As he finished his coffee the telephone rang. He could not escape hearing her end of the conversation.

"Absolutely no!" she said. "I've said that before and I mean it."

"A regular little Tartar—hard as nails!" Tuck decided.

From the telephone she turned to him. "There's some lumber stored in the barn. I'll show you where it is and you can start work at once."

His first glimpse of the damage he had wrought had startled him. Then immediately it became a challenge.

At noon, when she went to summon him to dinner, he had made famous progress. She noted that, but all she said was: "Dinner is ready. And don't pay any attention to Clem, please. He is very faithful and true, but he is half-witted. Just now he resents you and is inclined to be suspicious." Of the latter there could be no doubt.

Of the latter there could be no doubt.



Exquisite is a word that suited Kitty perfectly.

The loose jointed, leathery-faced hired man gave Tuck a furtive, bristling glance.

"Clem!" said his mistress sharply.

The effect was magical. "Haw!" muttered Clem, and subsided.

"She'd make a darn good animal trainer," thought Tuck. "I wonder how she gets that way!"

If, when Ann Duncan was twenty, her father had not surrendered to the sophistry that suicide was the only solution of the mess he had made of his life, Ann at twenty-four would not have been as she was.

She and her brother Bobby, who was five years younger, were already motherless. Bobby must continue in school and then go to Yale. That was absolutely final. But now?

While the problem still pressed, an abandoned farm and a still more abandoned real estate agent had suggested possibilities. So here she was, an abandoned farmerette. If she had been less determined of spirit she would have quit long ago.

Instead, she had made herself a match for the men she dealt with and she drove as hard bargains as they did. As for the rest—well, Bobby was in Yale anyway. To some that might have seemed a poor return for all her effort.

Tuck returned to the reconstruction of the chicken coop promptly, working the afternoon through, pausing only to fill his pipe now and then, or take a trip to the kitchen for a glass of water. On one such trip, he surprised Ann about to take a ket-

tle of water from the stove. And was surprised in turn because she had discarded her khaki and wore what seemed to be an ancient evening cape. This had once been a magnificent shade of green of some material both soft and rich, and there were still bands of dusky fur at the wrists and collar.

Now, apparently, she used it as a bathrobe.

"Please don't bother," she commanded as he sprang automatically to relieve her. "I'm used to waiting on myself."

Yet even as she squelched Tuck she turned back to him. "But there is one thing you can do for me," she said. "You can give me your promise to stay here and help Clem until I get back."

"Until you get back?" he echoed.

"I've got to go to New Haven. My brother is at Yale and I'm afraid that he is—"

beyond the lamp's shaded radiance, hung a portrait in oil. This was very good, though his surprise at that was submerged in a greater surprise, for it pictured a beautiful, smiling woman in a formal gown with a train—English court dress, he thought.

Then, suddenly, it recalled Kitty to him—not that he had forgotten her, of course!—and abruptly he turned away.

Then he thought of Ann as she had looked when departing. "She can look darn attractive when she wants to."

"Haw!" said a voice behind him.

They supped together in silence. And then, Clem went to bed while Tuck, who would have been wise to do likewise, returned to the library.

Presently the clock on the mantel began to strike. He glanced up. Eight o'clock. Last night at this time—no, two nights before at this time—he had just finished talking to Kitty. She was yet to be married then, now—

"It would have been better if I had smashed myself up as thoroughly as I did that old silver," he decided.

The first rays of dawn were lighting the east as he and Clem finished breakfast. And the last glow of sunset was still streaking the west when he fell into his bed that night. He knew then why folks on a farm go to bed early.

"I hope," he thought, "that Clem will oversleep in the morning. I'm darned sure I will—That little red Jersey sure has a mean disposition. I wonder—just what—she has—against—me."

That was his last waking thought; the thought which should have been consecrated to Kitty. Especially as she, at that precise moment, was thinking of him—and with deep emotion, too.

"I trust," her mother was raging, "that you are satisfied. Everybody is talking. They know that Tuck talked to you over the phone and if you think Leonard Hood can be treated this way—"

"Oh, shut up!" snapped Kitty unflinching.

But she realized she had been foolish. She had counted on Tuck's rushing to her, making any and all concessions to regain her. She wondered where he could have gone to.

At the head waters of the Amazon Tuck had not been able to forget Kitty. But at the head waters of the Amazon there hadn't been twenty cows and a chicken coop.

Of course he hadn't forgotten Kitty. Impossible! But there were moments when she—well, slipped from his mind. His activities seemed to him terrific. The moment one thing was finished, something else clamored to be done.

"I only hope," he thought, "that I won't be as half-witted as Clem by the time the young ogress returns."

A sound caused him to turn. In the sunlit doorway of the cowshed stood a dog such as may be seen almost anywhere save at a dog show.

Now he stood, one forepaw uplifted, poised for flight should that prove advisable. But his ridiculous tail and his floppy ears broadcast hope and good will.

"Please, sir," queried his tail, "are you willing to boss me around?"

Then, caution to the winds, he flung himself upon Tuck. And that was not because Tuck had eight automobiles and at least as many millions. Or even because he looked kind. In fact, he looked like a pirate, for he had not shaved since he arrived. Yet the dog knew!

"Well, well," said Tuck. "Where did you come from?"

The dog was obviously half starved. "I've got an idea," Tuck went on, in exactly the tone of manner every dog dreams of, "that you care more for milk than I do. How about it?"

"Anything," the dog replied—obviously, "that pleases you pleases me."

"Let's go to it, then," suggested Tuck. "I don't know what the lady who runs the place would say about it but we should worry—she's away until further notice."

But she wasn't. She was talking over the telephone in the kitchen. "You can have the pair of them for four hundred dollars—cash," she was saying. "I must have the money at once."

Then she hung up the receiver and turning saw him.

"I—I didn't know you had come back," he said inanely. "And I brought the dog in. He's hungry. Do you mind if I give him something to eat?"

"Of course not," she assured him.

Yet he felt a swift anger against her. She had barely glanced at the dog. He

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-TWO)

(Continued from Page 6)

The next day a half-dozen parties went out to look for the men who were on the lead elephant and for the animals them-

What happened, as I learned afterward,

It's not the wise ones passing by,
It's not the missing of love's sigh,
But lies that make one's soul just cry:
The thing that hurts.

BURNS
SHORT VAMP SHOES.
525 South Broadway
Los Angeles

HEROES of the WEEK

MARTIN O'HOLIHAN

THE CONDUCTOR WHO MAKES HIS WIFE PAY HER FARE

COME ON, CASH IN HERE—THIS AIN'T NO CHARITY ORGANIZATION FER POOR RELATIVES!



LITTLE THINGS THAT START BIG WARS!

REEL HIM IN—DON'T GIVE HIM ANY SLACK! KEEP YER LINE TAUT!



the bunk artist degree

OLD MAN, TH' WIFE IS SO BROKEN UP OVER YOUR GOING SHE JUST COULDN'T COME OUT TO BID YOU ADIEU—WHY WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT, COUSIN, BUT THIS HOUSE WILL FEEL AS LONESOME WITHOUT YOU HERE AS A PEANUT STAND WITHOUT A WHISTLE!



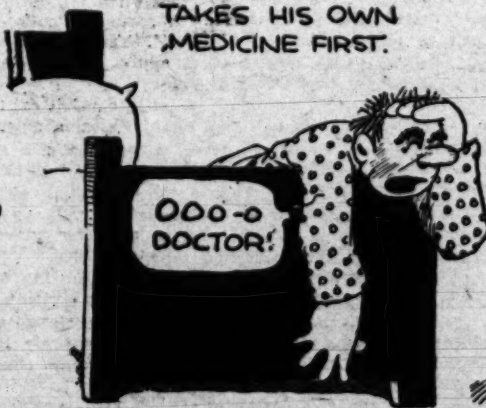
I HOPE SHE DON'T SEE ME OVER HERE CAUSE KIDS IS SO MUCH MORE FUN!



WITH FLORADORA LOVE IN CALIFORNIA!

THE LIFESAVER WHO MAKES MUD PIES FOR THE KIDS INSTEAD OF TEACHING FLORADORA HOW TO SWIM.

THE DOCTOR WHO TAKES HIS OWN MEDICINE FIRST.



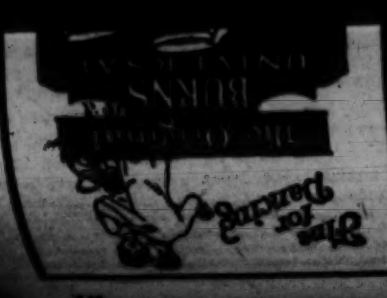
OSCAR WHIST THE SAILOR WHO SPENDS HIS SHORE LEAVE IN A PUBLIC LIBRARY.



TH' BOAT SAILS TONIGHT BUT IF I DON'T FINISH THIS BOOK TH' CAPTAIN WILL HAVE TO GET ALONG WITHOUT ME!



SALS BOSTWICK



The elephant was a fine piece of ivory, and the handle was a fine piece of ivory, and the... (Continued from Page 5)

PURSUIT OF A MAD ELEPHANT
The elephant was a fine piece of ivory, and the handle was a fine piece of ivory, and the... (Continued from Page 5)

lovely. Then he emitted a whump. Then another whump. Then a great many whoops in quick succession. He did a war dance about the golden-oak table. He whooped at the astonished Mr. Beecher, who, thinking Mr. Pottle had suddenly gone mad, sought to protect himself by tangling his fat form in the head portiere.

"Why, Ambrose!" Mrs. Pottle was alarmed. "What is it? What is it?"

"You've done it, Blossom," he shouted. "My little poetess has brought home the bacon. Look!"

He handed the letter. She read:

"Dear Mrs. Pottle, E. P.: We are glad to tell you that you have won the first prize of \$1000 for the best poem describing the merits of Horowitz's soap. Our check is inclosed. We also inclose copy of the advertisement featuring your poem. This will appear in magazines, newspapers and on billboards all over America, thus bringing your poem—and our soap—to the attention of 100,000,000 people. We congratulate you. It sure is some swell poem."

"Yours very truly,
"Horowitz, Horowitz & Horowitz Soap Corporation."

"Per Ralph Waldo Emerson Horowitz, President."

Mrs. Pottle's eyes were the size of demitasses.

"It—must—be—a—mistake," she faltered. "I didn't enter any soap contest. I don't write poems about soap."

"Ah, but you do, dearie," said Mr. Pottle, all but bursting with pride. "Don't you remember the poem you wrote about Clancy's swamp?"

"You mean 'Lines to a Limpid Pool Come Upon by Chance in a Woodland Glade'?" said his wife, puzzled. "Of course I remember my first born. But it has nothing to do with soap."

"Haven't it, though?" beamed Mr. Pottle, conscious of a noble deed, but modest nevertheless. "Y'see, dear, I always felt that poem never got the appreciation it deserved. I wanted to see you get it into print and get it read by a whole lot of people. So I fixed it up a bit and sent it in to the Horowitz soap contest—and now my angel's poem will be read by 100,000,000 people! Not bad, eh, Blossom; not so bad?"

"You—fixed—it—up?" repeated Mrs. Pottle, speaking as from a trance.

"Sure," said Mr. Pottle. "Had to make it fit, honey. It didn't take much fixing, though. Just the last line. See, here it is—right in the center of the advertisement—and look how big they printed your name. See—"

Mrs. Pottle picked up the advertisement; in large, clear type she read:

Not more pure the lily!
Not more chaste the rose!
Why art thou so lovely?
Heaven only knows.
Fresh and sweet and healthy;
Full of strength and hope,
For mortal, poor or wealthy,
Use Horowitz's Soap.

She stood looking at the check, then she sat down at the desk, indorsed the check, handed it to her husband, and smiled.

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DIXON'S RETURN
(Continued from page 5)

Short and sweet it was, and wound up with telling 'er to be careful that her uncle and cousins didn't eat 'er out of house and 'ome.

She got another letter two days arterward, saying that he 'ad shipped as ordinary seaman on an American bark called the Seabird bound for California, and that 'e expected to be away a year or thereabouts.

"It'll do 'im good," ses old Burge, when Mrs. Dixon read the letter to 'em. "It's a 'ard life in the sea, and he'll appreciate his 'ome when 'e comes back to it again. He don't know when 'e's well off. It's as comfortable a 'ome as a man could wish to 'ave."

It was surprising wot little difference George Dixon's being away made to the Blue Lion. Nobody seemed to miss 'im much and things went on just the same as afore he went. Mrs. Dixon was all right with most people, and 'er relations 'ad a very good time of it; old Burge began to put on flesh at such a rate that the sight of a ladder made 'im ill almost, and Charlie and Bob went about as if the place belonged to 'em.

They 'eard nothing for eight months, and then a letter came for Mrs. Dixon from her 'usband in which he said that 'e 'ad left the Seabird arter 'aving had a time which made 'im shiver to think of. He said that the men was the roughest of the rough and the officers was worse, and that he 'ad hardly 'ad

a day without a blow from one or the other since he'd been aboard. He'd been knocked down with a handspike by the second mate, and had 'ad a week in his bunk with a kick given 'im by the boat-swain. He said 'e was now on the Rochester Castle, bound for Sydney, and he 'oped for better times.

That was all they 'eard for some months, and then they got another letter saying that the men on the Rochester Castle was, if anything, worse than those on the Seabird, and that he'd begun to think that running away to sea was diff'rent to wot he'd expected, and that he supposed 'e'd done it too late in life. He sent 'is love to 'is wife and asked 'er as a favor to send Uncle Burge and 'is boys away, as 'e didn't want to find them there when 'e came home, because they was the cause of all his sufferings.

"He don't know 'is best friends," ses old Burge. "'H's got a nasty sperrit I don't like to see."

"I'll 'ave a word with 'im when 'e does come home," ses Bob. "I s'pose he thinks 'imself safe writing letters thousands a' miles away."

The last letter they 'ad came from Auckland, and said that he 'ad shipped on the Monarch, bound for the Albert Rocks, and he 'oped soon to be at 'ome and managing the Blue Lion, same as in the old happy days afore he was fool enough to go to sea.

That was the very last letter, and some time arterward the Monarch was in the missing list, and by-and-by it became known that she 'ad gone down with all hands not long arter leaving New Zealand. The only difference it made at the Blue Lion was that Mrs. Dixon 'ad two of 'er dresses dyed black, and the others wore black neckties for a fortnight and spoke of Dixon as pore George, and said it was a funny world, but they supposed everything was for the best.

It must ha' been pretty near four years since George Dixon 'ad run off to sea when Charlie, who was sitting in the bar one afternoon reading the paper, things being dull, saw a man's head peep through the door for a minute and then disappear. A'most directly arterward it looked in at another door and then disappeared agin. When it looked in at the third door Charlie 'ad put down 'is paper and was ready for it.

"Who are you looking for?" he ses, rather sharp. "Wot d'ye want? Are you 'aving a game of peep-bo, or wot?"

The man coughed and smiled, and then 'e pushed the door open gently and came in and stood there fingering 'is beard as though 'e didn't know wot to say.

"I've come back, Charlie," he ses at last.

"Wot, George?" ses Charlie, starting.

"Why, I didn't know you in that beard. We all thought you was dead, years ago."

"I was pretty nearly, Charlie," ses Dixon, shaking his 'ead. "Ah! I've 'ad a terrible time since I left 'ome."

"You don't seem to ha' made your fortune," ses Charlie, looking down at 'is clothes. "I'd ha' been ashamed to come 'ome like that if it 'ad been me."

"I'm wore out," ses Dixon, leaning agin the bar. "I've got no pride left; it's all been knocked out of me. How's Julia?"

"She's all right," ses Charlie. "Here, Ju—"

"H'sh!" ses Dixon, reaching over the bar and laying his 'and on his arm. "Don't let 'er know too sudden; break it to 'er gently."

"Fiddlesticks!" ses Charlie, throwing his 'and off and calling, "Here, Julia! He's come back."

Mrs. Dixon came running down stairs and into the bar. "Good gracious!" she ses, staring at her 'usband. "Whoever'd ha' thought o' seeing you again? Where 'ave you sprung from?"

"Ain't you glad to see me, Julia?" ses George Dixon.

"Yes, I s'pose so; if you've come back to behave yourself," ses Mrs. Dixon. "What 'ave you got to say for yourself for running away and then writing them letters, telling me to get rid of my relations?"

"That's a long time ago, Julia," ses Dixon, raising the flap in the counter and going in to the bar. "I've gone through a great deal o' suffering since then. I've been knocked about till I 'adn't got any feeling left in me; I've been shipwrecked, and I've 'ad to fight for my life with savages."

"Nobody asked you to run away," ses his wife, edging away as he went to put his arm round 'er waist. "You'd better go upstairs and put on some decent clothes."

Dixon looked at 'er for a moment and then he 'ung his 'ead.

"I've been thinking o' you and of seeing you agin every day since I went away, Julia," he ses. "You'd be the same to me if you was dressed in rags."

He went upstairs without another word,

and old Burge, who was coming down, came down five of 'em at once owing to Dixon speaking to 'im afore he knew who 'e was. The old man was still grumbling when Dixon came down again, and said he believed he'd done it a-purpose.

"You run away from a good 'ome," he ses, "and the best wife in Wapping, and you come back and frighten people 'art out o' their lives. I never see such a feller in all my born days."

"I was so glad to get 'ome again I didn't think," ses Dixon. "I hope you're not 'art."

He started telling them all about his 'ardships while they were at tea, but none of 'em seemed to care much about hearing 'em. Bob said that the sea was all right for men, and that other people were sure not to like it.

"And you brought it all on yourself," ses Charlie. "You've not only got yourself to thank for it. I 'ad thought o' picking a bone with you over these letters you wrote."

"Let's 'ope 'e's come back more sensible than wot 'e was when 'e went away," ses old Burge, with 'is mouth full o' toast.

By the time he'd been back a couple o' days George Dixon could see that 'is going away 'adn't done any good at all. Nobody seemed to take any notice of 'im or wot he said, and at last, arter a word or two with Charlie about the rough way he spoke to some o' the customers, Charlie came in to Mrs. Dixon and said that he was at 'is old tricks of interfering, and he would not 'ave it.

"Well, he'd better keep out o' the bar altogether," ses Mrs. Dixon. "There's no need for 'im to go there; we managed all right while 'e was away."

"Do you mean I'm not to go into my own bar?" ses Dixon, stammering.

"Yes, I do," ses Mrs. Dixon. "You keep out of it for four years to please yourself, and now you can keep out of it to please me."

"I've put you out o' the bar before," ses Charlie, "and if you come messing about with me any more I'll do it agin. So now you know."

He walked back into the bar whistling, and George Dixon, after sitting still for a long time thinking, got up and went into the bar, and he'd 'ardly got his foot inside afore Charlie caught 'old of 'im by the shoulder and shoved 'im back into the parlor agin.

"I told you wot it would be," ses Mrs. Dixon, looking up from 'er sewing. "You're only got your interfering ways to thank for it."

"This is a fine state of affairs in my own 'ouse," ses Dixon, 'ardly able to speak. "You're got no proper feeling for your husband, Julia, else you wouldn't allow it. Why, I was happier at sea than wot I am 'ere."

"Well, you'd better go back to it if you're so fond of it," ses 'is wife.

"I think I 'ad," ses Dixon. "If I can't be master in my own 'ouse I'm better at sea, hard as it is. You must choose between us, Julia—me or your relations. I won't sleep under the same roof as them for another night. Am I to go?"

"Please yourself," ses 'is wife. "I don't mind your staying 'ere so long as you behave yourself, but the others won't go; you can make your mind easy on that."

"I'll go and look for another ship, then," ses Dixon, taking up 'is cap. "I'm not wanted here. P'raps you wouldn't mind 'aving some clothes packed into a chest for me so as I can go away decent."

He looked around at 'is wife as though 'e expected she'd ask 'im not to go, but she took no notice, and he opened the door softly and went out, while old Burge, who 'ad come into the room and 'eard what he was saying, trotted off upstairs to pack 'is chest for 'im.

In two hours 'e was back again and more cheerful than he 'ad been since he 'ad come 'ome. Bob was in the bar and the others were just sitting down to tea, and a big chest, nicely corded, stood on the floor in the corner of the room.

"That's right," he ses, looking at it; "that's just wot I wanted."

"It's as full as it can be," ses old Burge. "I done it for you myself. 'Ave you got a ship?"

"I 'ave," ses Dixon. "A jolly good ship. No more hardships for me this time. I've got a berth as captain."

"Wot?" ses 'is wife. "Captain? You!"

"Yes," ses Dixon, smiling at her. "You can sail with me if you like."

"Thankee," ses Mrs. Dixon. "I'm quite comfortable where I am."

"Do you mean to say you've got a master's berth?"

"I do," ses Dixon; "master and owner."

Charlie coughed. "Wot's the name of

the ship?" he asks, winking at the others.

"The Blue Lion," ses Dixon, in a voice that made 'em all start. "I'm shipping a new crew and I pay off the old one tonight. You first, my lad."

"Pay off," ses Charlie, leaning back in 'is chair and staring at 'im in a puzzled way. "Blue Lion?"

"Yes," ses Dixon, in the same loud voice. "When I came 'ome the other day I thought p'raps I'd let bygones be bygones, and I laid low for a bit to see whether any of you deserved it. I went to sea to get hardened—and I got hard. I've fought men that would eat you at a meal. I've 'ad more blows in a week than you've 'ad in a life time, you fat-faced landlubber."

He walked to the door leading to the bar, where Bob was doing 'is best to serve customers and listen at the same time, and arter locking it put the key in 'is pocket. Then 'e put 'is 'and in 'is pocket and slapped some money down on the table in front o' Charlie.

"There's a month's pay instead o' notice," he ses. "Now git."

"Georgel!" screams 'is wife. "'Ow dare you? 'Ave you gone crazy?"

"I'm surprised at you," ses old Burge, who'd been looking on, with 'is mouth wide open, and pinching himself to see whether 'is wasn't dreaming.

"I don't go for your orders," ses Charlie, getting up. "Wot d'ye mean by locking that door?"

"Wot!" roars Dixon. "Hang it! I mustn't lock a door while 'asking my barman now. Pack up and go off, you swab, afore I start on you."

Charlie gave a growl and rushed at 'im, and the next moment 'e was down on the floor with the 'ardest bang in the face that he'd ever 'ad in his life. Mrs. Dixon screamed and ran into the kitchen, followed by old Burge, who went into tell 'er not to be frightened. Charlie got up and went for 'im agin; but he 'ad come back as 'ard as a bull and 'ad a rushing style o' fighting that took Charlie's breath away. By the time Bob 'ad left the bar to take care of itself, and run round and got in the back way, Charlie 'ad 'ad as much as 'e wanted and was lying on the sea-chest in the corner trying to get 'is breath.

"Yes? Wot d'ye want?" ses Dixon, with a growl, as Bob came in at the door.

He was such a 'orrible figure, with the blood on 'is face and 'is beard sticking out all ways, that Bob, instead of doing wot he 'ad come round for, stood in the doorway staring at 'im without a word.

"I'm paying off," ses Dixon. "'Ave you got anything to say agin it?"

"No," ses Bob, drawing back.

"You and Charlie'll go now," ses Dixon, taking out some money. "The old man can stay on for a month to give 'im time to look round. Don't look at me that way, else I'll knock your 'ead off."

He started counting out Bob's money just as old Burge and Mrs. Dixon, hearing all quiet, came in out of the kitchen.

"Don't you be alarmed on my account, my dear," he ses, turning to 'is wife; "it's child's play to wot I've been used to. I'll just see these two mistaken young fellers off the premises, and then we'll 'ave a cup o' tea while the old man minds the bar."

Mrs. Dixon tried to speak, but 'er temper was too much for 'er. She looked from her 'usband to Charlie and Bob and then back at 'im agin and caught 'er breath.

"That's right," ses Dixon, nodding his 'ead at her. "I'm master and owner of the Blue Lion and you're first mate. When I'm speaking you keep quiet; that's discipline."

I was in that bar about three months arterward, and I never saw such a change in any woman as there was in Mrs. Dixon. Of all the nice-mannered, soft-spoken landladies I've ever seen, she was the best, and on'y to 'ear the way she answered her 'usband when he spoke to 'er was a pleasure to every married man in the bar.

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PEPPING YOUR PERSONALITY

The Married Life of Helen and Warren

A Discordant Sunday Motor Trip and a Dubious Road-House Dinner
BY MABEL HERBERT URNAER

Creator of "Helen and Warren" Characters

"NOT quite so fast," pleaded Helen. "You don't call this fast? Only forty-two," Mr. Crane glanced at his speedometer. "When we come to a good stretch, I'll let her out to fifty."

"Not with us, you won't," granted Warren. "This car's too light for speeding."

"You don't know this boat. She can hit it up to sixty easy."

"Well, we're out to enjoy the country—not for a speed demonstration."

"No, but I'd like to show you what she can do. And if we're to make Green Cove Inn for lunch, we've got to step on it."

"Can't we stop at some nearer place? Aren't there other road-houses along here?" suggested Helen, who loathed driving fast.

"Don't know anything about them. We'll make Green Cove all right," with careless optimism. "This road's fairly clear for Sunday."

"You can't do anything with Gregory," laughed Mrs. Crane. "At first I refused to go with him, but I'm used to it now. I suppose some day we'll have a smash-up. I only hope I'll be killed outright—not crippled."

"Nice cheering thought," shrugged Warren.

"Don't worry, I know how to drive this car. Never had an accident yet."

"Sit still, Midgie! Don't get you feet on Mrs. Curtis."

"I'm hungry," Midgie squirmed rebelliously. "Want my dinner?"

"Yes, darling, it won't be long now. We had to make a detour and daddy took the wrong road. Here, let mother button your coat."

Held up at a railroad crossing, Helen stooped to adjust Warren's raincoat, that she had wrapped in a newspaper for a footstool.

"Mother puts her feet on this rail," shrieked Midgie, watching her critically.

"Mrs. Curtis isn't as big as mother. We should've brought a little box."

"Maybe we can get one at the Inn," suggested Helen, whose comfort on a long drive depended on a footstool. "Oh, be careful! Oh—Oh!"

"I'll not run over him," Mr. Crane sped ahead of the barking terrier, that had bounded out after them.

"Don't Midgie. Sit still! Lean over against mother and go to sleep."

"I ain't sleepy. Daddy, stop! Get me some ice cream."

"Not at that place. It mightn't be clean," comforted Helen, as they flew by the refreshment shed with its alluring sign, "Hot Dogs and Ice Cream Cones."

The overcast sky grew darker. A chill moisture sharpened the wind.

"I hoped we'd get there before it rained," as drops trickled down the glass.

"Only a shower. Pull up that window, if it comes in," Mr. Crane glanced back.

An ominous rumble was followed by a heavy downpour.

"Hush, Midgie! Why a big girl like you shouldn't be afraid of lightning."

"Better slow up along here," cautioned Warren. "Pretty slippery."

A sharp turn in the road. A sickening swerve!

A scream from Helen. They were skidding sideways!

The next second, a terrific jolt as they sagged into the ditch.

With muttered profanity Warren and Mr. Crane sprang out.

"We're all safe—we're not hurt," Mrs. Crane comforted the sobbing Midgie.

"She's stuck, all right," admitted Mr. Crane. "Think we can pull her out?"

"We can try," glummed Warren.

"Here's your raincoat," Helen opened the newspaper bundle at her feet.

"You two get out," he growled. "Heavy enough without you."

"You mean me," laughed Mrs. Crane. "No, Midgie, you can stay in."

"Well, my footstool's proving useful," as they stood in the rain holding the newspapers over their hats.

But they were all drenched before the men finally got the car out of the ditch.

"She's still running fine," boasted Mr. Crane, when they drove on. "Takes more than a ditching to lay up this bus!"

"But it cuts out Green Cove," Warren glowered at his watch. "Half-past two. Now we're going to stop at the first road-house!"

"Yes, we'll have to, Gregory," urged Mrs. Crane. "It's over an hour to Green Cove and we couldn't get back for the six-forty."

You think you must take that train, Mr. Curtis? You couldn't stay over?"

"No, we've got to get back tonight," brusqued Warren. "I've an appointment first thing in the morning."

Somewhat chastened by their recent ditching, Mr. Crane was now driving more cautiously.

A desolate stretch of country with no road-houses. Only a few refreshment sheds, and a dilapidated farmhouse with a tree sign, "Honey & Fresh Eggs."

"Hold up! What's this we're coming to?" demanded Warren.

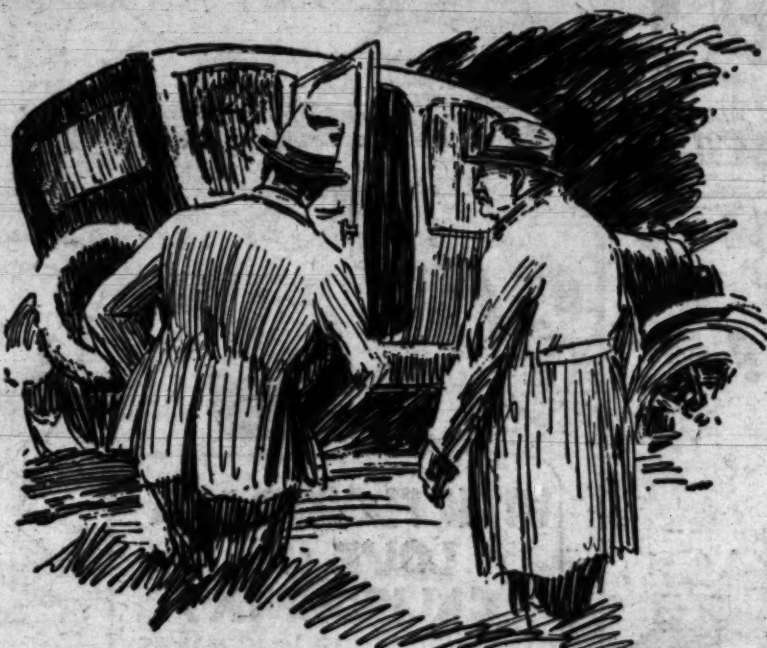
As they drew nearer a red-and-black sign shouted from the gate-post:

flower, and drab mashed potatoes, made up the \$1.50 "Special" chicken-dinner.

"Oh, let me give her some of mine," insisted Helen eagerly, as Mrs. Crane started to divide with Midgie. "Here's some nice chicken—I'll cut it up."

"Why you're giving her all your white meat," protested Mrs. Crane. "You're not eating anything. I know it isn't very good—but after that long drive—"

"You needn't worry about Helen. She's always finicky," Warren reached for the bread. "But she's not missing much by passing up this grub. 'Special' dinner," with a snort. "Specially bum!"



She's stuck, all right," admitted Mr. Crane. "Think we can pull her out?"

"SAUNTER INN
Special Sunday
Chicken Dinner—\$1.50"

"Don't know anything about it," demurred Mr. Crane. "Doesn't look like much."

"Well we got to take a chance," grumbled Warren. "Can't go any farther."

Up a muddy driveway to the side porch, where they climbed out, leaving the car under the parking shed.

Around the porch to the front door, through a dim musty hall, and they entered a long, low-ceilinged dining-room, deserted, but for one lingering couple.

"Too late for the regular dinner!" as the proprietor greeted them.

"No, we can fix you up, sir," ushering them to a large round table.

"Dear, ask him to open a window," whispered Helen. "It's so stuffy in here," sniffing at the odors of cooking and kerosened floors accentuated by the dampness.

The dark dingy wall-paper was enlivened by highly-colored fruit and game pictures. A cheap oak sideboard and a slot player-plano stood in the alcove.

"You want five dinners?" the waiter looked at Midgie.

"No, four will be plenty. Just a glass of milk for the little girl."

"Don't want milk," whiningly. "Want dinner—and ice cream."

"Sh—ah! Mother'll give you some of hers. Let me take off your coat."

"What d'you do that for? Aint they clean?" piped up Midgie.

"They are now," laughed Helen, wiping her silver with her napkin. "But you must never do this—it's very bad manners."

"Yes, that's a fine example for a child," frowned Warren. "You're always scouring everything off. Little dirt won't kill you. Well, cheer up! Here comes the soup."

The thinish clam chowder, mostly potatoes, had a strong bacon flavor that Helen loathed. One spoonful, and she pushed back her plate to nibble an olive.

The chicken, leathery slices of grayish-white meat over a mound of soggy dressing, the greasy string beans, the watery cauliflower,

"I wanted to go on," grumbled Mr. Crane. "Better place up the road."

"Yes, and not make that train. You always want to go too far, Crane. We shouldn't have tried for Green Cove. Knew that when we started. Here, waiter, bring us some hot coffee—all this stuff's stone cold. Yes, large cups. Got any real cream?"

"I'll see, sir. Apple pie or chocolate pudding?"

"You couldn't eat the pie crust here," advised Helen in an undertone.

"Guess that's a good tip," grinned Mr. Crane. "We'll all have the pudding."

The chocolate was hot, but served with condensed milk; and the chocolate corn-starch pudding without whipped cream was sweetly insipid.

"I don't like this dinner," whined Midgie. "This ain't a nice place."

"You got it sized up right, Midgie," Warren beckoned for the check. "Got their nerve to charge one-fifty per for this punk feed."

The men consoling themselves with cigars, they got into their damp wraps, and filed out to the car.

It was a long, dreary drive back. Midgie, fretful and squirming, finally went to sleep. There were no efforts at conversation. They were all too tired, hungry and uncomfortable. Only the purring motor relieved the gloomy silence.

"Look out for another skid," cautioned Warren.

"Good road along here. I've got to let her out to make that train."

Helen was frankly nervous, for though Warren said nothing more, his grim profile betrayed his disapproval of the reckless driving.

When at last they drew up at the station, Mr. Crane leaned back with a boastful,

"Well, I got you here in time and ten minutes to spare."

"That train's forty minutes late," volunteered a man on the platform.

"Then don't you folks wait," insisted Warren. "You want to get that child to bed."

"Sorry it rained, or we'd have shown you

a better time. We'll have that dinner at Green Cove yet. You come out some Sunday soon," urged Mr. Crane.

"Yes, we'd love to," effused Helen. "And we enjoyed this in spite of the rain. It's always restful to get out in the country."

Trying to cover Warren's surly unresponsiveness, she kept up her nervous effusions until the car started off with Mrs. Crane waving back.

"Dear, you might've said something nice," giving him his raincoat. "You hardly said a word. It wasn't their fault it rained."

"No, but what makes me sore is Crane's bull-headedness. He always wants to go too far. Plans too big a day. I knew we couldn't make Green Cove—we started too late. But he was so cocksure. All these motor maniacs want to cover the whole State. Run up a big mileage and wear everybody out!"

Then, as they turned into the dank, dimly-lit, odoriferous waiting room, he threw his cigar into a filthy spittoon, with a disgusted,

"And now we're in for a joyous half-hour in this cheerful, sanitary place!"

[Copyright, 1934, by Mabel Herbert Harper.]

Next Week: Warren's Credit Is Challenged

Trap Lobsters in Baskets

Workmen spend many days making lobster pots for use in the waters about the Island of Corsica, the pots being made of the long limbs of myrtle, stripped of the bark and woven into great baskets that are the traps for the lobsters sought and in which there are large numbers taken each season.

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Mr. Crane, who kept up her nervous education, trying to cover Warren's early unresponsiveness, always resented to get out in the country. "Yes, we'd love to," uttered Mr. Crane. "Green Cove yet. You come out some Sunday better time. We'll have that dinner at

BY MABEL HERBERT URNER
Dubious Road-House Dinner
A Discordant Sunday Motor Trip and a

"You don't call this fast? Only forty-two," Mr. Crane glanced at his speedometer. "When we come to a good stretch, I'll bet her out to you. This car's too light for speed."

The Married Life of Helen and Warren

PEPPING YOUR PERSONALITY

DEAR friend reader—for you will not mind my calling you this, or both of this, for I feel already that we are friends, are we not, don't you?—let us sit down and have a comfortable get-together visit and talk things over.

Are you aware that there is big movement going on in this country, and that a lot of big-hearted men and ever so many big women are in it? Perhaps not. Then let me try to tell you all about it and the way in which the world is being transformed by it.

Have you ever thought of the large place that love plays in this world? Perhaps not. And if you have hitherto been clean outside of our great movement toward the new life and the new success, you have probably never read the booklet (obtainable anywhere or to be had by cutting out a coupon) entitled "How to Choose a Mate," by Dr. O. Salubrious, Med. M.S. Wash.

Love and the Lizard

IT MAY never have occurred to you how many men in picking a mate, or a life companion, or even a wife, make a bad pick. There are ever so many cases on record where serious dissatisfaction arises with the selection which has been made. With so many to choose from, this seems unnecessary. If you will study the work of Dr. Salubrious, you will see that he makes the bold claim that men and women are animals and they should mate with the same care as is shown by the lobster, the lizard, and the graminiferous mammalia.

The essential idea is that a new race of men and women is emerging under our eyes. These people are a new set of beings. Alive with personality, using 100 per cent of their efficiency, they are rapidly inheriting the earth. As Doctor himself has put it, "The future will belong to those who own it."

Do you want then, reader—to be in this movement or out of it? Or no, let me put it in the striking way phrased by Alforce, "Can you afford to be out of it?"

The Biggest-Priced Men

LET us therefore proceed to study out this question quietly and systematically, taking nothing for granted. We have said that personality is the greatest thing in the world. But now let us ask ourselves: How do we know that personality is the greatest thing in the world? From what corollaries do we draw this hypothesis, and is such an innuendo justified? In other words, who says so?

Our answer to this is very simple. The greatest men in the world, those that is to say, who draw the largest salaries, do so by their personality. Ask any truly great man how he made all his money, and he will always tell you the same thing. The bigger the man is the more loudly he will say it.

The other day I had a few minutes' conversation (I couldn't afford more) with one of the biggest-priced men in this country. "To what," I asked, "do you attribute your own greatness?" He answered without hesitation, "To myself."

Well-Hung Personalities

YET there was a man who has the reputation of being the second biggest consumer of crude rubber in this country. I asked another man, a large consumer of adjustable bicycle parts, how much he thought he owed of his present commanding position to education. He answered emphatically, "Nothing." Something in his tone made me believe him.

Now the common element in all these men is personality. Each one of them has a developed, balanced, nicely adjusted well-hung personality. You feel that as soon as such a man is in your presence; when he enters a room, you are somehow aware that he has come in. When he leaves, you realize that he has gone out. As soon as he opens his mouth, you know that he is speaking. When he shuts his mouth, you feel that he has stopped.

For the acquirement of personality, the first thing needed is to get into harmony with yourself. You may think that this is difficult. But a little practice will soon show you how. Make the effort, so far as you can, to set up a bilateral harmony between your inner and your outer ego.

When you get this done start and see what you can do to extend yourself in all

The Great New Movement to Increase Your Efficiency in Mating and Money Making

BY STEPHEN LEACOCK

directions. This is a little hard at first, but the very difficulty will lend zest to the effort. As soon as you begin to feel that you are doing it, then try, gently at first, but with increasing emphasis, to revolve about your own axis. When you have got this working nicely, slowly and carefully at first, lift yourself to a new level of thinking. When you have got up there, hold it.

The next great thing to be acquired is optimism, cheerfulness, the absence of all worry. It is a scientific fact that worry has a physical effect upon the body, clogging up the oesophagus and filling the primary ducts with mud. Cheerfulness, on the other hand, loosens up the whole anatomy by allowing a freer play to the bones.

Begin each day with a smile. When you rise in the morning, throw open your

head (under his own and other names) printed in so many journals that it must be true.

Skeptical readers may suggest that Edward must have owed his start in life to early advantages of birth and wealth; he may have been a prince. This is not so. Beanhead had no birth and no wealth. Accounts differ as to where he was born. Some of the documents, as reproduced in the best advertising pages, represent him as a bright little farm boy from Keokuk, Iowa. It is well known, of course, that railroad presidents and heads of colleges come from there.

The only thing of which we can be certain is that Edward Beanhead, as a youth just verging into manhood, was occupying a simple station as some sort of business



"To what," I asked, "do you attribute your own greatness?" He answered without hesitation: "To myself."

window wide and smile out of it. Don't mind whom you hit with it. When you descend to the breakfast table try to smile at your food, or even break into a pleasant laugh at the sight of it. When you start off to your place of business, enter your street car in a bright and pleasant way, paying your fare to the conductor with a winsome willingness.

When you go into the office, remove your coat and rubbers with a pretty little touch of bonhomie. Ask the janitor, or the night watchman, how he has slept. Greet your stenographer with a smile. Open your correspondence with another smile, and when you answer it, try to put into what you write just the little touch of friendly cheerfulness that will win your correspondent's heart. It is amazing how a little touch of personal affection will brighten up the dull routine of business correspondence. Don't sign yourself "Yours truly," but in some such way as "Yours for optimism," or "Yours for a hundred per cent cheerfulness." But I will show you what I mean in a more extended way by relating to you the amazing—but well-authenticated—story of the rise and success of Edward Beanhead.

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF EDWARD BEANHEAD

IN PRESENTING the instance of Edward Beanhead, I may say that I have no doubt whatever of its authenticity. I have seen this story of the rise of Edward Bean-

clerk. Here came the turning point of his life. By a happy accident Edward came across a little booklet entitled "Tutankhamen is a Dead One. What are you? Learn personal efficiency in six lessons." Write to the Nut University, Postoffice box 6, Canal street, Buffalo.

Five Dynamic Weeks

FROM this time on Beanhead's spare minutes were spent in study. We have in proof of this the familiar illustration in which Edward is seen on a high stool, in his office at lunch hour, eating a bun with one hand and studying a book on personality in the other, while at the side, inserted in a sort of little cloud, one can see Edward's two office companions playing craps with two young negroes. The picture is now rather rare, the little vignette of the crap game having proved rather too attractive for certain minds; in fact some people quite mistook the legend, "Do you want to make money fast?"

Beanhead took the entire course, occupying five weeks and covering Personality, Magnetism, Efficiency, Dynamic Potency, the Science of Power, and Essentials of Leadership.

By the end of his course Edward had reached certain major conclusions. He now saw that Personality is Power; that Optimism opens Opportunity; and that Magnetism Makes Money. He also realized that

Harmony makes for Happiness, and that Worry would merely carry his waste products into the ducts and unfit him for success.

The Employer and His Ducts

ARMED with these propositions, Edward Beanhead entered his office after his five weeks' course a new man.

Instead of greeting his employer with a cold "Good Morning," as many employees are apt to do, Edward asked his superior how he had slept.

Now notice how the little things count. It so happened that his employer hadn't slept decently for ten years; and yet no employee had ever asked him about it. Naturally he "reacted" at once. Edward reacted back and in a few minutes they were in close confabulation.

Beanhead suggested to his employer that perhaps his ducts were clogged with albuminous litter. The senior man gravely answered that in that case he had better raise Edward's salary. Beanhead acquiesced with the proviso that in that case he should be allowed to organize his employer's business so as to put it on a strategic footing.

Now observe again how things count. It so happened that this man, although carrying on a business which extended over six States and out into the ocean, had never thought of organizing it; and he didn't even know what a strategic footing was. The result was a second increase of salary within twenty-four hours.

An Efficiency Footing

IN THE weeks that followed Edward Beanhead, now seated in a commodious office with flat-top desk and a view of the ocean and a range of mountains, entirely reorganized the firm's business. His method was simple. The employees were submitted to a ruthless brain-test which eliminated most of them.

The business itself was then plotted out

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTY-ONE)

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COMPILED FOR THE TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

Young Philosophers

A WELL-KNOWN lawyer was always lecturing his office boy, whether he needed it or not. One day he chanced to hear the following conversation between the boy and one employed next door:



"How much does he pay you?" asked the latter.

"I get \$2000 a year," replied the lawyer's boy, "and the rest in legal advice."

Shocking! Eh What?

J. H. THOMAS, formerly the leader of the railwaymen and now colonial secretary, tells the story of his first appearance at his office. "I was met by a porter on the steps. 'Whom do you want to see?' he asked very haughtily.

"I'm not quite sure," I replied. "I want the colonial office."

"Yes, but whom do you want to see?"

"I want to see the office," I explained, "I'm the colonial secretary."

"The porter looked at me with arrogance and contempt, and then turning to another porter said in an audible voice: 'Oh, another shell-shock patient!'"

"I was not very flattered," said Mr. Thomas, "but at all events I had arrived."

Some of these porters, messengers and office boys in the government offices have been mightily embarrassed because the new ministers shake hands with them in a genial and comradely way.

How it's Done

PAUL DUPUY, the French Senator and newspaper owner, said at the end of his American tour:

"Your newspapers are extraordinary, but your hotels are too large for really perfect cooking. A hotel with 2000 rooms and 2000 baths is all very well in its way, but when you want a perfect chaud-froid or a perfect soufflé—"

Senator Dupuy shrugged. Then he went on:

"A head-waiter in one of these 2000-room monstrosities was overheard saying to a waiter the other day:

"The party at the large window table has ordered fresh-made coffee. Be sure and keep them waiting twenty minutes."

Poor Comparison

PAUL ARMSTRONG BROWNE, the insurance statistician, told a story at an insurance men's dinner in Chicago.

"Isaac," said Mr. Browne, "was telling Solomon about his fire.

"It was horrible, Sol," Isaac said, "for, you understand, I wasn't insured. As I saw all that stock goin' up in smoke, Sol, my face got white, white—as white as your shirt."

"Here Isaac looked at Sol's shirt; then he added:

"Whiter."

The Queen's Ace

A N INSTANCE of Princess Mary's practical control of her household was related the other day by a London hostess, who had parted with her cook in deference to her husband's preference for a male chef.

Learning that a cook was needed at Chesterfield House, she procured an appointment for her departing treasure. To that good woman's astonishment, she was interviewed, not as she expected, by a housekeeper, but by Princess Mary herself. Said the cook, "I am sure I am not good enough, your Royal Highness."

"But," said the Princess, "Lady says you are a most excellent cook."

"Oh, yes, so I am, but only of plain dishes."

"That's all right. We always have plain food, even when father and mother come."

The Princess then showed her her quarters and introduced her to some of the upper servants. By her charm and consideration she won a friend for life in that "good plain cook."

Her Interview

THE wife of the Postmaster-General, Mrs. Harry S. New, presents as a personality a number of fascinating qualities, known by very few, although she has been a familiar figure in official life for seven years.

Mrs. New never gives an interview. She has a horror of being "quoted," or rather, misquoted—and recalls an amusing story of her last attempt to evade an interview.

Shortly after her husband entered the Cabinet, she was cornered by a reporter one morning, who insisted on interviewing her. Mrs. New was equally insistent that she wouldn't be interviewed and, beyond a few passing pleasantries, had nothing to say. In desperation, the reporter asked her what she thought of woman's rights.

"I prefer woman's privileges," was her quick retort. Whereupon the reporter dashed away and wrote a two-column story, with streamer headlines, "Mrs. New Refuses to Talk. Prefers Woman's Privileges to Woman's Rights."

"I have wondered," she now says, "how long a story he would have written if I had talked."

Reward of Merit

IT WAS 6 o'clock in the evening and the streets of Los Angeles were crowded with people on their way home after the day's work.

The little newsboy outside the station was doing a roaring trade, and was handing out the papers almost as quickly as he could take the money.

Presently a prosperous-looking man in a fur coat approached.

"Here, sonny, give me a paper," he said,



and tendered a quarter. The boy hastily counted out the change, and was attending to another customer when the man noticed that the change was not correct.

"Here," he said, "you've cheated yourself out of a penny."

"Have I?" the boy answered. "Well, most people would have walked off with the money. Just keep it for your honesty."

A Baby Vamp

WALKING along Hollywood boulevard one morning, an elderly lady with her little granddaughter passed before the window of a confectioner, and the old lady was importuned for a nickel for a delectable bit on display.

Speaking a little more loudly than she probably realized, the old lady said: "Grandma has no money."

A man passing overheard, and quietly slipped a coin into the hand of the little one, which was at once exchanged for the coveted morsel.

That afternoon she said: "Grandma, let's you and I go down on the boulevard, and you talk out loud."

Denunciation

TOMMY was looking at his newly acquired picture book, each page bringing forth exclamations of delight. He was insistent with his demands of "Look, mother, look at this."

Mother was reading and would reply, "Yes, I see," without looking up.

Finally in a disgusted tone, Tommy said: "Oh, mother, you just look with your talk and not with your eyes."

Must Be So

THE country doctor was driving along a mountain road, when a man came out of his house and hailed him. "Say, doc, has the man up the creek got smallpox?"

"Well, I can't say just now—I'm not sure."

"My mother-in-law says it's smallpox."

"Really! has your mother-in-law seen the case?"

"Naw."

"Well, has your mother-in-law ever seen a case of smallpox?"

"Naw, but that don't make no difference to my mother-in-law!"

Real Estate

YOUNG Mr. Saddleby had come to "ask father," who was a hard-headed business man of the world.

"Sir," he began nervously, "I have come to ask for the hand of your daughter in marriage. I think I already possess her heart."

"So, yer do, do yer?" asked the father.

"Ow much are yer worth?"

"Five thousand a year, but—" replied the young man, when he was interrupted.

"Ho, well, I see no objection—"

"But—but," went on Saddleby. "I don't get it!"

It Worked

"HOW is it," asked the Englishman of a Scot friend, "that Scotsmen get on so well in business while many Englishmen fail?"

"Brains, my boy," was the reply. "You should eat more fish. Give me some money and I'll get you some of the fish that my wife gets for me. Eat it and see how you get on."

The Englishman parted with his money and the fish was sent to him.

Next day he met the Scotsman again.

"Well, how did you get on?"

"Oh, it was a splendid fish!"

"Did you feel any different?"

"No, I can't say I feel any different," said the Englishman; "but that was a lot for a piece of fish, wasn't it?"

"There you are!" said the Scotsman. "Your brain is beginning to work already!"

Sorry For Him

IT WAS a windy day in the spring. An old gentleman was sunning himself on one of the benches in Westlake Park, but was grieved to hear a small boy near by sobbing as if his heart would break.

"What is the trouble, my little man?" he inquired in sympathetic tones.

"My b-brother I—lost his new hat," the young person boohooed.

"There, there," said the kindly old gentleman, soothingly, "that is a very occurrence, but you must not mind that, my young friend. How much worse if it had been your fault?"

"That's just the t-trouble," replied the urchin, with a renewed flood of tears. "I was wearing it when he lost it!"

Foolish Question

SENATOR COPELAND, congratulated on his brilliant tax-reduction speech, said at a dinner:

"Economy is the thing, but each man wants the other man to shoulder the burden. It's like the story:

"'George,' said a movie manager's wife,



'You're always wanting me to economize, but I notice that as soon as I cut down on help and make my own dresses and all that sort of thing, you start right in smoking imported cigars and giving suppers to your stars.'

"Well," said George, "what do you suppose I want you to economize for, anyhow?"

Reverse English

"SOMETIMES we fail to recognize the peculiarity of some of our expressions until we have heard them from the lips of others," remarked Prof. Jordan recently in San Francisco, adding:

"I have in mind the native clerk in Manila who came into his master's office and asked for a transfer to some other department or even another island.

"But why do you want to leave here?" asked the superior officer.

"Because," the man replied, "I am homesick."

"Oh, well, in that case there is no need for a transfer. I can arrange for you to have a little vacation and then you can come back. Where is your home?"

"Right here, boss," was the doleful reply, "and I am sick of it."

In Luck

A YOUNG chap who has been trying to make a living as an extra in pictures came up to the gateman of one of the studios not long ago and asked if he could get in. The watchman, who knew the chap slightly, remarked:

"I don't know as I can do that. You're not working in anything here are you?"

"I've quit pictures," was the reply, "and gone into the bill collecting business. I want to have a chat with Chester."

"Well, sonny," exclaimed the watchman, "you're to be congratulated on obtaining a permanent position."

Oh, Boy!

TWO golfers sliced their drives into the rough, and went in search of the balls. They searched for a long time without success.

A dear old lady watched them with sympathetic eyes.

At last, after the search had proceeded



half an hour, she beckoned to them and said sweetly: "I hope I'm not interrupting, gentlemen, but would it be cheating if I told you where they were?"

Thrilling Spot

"WOODBINE WILLIE," as Rev. G. A. Studdert Kennedy, the famous English army chaplain is called, related a story of the Palestine campaign:

"A sergeant," he said, "was telling a Tommy in Palestine that he had just written home to his wife.

"I told her," said the sergeant, "how I'd been watering my horse at the Holy Well at Beersheba, the place where Moses slew Abraham with a stone from a sling, you know."

"The Tommy considered this statement solemnly. Then he said:

"Why mate, this here country must go right back to Bible times."

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FARM TRACTOR MAGAZINE

Mr. Pottle and P



starry look as if they were peering out and away beyond the world of muffins, money and men.

Mr. Pottle looked up from the Morning News Press, where he was surveying the column headed, "Today's Bankruptcies," and observed with the tender concern of a spouse for whom there is still dew on the rose of matrimony:

"Blossom, you haven't eaten your muffin."

But she made no reply; she, seemingly, did not hear him.

"Marmalade is 35 cents a jar," he remarked, smiling to show that the remark was jocular. "That's one shave and one bay rum rub, dearie, and the barber business is not what it used to be."

But words could not penetrate the cloud of reverie which wrapped her blonde head, her full-blown cheeks, her dimpled extra chin. She exhaled a sigh, not of sadness, for her eyes were bright, but a sigh almost of ecstasy; her pink lips parted and words were softly set free.

Not more pure the lily!
Not more chaste the rose!

Mr. Pottle elevated blank eyebrows.

"I beg your pardon, Blossom," he said, "I didn't catch that remark."

She said again raptly:

Not more pure the lily!
Not more chaste the rose!

Mr. Pottle stared at her, but tried to conceal signs of alarm. He had learned in his two married years that Mrs. Pottle, though the widow of a hay-and-feed merchant (retail), was no ordinary woman. She was a creature of temperament and aspiration and, quite openly, an earnest seeker after culture, a commodity which most of her fellow-dwellers in Granville, O., regarded with a frosty and skeptic eye. So her husband, tried to be surprised at nothing; he tried to show that, though but a master barber, he could get in tune with the exotic moods of his superior spouse. Therefore, with a great show of interest, he said:

"Not more chased a rose, did he? Who was this Notmore, and why did he chase a rose?"

She surveyed him with a gentle tolerance, with a patience touched with sadness.

"Pray do not jest, Ambrose," she said. "Please remember I consider my art sacred."

"Your art?" Mr. Pottle pronounced the words in accents of astonishment, as if Mrs. Pottle had said, "My hippopotamus."

"What art have you got now, Blossom?"

"I've always had it," she said. "And to think I didn't know, I didn't know!"

This appeared to elude Mr. Pottle completely; he pointed a puzzled eye at his three-minute egg, then at his 35-year-old wife; her face mirrored some poignant emotion.

"There, there, honey," he said sympathetically. "Maybe it's not as bad as it feels. Perhaps a little trip to Chicago and a show or two would fix you up."

"Ah," she sighed, addressing some spirit, invisible to Pottle, that appeared to be hovering outside their bungalow, "how could he understand? How could he understand?"

"You might give me a hint about what ails you," suggested Mr. Pottle.

"Ails me? Ambrose, I fear our minds are not in tune this morning. Nothing ails me."

"I thought," he said, humbly, "it might be that mince pie you ate last night just before going to bed."

"Ambrose," she rebuked him. "My distress is not of the body; that sort of thing I could come away. No, no; my pangs are here"—she laid a plump hand upon the

spot where she imagined her heart to be—"my turmoil is of the soul, Ambrose. I am a poetess!"

"A poetess, Blossom? Well, I'll be darned!"

"Yes, a poetess."

"But you weren't one last week," he said, somewhat uneasily. "Last week you said you were a spiritualist."

"The past is the past," she stated. "From now on I am going to give my life to poetry. Why, Ambrose, only yesterday I realized for the first time that I was touched by the divine fire, that I had the God-given gift of beautiful expression in verse!"

"Only yesterday?" said Mr. Pottle. "How come?"

"Behold!" she cried, for she was given to the dramatic by nature. She extracted from her flowing lavender negligee a letter.

"I got this yesterday," she said, excitedly. "I'd have told you about it last night, but you were at lodge. Listen."

She read:

"THE INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF POESY, INC.

"Room 619 Drivers' National Bank Building, Pinkneyville, Ark.

"Study of J. Elmo Deeter, Consulting Poet.

"My Dear, Dear Friend and Fellow-Bard (that's me, Ambrose:) A thousand thanks for sending me your poem. May Uncle Sam speed to you this message of congratulation. May my words 'flee as a bird to the mountain' to tell you how deeply moved I was by your beautiful—let me repeat the word—beautiful poem. Such charm, such originality, such feeling, such language! As, in the quiet of my study I read aloud the melodious music of your verse, I could not but exclaim to my associate, the distinguished poetess of passion and rural life, Lesbia Rosetta Kling, 'Ah, here is a poet! Here is one touched with the divine fire!'"

"And Miss Kling, who does not often enthuse about other poets' work, cried aloud, 'Whoever penned these lines has the God-given gift of beautiful expression in verse!'"

"What promise of even finer things," I said.

"Ah, yes," replied Miss Kling, "and yet how sad that this great gift may be wasted because the writer has no one to guide his or her footsteps along the inspiring but difficult path of poesy! All this poet needs is a little sympathetic, expert guidance from a fellow-poet who, too, has known the pangs of song. With a little instruction his or her name may be emblazoned among the names of the great verse makers of all time—Shakespeare, Kipling, Dante, Longfellow."

"So, my dear friend, I am writing to offer you our aid. I know we can help you as we have helped many other poets who had the spark, but did not know how to fan it into a flame."

"Our five-lesson course in the art of writing poetry is simple, helpful, stimulating. We give it only to those who, like yourself, show marked talent. The results speak for themselves. One Iowa housewife, mother of six kiddies (name on request), has sold eleven poems written in her spare time, and in a year has earned enough to pay the insignificant sum we are compelled to charge, merely to pay for postage and printing. Our advice costs nothing; who can measure such things in gold?"

"Do not hesitate. 'Where there's a will there's a way,' as the bard Tennyson sings. You have great talent. Cash in on it! Don't let Dame Fortune rap in vain with her golden hammer. Act, friend, act. Right this second put on your hat, go to the nearest post box, send us the purely nominal sum of \$14.98 in cash, certified check, money order, or stamps, and the first lesson in poetry will be mailed to you at once in a plain, sealed wrapper. Now—take the step that will lead to fame and fortune."

"Yours in the fellowship of art,

"J. ELMO DEETER, Consulting Poet."

Mrs. Pottle's eyes were glowing and so was her voice, as she finished reading the letter. Mr. Pottle thumbed his round chin moodily.

"Fourteen dollars and ninety-eight cents is nearly thirty haircuts," he murmured. She sniffed.

"I feared you could not understand," she said. "You have not a poet soul. Poets reckon not of gold."

"No," said Mr. Pottle, "but they seem to reckon of money orders, certified checks and stamps."

Her glance would have turned his marrow to ice cream, but he, bending toward his egg, missed it.

"Ysee," he said, "the bay-rum company is pestering me to pay my bill. The barber business isn't so good, lately."

"Ambrose, how can you think of bay rum on this day—when your wife has found herself, has for the first time had a vision of her true mission?"

He perceived that her lip was quivering inaudibly.

"There, there, Blossom," he said, patting her hand. "Her can be nice ickle poet if her wants to be. But I just feel somehow that if this fellow Deeter knew anything about poetry, he'd be writing it instead of teaching it in Pinkneyville, Ark. What sort of poem did you send him, Blossom?"

His contrite tone mollified her. She rose and wrapped round her thoroughly nourished form the floating negligee and announced:

"The title of the poem is 'Lines to a Limpid Pool Come Upon by Chance in a Woodland Glade.'"

"Fair enough," said Mr. Pottle. "Let 'er rip."

In a voice tremulous with feeling she recited:

Not more pure the lily!
Not more chaste the rose!
Why art thou so lovely?
Heaven only knows!

Mr. Pottle started to applaud, but she silenced him with her eye.

"There's another stanza," she said, and recited:

Fresh and sweet and healthy,
Full of strength and hope,
For mortal, poor or wealthy,
Or thirsty antelope.

She bowed. Mr. Pottle applauded violently, then said:

"But, Blossom, there aren't any antelopes in Ohio."

She smiled, tolerantly.

"You are too practical to be a poet, Ambrose," she said. "I couldn't have said 'thirsty squirrel,' could I? 'Squirrel' doesn't rhyme with 'hope,' does it?"

"No, it doesn't," admitted Mr. Pottle. "But is there really such a pool around here?"

"Yes," she said, "over beyond the tracks, just back of the new filling station."

"Oh, I know," he exclaimed. "Used to fish for bullheads there when I was a kid. We used to call it Clancy's swamp. One day I caught twenty-one bullheads there."

She shuddered.

"Please," she protested, "to me that spot will always be sacred. It furnished the inspiration for my first poem."

He had finished his egg.

"Well," he said, stirring, "I must get down to the shop. Hope the whisker crop is good today. And, say—Blossom—"

"Yes, my love?"

"Don't you think you could get along and be a poet without taking lessons from this Deeter? Maybe in a couple of months we could afford—"

"I have already sent the money," said Mrs. Pottle.

"You have?"

"Yes. I went right out. A voice seemed to tell me, Ambrose. I seemed to hear Mr. Deeter saying,



You have the divine spark, fellow-bard. Fan it, fan it. You, Blossom Pottle, have the gift of verse."

"And he has the fourteen ninety-eight," remarked Mr. Pottle. Then, brightening, "Well, perhaps like that woman in Iowa, you'll make money right off to pay for the course."

She looked at him, hurt.

"Do you think I would prostitute my art?" she asked. "Do you think I'd write for gold?"

"I sorta hoped so," he admitted.

"Never," she declared. "Never. It would be sacrilege."

"But you want folks to read your poems, don't you?" he inquired. "Else, how will they know you're a poet? You're not going to carry round a little sign 'I am a poet,' are you?"

"They will know," she said. "They will know. You need never regret, Ambrose, investing that trifle of money in my career. Why, in time this bungalow may be a shrine; people will make pilgrimages here—"

"Well," said Mr. Pottle, preparing to depart, "if the coal man makes a pilgrimage here today for his money, tell him he'll have to wait till next month. G'by, dear."

"Good-by, my husband. And when you come home, please enter quietly. I may be entertaining the muse."

"Who are they? New family?" he asked, on the porch.

Mrs. Pottle sighed and gently closed the front door.

Mr. and Mrs. Pottle sat at breakfast. On

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INFORMATION BOTH PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC. BY ERNEST BRAUNTON

The Garden Beautiful in Southern California

Poetry *By* Richard Connell

Verily, a Man Hath Need of Patience and a Sense of Humor When His Spouse Entertains the Muse of Verse



the wall in a gilt frame hung an imposing document, written with many pen flourishes and curlicues and having a large red seal in one corner. It proclaimed to all the world that Blossom Gallup Pottle of Granville, O., having duly completed the course to the entire satisfaction of the faculty, had been graduated with honors (summa cum laude) by the International American Institute of Poesy, Inc., with the degree of E. P. (Expert Poet,) and was entitled to practice the art of verse on any and all occasions in the United States and its foreign possessions. The diploma was of imitation parchment, and had cost Mrs. Pottle \$3.50, unframed.

On this morning she sat gazing, somewhat tragically, at her diploma. On the table before her lay the morning mail—one long, sinister envelope. She had just slit it open with anxious knife. Mr. Pottle, masticating poached egg, awaited the news.

"The Goblet sent back 'Twilight and Thistles,'" she said. The editor regrets, and so forth. That's the fourteenth editor that has regretted, and so forth. And," she added, "I signed the poem Blossom Gallup Pottle, E. P., too. What a beast that editor is!"

"I just wish he'd come into my shop for a shave some day, that's all I wish," remarked her loyal spouse, scowling darkly.

"The editor's name is Myrtle," said Mrs. Pottle, who seemed to be on the brink of tears.

"There, there, honey," Mr. Pottle soothed her. "Myrtle oughta be driving a hack. I'll bet your poem was a knockout."

"I never did think much of The Goblet, anyhow," said Mrs. Pottle. "I guess you have to be a cousin of the editor to get a poem printed. Besides, I suppose mine was too daring for them, the"—she searched her mind for an epithet—"the moss-backed mud turtles."

"Daring?" said Mr. Pottle, with interest. "I guess you never did read me that one."

"Didn't I? Oh, perhaps not. You see, it came to me in the night. I sprang up, penned the lines, and mailed them off at dawn."

"I remember that night," said her husband

band reminiscently. "I thought the house had caught fire."

She bent over the table, looked into his eyes, and recited in a vibrant voice.

TWILIGHT AND THISTLES

You came to me at twilight, at twilight, at twilight,

You came to me at twilight—

'Twas in the month of May,

Your eyes were bright as fire-light;

'Mid violets sweet I lay.

"Hot dog!" ejaculated Mr. Pottle, enthusiastically. "That's some poem."

"There's more," she said, and recited:

You stole away at midnight, at midnight, at midnight,

"I've losted my ma," sobbed the baby owl.

"Hoo-hoo! Hoo-hoo!

I'm scared, 'cause I'm just a teeny fowl.

"Hoo-hoo! Hoo-hoo!

"Yes, that's it," said Mrs. Pottle. "And the editors just send it back and send it back."

"They oughta be driving hacks," said Mr. Pottle.

"And they rejected 'Lines to a Wee Little Pair of Kiddies' Shoes,' and 'Lines on First Seeing the Masonic Temple in Chicago,' and 'Lines to a Pair of Black Eyes.'"

"Perhaps," said Mr. Pottle, striving to be helpful, "you ought to send that one to a sporting page."

He was genuinely distressed by his wife's failure to get her poems into print. Sensitive spouse that he was, he was worried by the fact that food no longer seemed to interest her; she had fallen away to 160 pounds.

"You've written quite a bunch of poems, haven't you, dear?" he said. "Almost enough for a book."

The gathering moisture evaporated from the corners of her blue eyes. She smiled, albeit wistfully.

"I was going to speak to you, Ambrose," she said, "about a book—my book."

He sighed at his egg; he had premonitions that he had spoken a bit hastily.

"I have a little secret for you," she said, with a smile that would have melted a heart of concrete in a marble bosom. "I'm glad you brought up the subject of a book. Oh, Ambrose, I've found a publisher!"

"You have? Golly, Blossom, that's fine. Now for some heavy dough, eh, little woman?"

The little woman shook her head.

"There's no, as you put it, dough in poetry," she said.

"You're not going to give away your poems, are you?" he asked, shocked. In consoling circles he had a reputation for business acumen.

"Gladly," said Mrs. Pottle, "will I give to the world my little gift of song."

"But what do the publishers get out of it?" he queried. "I'll bet you don't catch them giving anything to the world."

"Oh, they get paid," she said; a shyness stole suddenly over her.

"Who pays 'em?" he asked.

"I do," said Mrs. Pottle.

He cuffed his egg with an alarmed spoon.

"You do? How come?"

Blossom Pottle, E. P., dipped into the flowing robes she now wore habitually as the only fit garb for a poetess, and produced a letter. She read it to her husband.

"THE INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF POESY, INC."

"Now for the gyp," remarked Mr. Pottle.

"What's that?" she asked. "What did you say?"

"Oh, nothing. Go on, Blossom." She did.

"Library of J. Elmo Deeter.

Consulting Publisher.

"Dear fellow-poet: Indeed we will publish the collection of beautiful poems, 'Twilight and Thistles,' which you so kindly sent us. Emphatically, yes! It will be an honor to give them to the world. Of course, you must know that we are not commercial publishers. While we do offer an occasional gift of song to the world on the printed page, we do so without thought of profit to ourselves; we charge a mere trifle to cover the cost of ink and paper, that's all. All profits go directly to the author. An Iowa housewife (name on request, whose poems we published, writes that the book brought her in enough to buy a new tractor.

"Frankly, we are enthusiastic about your book. We believe it will bring you not only fame, but fortune as well. The world, we think, will acclaim you as one of the high priestesses in the temple of song, and will inscribe your name among the great verse makers of all time—Shakespeare, Service, Kipling, Wilcox, Longfellow. We strongly feel (but do not guarantee) that the world will pour golden tribute into your coffers. We accept 'Twilight and Thistles' and of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE NINETEEN)

"You've done it, Blossom," he shouted. "My ickle poetess has brought home the bacon."

You stole away at midnight, 'Twas in the month of June. You swore you'd come back some night, Beneath a July moon.

"The son of a gun!" exclaimed Mr. Pottle, absorbed: "Did he ever come b-ck?"

His wife recited:

I waited there by starlight, by starlight, by starlight,

But I'll wait no more for our night—

I got your cruel epistles—

"I marry another tomor' night!"—

Ah, my violets turn to thistles—

Mr. Pottle grasped both his wife's hands, and shook them. "Great stuff," he cried. "All wool poetry if I ever heard any. And the editors couldn't see it? Bah! The big stiffs! They ought to all be driving hacks."

"I just can't understand it," said Mrs. Pottle. "They send back all my poems. They sent back 'To Spring,' and 'To a Crocus Found in an Ash Can,' and 'Lines to a Bed of Begonias at Sunset,' and 'Lines to a Baby Owl That's Lost His Mother.'"

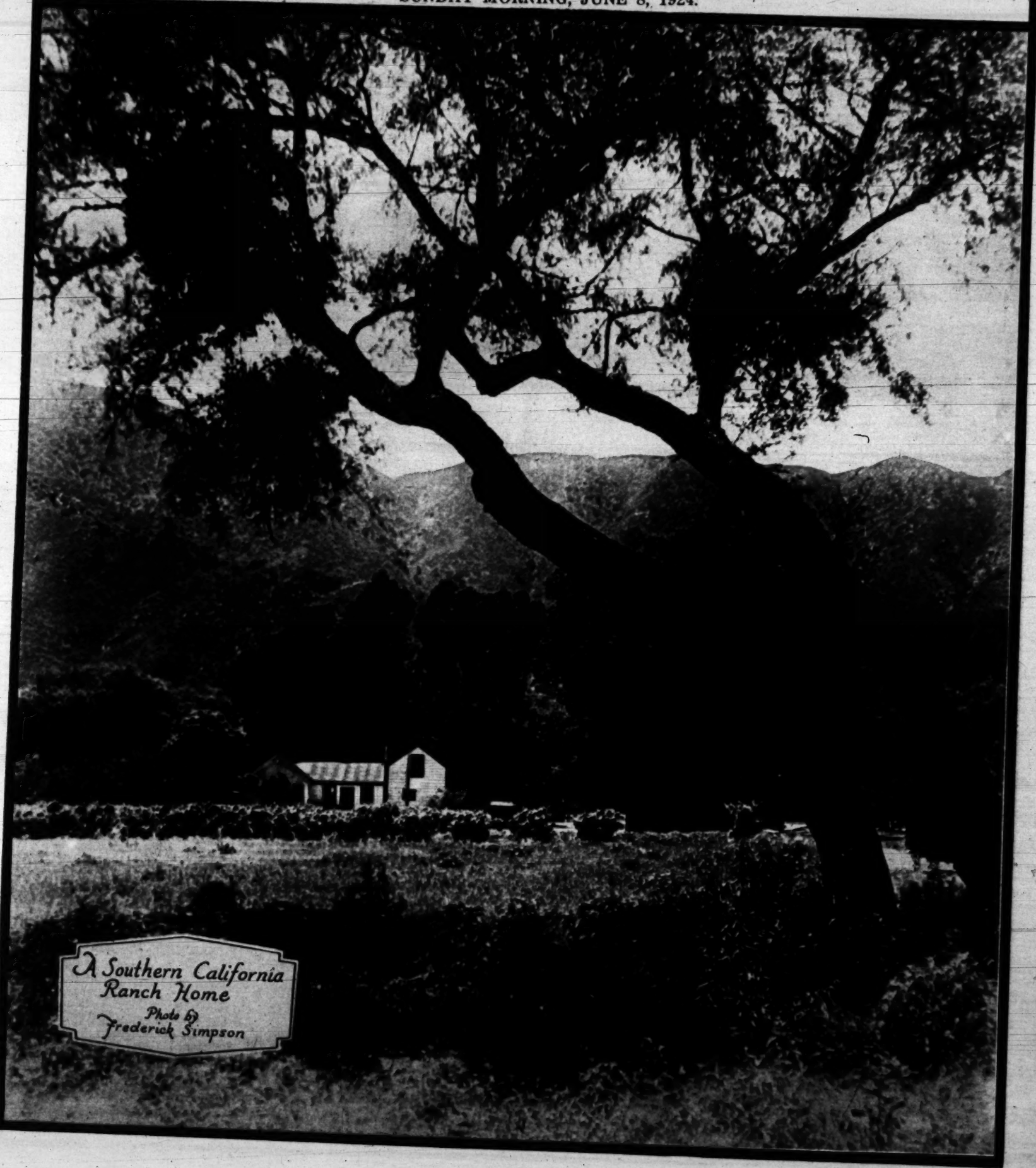
"I remember that one," put in Pottle proudly. "It goes:

Mr. Pottle and Joe

FARM and TRACTOR MAGAZINE

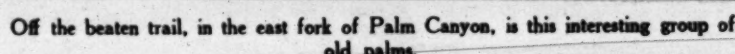
of the Los Angeles Sunday Times

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1924.



A Southern California
Ranch Home
Photo by
Frederick Simpson

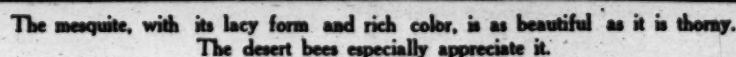
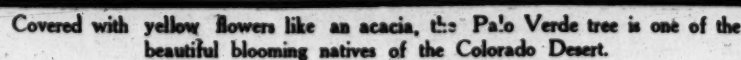
INFORMATION BOTH PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC. BY ERNEST BRAUNTON



The "Old Man of the Desert"—a Joshua tree in Antelope Valley.

Up through the ocotillas on a desert hillside trail—a forbidding yet not altogether unlovely sight.

One of the interesting varieties of yucca found in Southland desert places.



that try to figure an answer from the study of weather charts, almanacs, and from the millions of boxes of the weather.

WHAT EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT

Devoted to the multiform agricultural interests of the great Southwest and issued every week with the exception of the FARM AND TRACTOR SECTION

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1924.

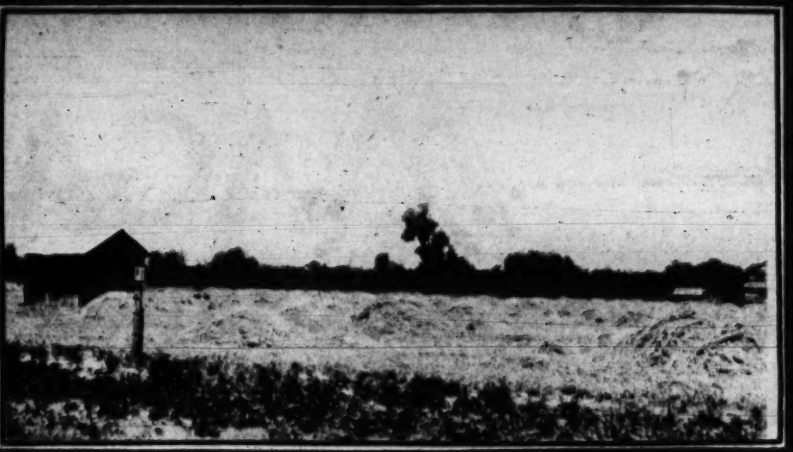
Los Angeles Sunday Times

FARM AND TRACTOR MAGAZINE

The Biggest Agricultural Industry in California
(See article by George Law on opposite page)



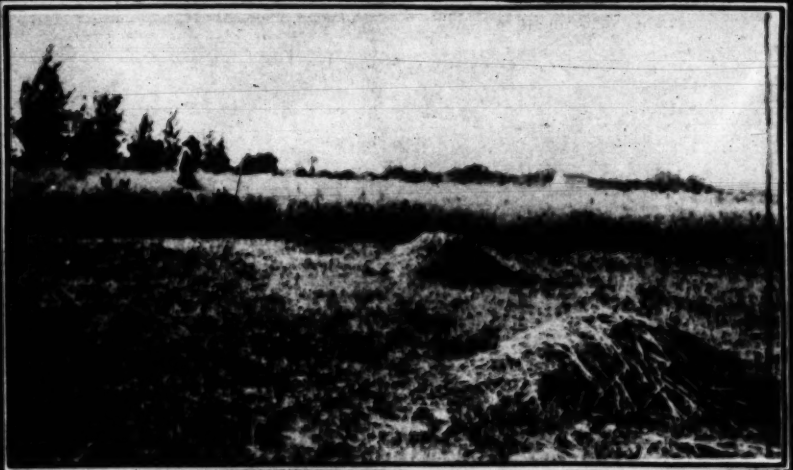
A fine stand of barley helped along by an irrigation.



Here is the barley shown at left, cut for hay.



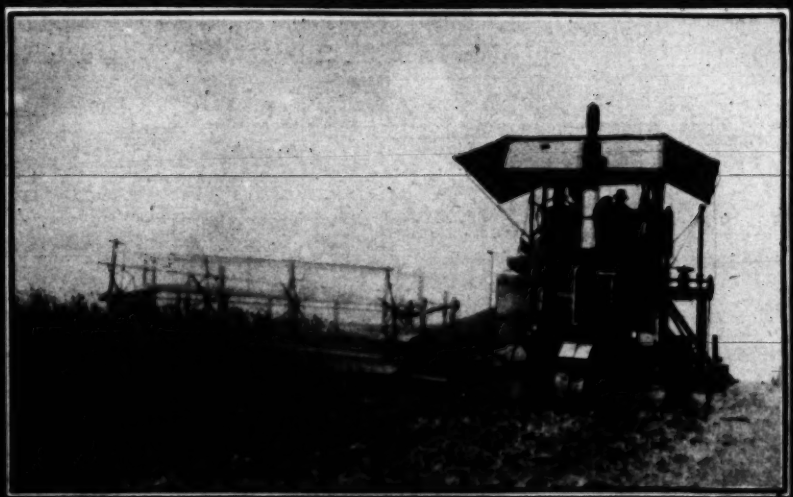
After the planting and until harvest, the farmer plows alternate tracts for summer fallow.



In the midst of the busy hay harvest in a Southern California interior valley.



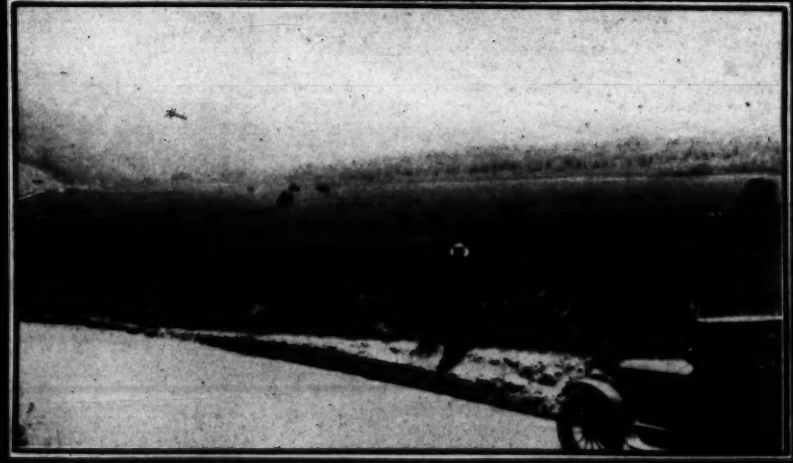
Combined harvester operating in barley field near Hemet.



Heading wheat on a big San Joaquin Valley ranch.



The result of a thrifty harvest in the Lakeview district, Riverside county.



A panorama in the San Jacinto Valley, where thousands of acres are planted to grain.

Artilla Dekol Head 24, one of the great producing cows in the A. W. Morris and Sons Corporation herd, Woodland, and the dam of the famous bull, Prince Asa of over 3000 pounds.

William Kordyke Dekol, Alameda, senior breeder in the J. S. Gibson Company herd, Williams, is reported to be the highest bred sire in the state.

of egg production, there will be a material lowering of the feed bill, and a greater net profit on the investment when the inventory is taken.

SQUAS ASSOCIATION FORMED

DINUBA—With object of promoting an interest in pure-bred penguins and the raising of squabs in this section, the Alta Peninsula Squas Association has been formed for to ranchers.

also insure the soil will be a real benefit. who discovers a remedy which will not temporarily. Farmers declare that the man but the morning story seems to yield only da grass are easily controlled by plowing.

(Continued from page 4)

Farm News

laying contest at the University of Arizona and the amount of feed consumed per bird on the amount of the mash and scratch, we can talk on a dollar-and-cents basis.

Record was kept on 197 flocks in Ohio while receiving only scratch grain, the production was 29,996 eggs. A change was then made and the grain was supplemented with egg mash. Three weeks after this change was made a week's record was kept and the same birds produced 43,124 eggs. This work was done in August so that the increase was not due to a more desirable laying season in the latter part of the work than at first.

In order to get the cost of feed we must know at first.

increase in production would result, but not until recently have we had any actual figures.

FIRST COST SAVING NOT ALWAYS WISE

By L. C. BOGGS, Extension Poultry Husbandman

Many persons are led to believe that because laying mash costs more the scratch feed will be a good-laying mash and for some time that by supplementing the on the cheaper grain feed. We have known as their hens seem to be doing fairly well food, they cannot afford to feed it as long cause laying mash costs more the scratch feed. Many persons are led to believe that be-

The Inward Characteristics of Laying Hens

WHY PROPER CONDITIONING PAYS. BY HENRY W. KRUCKENBERG.

MUCH has been said and written on the outward characteristics of the good performance hen, and justly so, because these are elemental in their bearings. And though the inward physical conformations are equally important, they are somewhat negligible because not obvious to the sense of touch and sight, hence do not apply directly to the art of culling. Nevertheless they possess an interest to the egg farmer and a study of them will broaden his knowledge of the fecundity factor.

Possibly no other authority has given this phase of poultry knowledge more study and experimentation than has Mr. Powell-Owen, of the Feathered World of London. To prove his conclusions he made post-mortem examinations of two hens, one with the record of 120 eggs in her pullet year, and the other with a record of 240, cutting them open with the view to study. This is an operation that any breeder can perform at his home plant if so disposed. The modus operandi is simple. We quote:

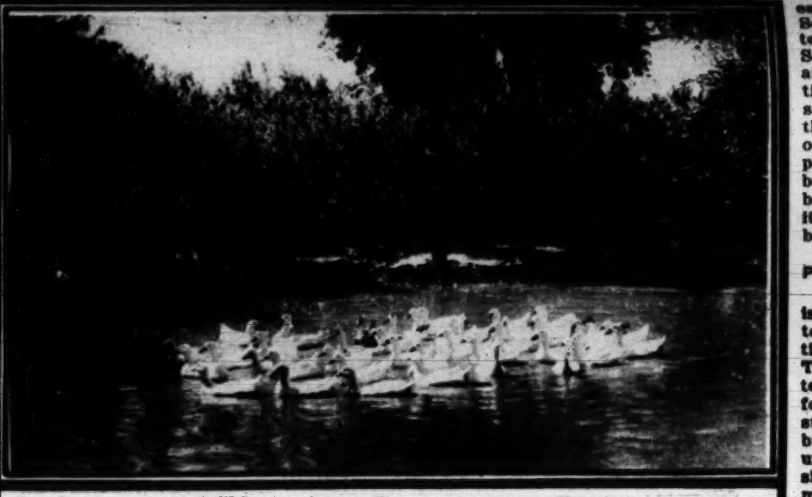
"Taking the hen which laid the 120 eggs in her pullet year, we will want several very stout nails to hold her excessively heavy body in position on the blackboard. An assistant will have to hold the carcass up while you drive home the nails through the neck. Of course, you will have already plucked the feathers from the breast, abdomen and thighs. Taking the scissors in hand, it will require much pressure to cut through the skin at the base of the breast-bone owing to its thick and fleshy nature. One will need a super-size in scissors, too, when cutting up either side of the breast-bone. A stout pair of pliers will be needed to break the junctions at the top, and, finally, a good meat-saw to saw through the top of the breast-bone, so that the latter can be taken right out.

"In the 120-egger the internal organs will soon be visible to the eye. The whole abdomen is completely coated with fat, and when removing this one notices how like suet it is. The stomach appears thick and fleshy, the gizzard all flesh and little inside, the oviduct thick and fleshy, and with the organs removed one is surprised how jammed up have been the ovary and oviduct. It has been a question of large capacity taken up by excessive fat, and fleshy organs instead of allowing full play for the laying organs. An egg is noticed in the shell, a partment, and with the whole abdomen coated with hard fat some three-fourths pound of the latter can be removed. The irritation of the oviduct's shelling department shows the difficulty the bird has experienced in trying to get rid of the shelled egg, straining to find an exit for the egg through the excessive fat.

"The whole digestive system is sluggish. Starting with the crop, this is small and fleshy, the liver is enlarged and rotten, the kidneys are out of sight under the fat, and when all is removed the oviduct and ovary are found to have only the smallest possible channel of capacity. The ovary, instead of being flush and in steady-working order, is out of gear. A podgy yolk here, a discolored one there, and no proper sequence in sizes, all showing that the eggs have not had a steady flow, when shelled, from the oviduct.

"Passing to the other type, the 240-egg bird, ordinary nails would be required, and the operator could hold the carcass up in one hand and drive home the nails with the other. A pair of scissors only would be needed, as with this you could even cut through the breast-bone at the top without calling for a meat-saw. As you cut the very thin skin at the end of the breast-bone you feel as if a pair of button-hole scissors would do. Having removed the breast-bone, there is little fat at the abdomen as against the bladder-of-lard fat completely encircling the internals in the other bird. The fat, too, is soft and melts in the hand like butter. Getting to the internals, one notices a complete absence of surplus fat. The crop is large and the outer skin thin; the stomach and gizzard are free of fat and not so fleshy or coarse; the oviduct, too, is very thin and elastic, and one notices all the internal capacity left clear of fat and large fatty organs, so that the laying organs have full play. The ovary is fully functioning with its sequence of ripening yolks, and one can see at a glance that egg-making and egg-laying come first in this type of bird, because there is no crowding up of the laying organs. Everything, too, within appears sweet and clean, as if there is quality about it.

"I have mentioned the exact differences between the two types of hens upon cutting them up and closely examining the internal organs. You can cut up as many birds as you like of these two types and note the same characteristics. Have we disclosed the fecundity factor? If so, then it is these characteristics which are transmitted, and it favors handling for egg-production. The 120-egger is thickly coated in coarse woolly feathering, her skin is thick, internal fat plentiful and suetty, breast-



Duck ranch of J. A. Williams, near Las Vegas, Nevada.

bone very stout and internal organs enlarged and fleshy. The laying organs which count are crowded up and interfered with. The 240-egger is finer in feather, bone and flesh, while her laying organs are given the fullest scope. Arguing in that direction, I should reply that texture revealed the fecundity factor in the post-mortem examination. In brief, it means the ability to turn all surplus fat into yolk-making.

"Elementary knowledge shows that when a hen ceases to produce she puts on internal fat, and while she is making yolks she uses up bodily fat. Some good quality birds are easily made into poor producers if they are fattened. Some poor quality hens can be made to lay more eggs if specially dieted to keep the fat down. The beef type does not keep laying fit because they would need to lay an impossible number of eggs weekly to use up the body fat, or keep it down. Naturally, if this type of bird is going to put on more and more fat internally, then the laying organs must be clogged up and checked.

"Greater attention should be paid to conditioning for egg-production, so that the personal side of management and feeding could be given its proper place. The two red-letter periods in a hen's active life, to my mind, are when she commences to lay and during the moult. If she starts to time, that is a good insurance policy; if she does not, she gets fat internally, and is slowed up. During the moult the hens should be cleared of all internal fat and be built up again for the next year's production, whereas if they come up for re-laying as fat as butter, the subsequent year's production will be slowed up."

An International Gathering

At this writing the program and itinerary for the 1924 convention of the American Poultry Association are still incubating. The eggs have been aired and turned regularly and all the infertile ones removed, hence a 95 per cent hatch is anticipated, with big "doings" that will "brood" well when the delegates gather in Toronto, Can., at the King Edward Hotel, August 12, 13, 14 and 15. Chairman Graham of the Toronto Entertainment Committee, writes that among

other features will be an evening with the Hon. John S. Martin, commissioner of agriculture for the Province of Ontario, in the Parliament Building, when the audience will certainly have "Chicken on the Brain." On Thursday evening there will be a banquet and ball in the famous Crystal Room of the same hotel. In addition to the convention proper, there will be itineraries to places of interest for poultrymen. The Hon. John S. Martin will make the address of welcome to which Judge L. D. Howell will make the response. Reduced transportation charges now prevailing ought to call out a large attendance. It is to be hoped that there will be a good representation at this convention from the States of Washington, Oregon and California, all three of which are largely interested in commercial poultry culture. Each of the three Poultrymen's Co-operative associations in California should send at least one delegate. The wider exploitation of hen fruit in the human dietary; a nation-wide system for conducting egg-laying contests; the improvement in the quality of hatching eggs so that stamina may be maintained on a high plane in farm flocks; the extension of the co-operative system of marketing and distribution; egg and meat standards, and tariff legislation now before Congress, are some of the more important topics to come up for consideration. J. Will Blackman, director of the National Organization for this district has these questions all in mind; but his hands should be strengthened by strong delegations from the Pacific Coast.

A Menace to the Industry

There has been introduced in Congress what is known as the Paige Bill. This calls for an increase on existing parcel-post schedules of 200 per cent. The passage of this bill means that the poultry breeders and fanciers would be put out of business as shippers of eggs by parcel post. It would be particularly damaging to all those who deal direct with the consumer in the sale of eggs, and would also work a hardship on the baby-chick industry. A 200-per cent increase in parcel-post rates on baby chicks would seriously cripple that industry, hence it is necessary that all inter-



Red Checker cock, winner of Kennett Futurity, champion young bird race, 1921, and Barless Mealy hen, winner of second diploma, Reno, Nevada, 1922. Owned and bred by A. E. March, Oakland.

ested got in immediate touch with their Senators and Congressmen in a vigorous protest against the passage of the measure. Some time ago Congress voted an appropriation of \$500,000 for a thorough investigation on which to re-adjust rates if necessary. It is learned from inside sources that this commission will in all probability recommend an advanced schedule in parcel post. Every means which the fanciers and breeders, baby-chick men and farmers can bring to bear on the proposition seeking its ultimate defeat, should immediately be brought into action.

Pasadena Provides for Shows

We understand that the city of Pasadena is to build an annex to its municipal auditorium for the accommodation of exhibitions of all kinds, including poultry shows. That certainly is good news for the fraternity, for it provides a permanent place for fixtures of this character, and may result in centering in the Crown City the one big poultry show of Southern California, unless Los Angeles should finally build a similar edifice of its own. We hope the municipal authorities of Pasadena will not follow the practice of some other towns and charge high rents for exhibitions. We have some mournful recollections of a flower exhibition held in a certain municipal auditorium that paid \$5000 rent, and closed its books in red ink. As we see it, municipal auditoriums should make only nominal charges for their use—say cost of maintenance. The local government can well afford to do this, because a first-class exhibition is an asset to any community.

The Record of the Years

Poultry culture is not without its periods of travail and perplexities, but conditions are not quite so trying as they were "in the good old days" of fifty years ago. In the younger, struggling days of the American Poultry Association, every breeder was his own feed mixer, ran his own incubator, brooded his own chicks, gathered and packed his own hen fruit in a market basket and "dickered" for the crop and about the prices at the corner grocery. And yet we had fine fowls and good shows, although it called for some effort and some work. The fanciers were happy, at least, and this did much to alleviate hardship.

With the onward trend of the business and its development along commercial lines, improvements have certainly taken place. Consider for a moment the proprietary feeds now available for every purpose and at a price below what the average breeder would have to pay for the raw material if he did his own manufacturing. And even if he did prepare his own, the blending and mixing would not be thorough because he is waiting in the proper equipment. There is probably no other one thing that has contributed more to the success of commercial poultry culture than the specially prepared and "balanced" feeds that are now a regular feature of the trade. Another feature is the available supplies that are so essential in modern practices. We do not mean at the producing end (though here too, there has been phenomenal progress) but at the selling end—cases, fillers, cartons, and all the advertising paraphernalia that call public attention to quality and nutritive values of hen fruit in the human dietary. These all stand for sanitary conditions and purity of product. Here the modern operator has the "palmy days of the fancy" beaten a mile.

When it comes to operating appliances and machinery the improvements are so vast as to be staggering. Even the old sitting hen has been largely relegated to the limbo of forgotten things. The small incubator seems doomed to a similar fate. Your commercial breeder will take his already hatched by the professionals at the game, and often he wants his replenishing pullets "on their feet" and ready for business. If he does his own hatching and brooding, there are machines for both purposes that almost run themselves if given an intelligent start. The result of this has been the development of a world-wide day-old-chick industry with an annual gross turnover running into the millions of dollars. In the matter of health and disease, there has been carried on an immense amount of research work, chiefly by the Federal and State governments, which has broadened our knowledge along lines showing the importance of cleanliness, sanitation and a proper environment for fowls. Under intensive methods trouble is bound to appear, but with our increase of knowledge, we believe disease is under better control than was the case a few decades ago. With these material improvements it seems to us that more attention should be given to breeding problems. Record performances are not the whole thing, neither is an individual star performer the whole play. Stamina, virility, robust health and vigor, high average flock performance and the maintenance of standard qualities are all worthy future consideration.

Los Angeles Sunday Times
FARM AND TRACTOR MAGAZINE

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1924.

FARM AND TRACTOR SECTION

Devoted to the multifarious agricultural interests of the great Southwest and issued every week with the world's biggest Sunday newspaper.

EDITED BY HAROLD M. FINLEY

Communications from practical farmers, ranchers, stock raisers, poultrymen, gardeners and others engaged either in a large or small way in the vital work of food production are gladly received.

Good clear photographs of interesting farm and garden activities are always welcomed. The Los Angeles Times Farm and Tractor Section is the only farm journal in the West printing illustrations in the incomparable rotogravure process.

Importance of Forage

SEVEN-TENTHS of the 365,000,000 acres of land occupied by crops harvested in the census year 1919, were used to produce forage, that is, concentrates and roughage for live stock, says the Department of Agriculture. The area used to produce forage in that year was approximately 257,000,000 acres. This compares with 67,000,000 acres or about two-tenths of the total crop area, used for producing food for human consumption, and 32,000,000 acres, or about one-tenth of the crop area, used for other purposes, principally to grow cotton, tobacco, and flax.

As used by the department, the term forage means all vegetable nutriment, fresh or cured, which is consumed by domestic animals. It includes pasturage, browse, mast, green feed, hay, straw, silage, and grain. Besides the forage harvested from these 257,000,000 acres, live stock consumed the product of about 60,000,000 acres of humid improved pasture, of probably 171,000,000 acres of humid unimproved grassland pasture over half of which was in farms, and of about 237,000,000 acres of forest and cut-over pasture land in farms or under other private ownership and in national forests. Live stock also grazed over perhaps 587,000,000 acres of arid or semi-arid grass land in the West.

These facts are held to warrant the conclusion that live stock consumed about three-fourths of the product of the improved land in the country and practically all the product of unimproved pastures and grazing land. In this connection it is pointed out that the census classification "Hay and Forage" does not include many crops usually used for forage. It does not include corn (except fodder), and corn is the most important of all crops used for forage. Thus the census report presents a very incomplete picture of our forage resources, when the word forage is used in its broadest sense.

Forage crops, however, do not bulk so large in value as in area occupied. Although it took about seven-tenths of the total crop area to produce the harvested forage in 1919, the value of this forage was only a little over half of the farm value of all crops. Total farm value of crops and crop products used for forage in 1919 was nearly \$8,000,000,000. The value of all crops and crop products used for human food was about \$4,650,000,000. The value of all crops and crop products used for fiber and other purposes was about \$2,620,000,000.

Land Demand Coming

ONE cause of the slump in farm commodity prices in the nineties was the fact that the land area under cultivation in the United States had then recently undergone a tremendous expansion, due to the settlement of the Middle West and Western States. No increase in the per capita area of land under cultivation can be cited in part explanation of the present slump in farm product prices, however, say economists in the United States Department of Agriculture, good land available for farming having been getting relatively scarcer for a long time and the combined production per capita of a number of principal crops being less in 1920 than in 1900. Conditions outside the United States have largely contributed to the present agricultural depression and diminished buying power in Continental Europe has temporarily hidden the fact that the trend in this country is toward an increased pressure of population on land resources. But the trend is there just the same. With many important farm products still a drug on the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR)

WHAT EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT
THE GRAIN AND HAY FARMERS

BY GEORGE LAW

CALIFORNIA'S production of grain and hay involves the biggest acreage and mounts up the highest value of any category of crops in the State. The acreage given over to the three chief grains, barley, wheat and oats, aggregates annually about 2,000,000. That of hay, including alfalfa, adds 2,300,000 acres more. The total acreage is about four times that given over to tree fruit production of all kinds. The value of the grain crop alone is equal to that of the orange crop; while the inclusion of the hay crop more than doubles orange values, which, \$50,000,000 in round numbers, run neck to neck with grape values for first place.

Yet the grain crop is produced almost entirely with the aid of rain; and, outside of the alfalfa production, the hay crop is largely dependent upon rain also. The conditions of the present year introduce, therefore, certain dramatic features into this biggest of all agricultural categories in the State.

Production of hay and grain necessarily falls short this year. Early fall plantings dried up; the New Year's shower helped

the later plantings through and encouraged much sowing in January and February. But practically the only rainfall that counted for growth occurred after March 17th. It demonstrated certain interesting things about numbers of inches required, about qualities of drought-resistance and response in the three types of grain, about the arrival factor in rainfall, and, incidentally, it threw into bold relief the question of including grain or grain-hay in the scheme of rotation on the small and medium-sized irrigated farm.

The amount of rainfall is not so important as the manner of its coming and the time of arrival. The early showers of last fall, while included in the season's rainfall, meant next to nothing agriculturally. They really did more harm than good by encouraging early planting, sprouting the seeds and causing a small growth, which, in most instances, was unequal to the long visitation of desert weather between the middle of October and the last of December.

THE ETERNAL GAMBLE

Every year the grain farmers face the problem of planting early or late. Those

that try to figure an answer from the study of weather charts, almanacs, and from intuitions, hover on the margin of nervous prostration annually. Others follow a settled policy of sowing the crop early or of sowing it late; still others adopt the plan of keeping to the middle. It is a gamble in any case; but a fixed policy results in both winnings and losses, with enough winnings scattered along to keep the farmers interested and going.

It would seem that the safest policy would be for the grain farmers to follow the example of the lima-bean growers, that is, to conserve moisture by cultivation up to the strategic time of planting. With the bean men, this time is governed by the warming up of the soil rather than its moisture content; but grain growers, without worry on the score of frosts, could reserve their planting until all danger of premature sprouting was past. Cultivating more than once has always seemed too costly for grain growing. The farmers of extensive tracts practice following one section of the land one year and planting it the next, thus, supposedly, getting two seasons' rainfall for every crop. But it is a question whether moisture can be preserved to any appreciable extent over so long a period in this way. It is more accurately a scheme for keeping the farmer busy than for raising grain. He spreads the method out over as extensive an acreage as he can command, plowing to fallow when he is not engaged in planting or harvesting the crop.

To cultivate such extensive tracts two or three times before planting them would be physically impossible without the costly hiring of double or triple the usual equipment. But with the man who could afford the investment it would place his industry upon a basis of scientific surety which would increase the production per acre, and, in a year like the present, when the usual methods fail, doubtless pay handsomely. The farmer who cannot afford the investment can reduce his acreage, establishing the same basis of scientific surety upon a more limited scale, according to the same line of reasoning. A good crop every year, costing somewhat more, is certain in the long run, by the law of averages, to prove more profitable than a failure one year, a half crop the next, another partial or total failure, and finally a bumper harvest about once every four or five years when everybody has 'em.

There is no other way of making the supposition true that a certain number of inches of rainfall will guarantee a grain crop. The bean men are getting more value out of all the rain that occurred previous to March 17th than the grain and hay men had out of it. The rainfall was too scant to be utilized to any advantage when it came, but it could be saved, by breaking the surface of the ground, for later utilization in connection with the later rainfall. Much of California's rain comes in ways to do no immediate good; but conserving the moisture in the ground by means of timely cultivation concentrates the season's supply for the crop.

TIMELY PRECIPITATION

March and April proved as favorable in rainfall and general growing conditions as the farmer can ordinarily expect to have. Such early-sown grain as managed to pull through without prematurely heading, and all the plantings made after December, responded amazingly to the three and a half to five inches that fell during those months—less in the open valleys and more round about the mountain ranges. The plan of grain farming is such that there was next to no moisture for the crop to work on until the March rains began. Yet the results are surprising and prove that a little rainfall properly accompanied with gray weather in the spring, is worth three or four times as much as copious showers in the fall and winter.

In Riverside county, where 55,000 acres are commonly dry-farmed to grain, and 30,000 to grain-hay, the outlook early in March of total failure, was changed to the assurance of at least a 50-per-cent crop. One more inch of rain coming before the middle of May would have saved thousands of acres in the making of a crop pretty close to normal. In 1923, this county's grain acreage yielded an average of six sacks to the acre. Farming methods, rather than weather conditions, are reflected in the fact that this year as high as ten sacks to the acre have been harvested from some of the land. Other acreage, of course, had to be cut for hay, and still other plantings are not worth the cost of harvesting in any manner.

The trying conditions of this season demonstrated the fact that wheat and barley will make a crop when oats will not. The advantage of seed selection, as well as of further and more deliberate attempts to develop varieties best adapted to the pe-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTEEN)



Where San Joaquin Valley Cotton Variety Tests Were Made. W. B. Camp, in charge of Government Experiment Station at Shafter, inspecting Acala cotton plantings.

PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR COTTON
IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

BY W. B. CAMP

Mr. Camp, who is agronomist in charge of the Experiment Farm of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, at Shafter in Kern county, has been closely identified with the development of the cotton in San Joaquin Valley, having made the initial variety tests there some years ago.—Editor.]

COTTON is no longer an experimental crop in the San Joaquin Valley and in some districts many of the farmers are now depending upon it as their chief source of income.

Cotton was grown in the San Joaquin Valley more than half a century ago, but was abandoned after a few years on account of labor and transportation difficulties that made it impossible to compete with the production of short staples in the eastern cotton belt. The industry has now been re-established on the basis of new ideas regarding varieties and cultural methods, not ideas brought from the eastern cotton belt but those developed in this and other irrigated valleys of the Southwest.

For several years the United States Department of Agriculture conducted small experimental plantings of cotton at numerous localities in the interior valleys of California to determine which varieties were best adapted to the conditions of the different districts. As a result of these experiments, the department issued, in 1917, a bulletin calling attention to the possibilities of cotton as a regular farm crop in the San Joaquin Valley. It was pointed out that conditions were not the same as in the last century when cotton was grown for a short period, but abandoned on account of low prices and lack of labor. In this same year experiments were conducted on a commercial basis by the department and the State University.

As a direct result of these plantings,

commercial cotton growing was started in 1918, when nearly 2000 acres was planted in the valley. This venture proved to be well worth while to most of the growers and in 1919, some 6000 acres was planted to cotton. The crop was good and the growers all made big money, but, unfortunately, the price of cotton was "too high," especially for a district where the industry was so new, as it had the effect of encouraging nearly everyone to plant cotton, even on land and in districts where no other crop had ever been successfully grown. Too, labor prices were at the peak, and the cost of raising the crop was forced up to an abnormal figure, so that when the market crashed in the autumn of 1920 the many growers who had planted the 20,000 acres out to the crop were made to suffer, some of them very severely, only the most conservative growers being able to realize a profit or break even.

So discouraging were the prices for the 1920 crop that the acreage dropped to 1800 in 1921. From this the acreage increased to 10,000 in 1923, and it is interesting to know that the average yield last year was about one bale per acre, on large plantings.

Cotton growing has been so successful and remunerative in the valley that this year there is between 40,000 and 50,000 acres planted to this crop. While this acreage may not seem very large, it must be remembered that the industry is yet new in the valley and has to force its way in competition with some other very profitable crops, such as potatoes, melons, lettuce, etc., and that in many instances vineyards and orchards have been pulled out for the substitution of cotton.

While it is interesting to note the de-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX)

The Inward Characteristics of Laying Hens

WHY PROPER CONDITIONING PAYS. BY HENRY W. KRUCKENBERG.

This contribution will in all probability receive a wide distribution from inside sources that may be secured from the author. It is a contribution of \$500.00 for a thorough investigation of the problem of the laying hen. Some time ago Congress voted an appropriation of \$500,000 for a thorough investigation of the problem of the laying hen. Some time ago Congress voted an appropriation of \$500,000 for a thorough investigation of the problem of the laying hen.

MUCH has been said and written on the outward characteristics of the good performer, but the inward physical characteristics are equally important. They are some of the most important factors in the selection of a good performer.

FIRST COST SAVING NOT ALWAYS WISE

By L. C. BOGGS, Extension Poultry Husbandman

Many persons are led to believe that because laying mash costs more than scratch food, they cannot afford to feed it as long as their hens seem to be doing fairly well on the cheaper grain feed. We have known for some time that by supplementing the scratch feed with a good laying mash an increase in production would result, but not until recently have we had any actual figures to show to what extent the production is affected.

In the March issue of the "Reliable Poultry Journal," attention is called to a test by G. S. Vickers, extension poultryman of Ohio, in regard to the value of feeding mash. Taking Mr. Vickers' figures in regard to the increase in egg production due to supplementing the scratch feed with mash, and the figures from the 1922-23 egg-

laying contest at the University of Arizona on the amount of feed consumed per bird and the cost of the mash and scratch, we can talk on a dollars-and-cents basis.

Record was kept on 187 flocks in Ohio that were receiving no mash. In one week, while receiving only scratch grain, the production was 39,996 eggs. A change was then made and the grain was supplemented with egg mash. Three weeks after this change was made a week's record was kept and the same birds produced 43,124 eggs. This work was done in August so that the increase was not due to a more desirable laying season in the latter part of the work than at first.

In order to get the cost of feed we must have the number of birds fed. Since the number was not given, it will be assumed that 43,124 is a 40 per cent production for one week. This makes a total of 15,401 birds. In the egg-laying contest last year, the records show that the average feed consumption per bird was 1.51 pounds per week. Using this figure, these hens would consume 23,255.51 pounds of feed in one week.

According to the cost of feeds last year in the contest, the scratch as \$.023 per pound; mash \$.03 a pound; combination, mash and scratch \$.027 a pound. This would mean that the feeding of 23,255.51 pounds of grain would cost \$534.87, while the same weight of combined mash and scratch would cost \$627.89. This is as far as a great many persons figure.

When the scratch grain alone was fed to the hens, we find that they produced 39,996 eggs. Now, on feeding the combination scratch and mash we find that the hens lay 43,124 eggs or an increase of 13,128. In the case of feeding grain alone it cost \$.213 to produce a dozen eggs, while, where the more expensive feed was used it cost only \$.174 to produce the same number of eggs.

As far as is possible, the extension poultryman from the University of Arizona will cull only flocks this summer that have been fed some egg mash with the grain feed. Unless proper feeding is practiced poor results will be obtained in culling. First feed the hens properly, then there will be no doubt that the hens culled out are naturally low producers.

PEACH CROP FIGURES

REDLANDS.—Reports from growers indicate that there will be a 60 per cent crop of peaches in Mission, Redlands and Yucca orchards and a much larger crop in the Greenspot district. Despite the fact that the trees do not have as many leaves as usual, the fruit seems to be doing fairly well.

Farm News

(Continued from page 4)

da grass are easily controlled by plowing, but the morning glory seems to yield only temporarily. Farmers declare that the man who discovers a remedy which will not also injure the soil will be a real benefactor to ranchers.

SQUAS ASSOCIATION FORMED

DINUBA.—With object of promoting an interest in pure-bred pigeons and the raising of squabs in this section, the Alta Pigeon Association was recently organized. One or more shows will be held each year, the first to be conducted in conjunction with the Alta District Poultry and Dog Show in November, according to present plans. Fred Gregory is president and other officers are: Ellsworth Lewis, first vice-president; Brice Bedig, second vice-president; J. W. Gillem, secretary-treasurer; Earl Whepley, assistant secretary.

WARNS AGAINST FLY

PHOENIX ARIZ.—Dr. Oscar C. Bartlett, Arizona state entomologist, states his opinion that the Chalcis alfalfa fly is one of the greatest pests known to Arizona agriculture. It works especially upon the seed crop and is one of the causes why more seed is not raised in the Salt River Valley. Most of the Arizona seed now is raised in the Yuma and Buckeye valleys, wherein the fly is said also to be known. In the agricultural appropriation bill is a paragraph allotting \$8400 to fight the alfalfa fly in Arizona. This work is to be placed in charge of V. L. Wildermuth of the United States entomological laboratory at Tempe.

INSPECT GROVES

REDLANDS.—Walter B. Hadley, deputy San Bernardino county horticultural commissioner for the Redlands district, and the deputies for contiguous districts have made their plans for spending the next two months in inspecting groves to determine which ones need spraying and fumigation. They work under a very definite system and if 25 per cent of the grove shows scale it is deemed necessary to treat it. There will be fourteen or fifteen crews at work in fumigating and probably three times that number in spraying, Mr. Hadley says.

TO RESUME HOG SALES

VISALIA.—Arrangements have been made for resumption of the Farm Bureau hog auction sales in Tulare and Kings counties, which will be a material aid in easing the live-stock situation since range stock cannot be sent to the hills until after all cases of the foot-and-mouth disease have been eradicated. Ever precaution is taken and stock sold at these auction sales comes from clean areas. Private sales held in Tulare county for some time have proven most satisfactory and resumption of the Farm Bureau twice-a-month sales is occasion for considerable satisfaction among local live-stock men.

LETTUCE SEASON OVER

PHOENIX (Ariz.).—The lettuce season in the Salt River Valley closed with the arrival of warm weather in early May. The winter shipment included 991 cars and the spring shipments 396 cars. In each crop there was considerable loss by reason of oversupplied markets and later because of warm weather, but the season as a whole is considered to have been a profitable one. Most of the shipments were "dry," with about twenty pounds of ice placed in each crate.

TULARE COUNTY MELONS

TIPTON.—Melons are up in some sections of Tulare county, but the crop will not be as large as that of last season, as plantings were not so heavy this year. The Tipton-Pixley-Earlsmart sections report cantaloupes well out of the ground. Poplar and Porterville have some plantings, while Delano's acreage extends down into the McFarland district in Kern county. There is no available estimate for this season's crop, but lack of water is given as a reason for smaller plantings. Tulare county melons are of good quality and it is expected that melon raising will become a popular industry in this section.

Livestock Bulletin

(Continued from page 12)

sold to H. J. Krebs, Wilmington, Del., for \$5900, which was the top price of the sale. Easter Lily of Shady Lane, a 4-year-old high-record cow, consigned by C. S. and H. F. Ristow, Black River Falls, Wis., was the highest-priced female of the sale, going to F. L. Reuping, Fond du Lac, Wis., for a reported consideration of \$3600.

Now is a good time to call nonproducers out of the poultry flock. The experienced poultryman will find little difficulty in spotting the hen that has stopped laying. She is noticeable by her shriveled comb, yellow beak and shanks, and other well-known characteristics. With these hens culled from the flock without any resulting loss



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GYPSEUM HYDRATED LIME—Ground Limestone, Sugar Beet Lime and Commercial Fertilizers. Send for free circulars. ROBINSON LIME & GYPSEUM CO., 544 No. Glassell—Phone 492—Orange, Calif.

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CIGARS DIRECT FROM FACTORY—4 inch Cuban Twister long filler \$2.99 for 50. Little Havana Sports, \$2.99 for 50. 4 inch Invincible, \$2.99 for 50. Genuine Cigar Clippings, 45c lb. FRANK MILLER, 1205 W. 8th St. Dept. 2, Los Angeles, Calif.

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WANTED—TRACTOR. Buick Light 6 Touring to trade for standard make of tractor; have 27 to 30 horse-power on the belt. W. H. COOK, 1135 So. Olive St.

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WE HAVE several Lullay Light and Power farm plants for sale. These are new, in their original crates and we are offering them at a most attractive price. It is just the unit needed for the farm. Write for prices. THYLE MACHINERY CO., 129 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Write for prices and dates of delivery. Superior Egg Farm R. R. 1, Box 153, Anaheim, Cal. Ranch is located 6 1/2 miles west of Anaheim at Hanson Station, P. E. Santa Ana. Phone Anaheim 779-J-3.

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CERTIFICATE COVER
FRUIT SHIPMENTS

Food, and ordinarily does not extend its feeding operations to cultivated crops to an extent requiring the adoption of control measures. This season, however, there have been instances noted where some damage has been done to truck crops and ornamentals.

Where actual feeding on such hosts has been observed, spraying or dusting with lead arsenate has been recommended as well as the burning of adjoining vacant land where the pests have been abundant on native vegetation. In one locality in the city of Los Angeles, through the co-operation of the City Board of Public Works, an all-kidney worm, *Paratropis*, was found.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT CONDITIONS IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

By H. J. WILDER, Agricultural Extension Service, San Bernardino County.

AN BERNARDINO.—The outlook for peaches in San Bernardino county is not very promising. The trees in most orchards are showing signs of being overworked and the fruit is small and poorly developed. The fact that the orchards are heavily laden with fruit is a heavy burden on the trees and more vigorous than in dry conditions. The best condition of the fruit is in the primary cause of the year's average. The fruit is small and poorly developed. The fact that the orchards are heavily laden with fruit is a heavy burden on the trees and more vigorous than in dry conditions. The best condition of the fruit is in the primary cause of the year's average.

Farm News of the Great Southwest

DOWN-TO-DATE REPORTS FROM TIMES CORRESPONDENTS

PHOENIX (Ariz.)—Estimates made by the Valley Bank of this city indicate that the cotton crop of Arizona this season will amount to 181,900 acres. Maricopa county will have 127,000 acres, a smaller acreage than had been expected. This decrease is due to final determination not to plant cotton after a hay crop has been taken off the land. Last year's experience was that late plantings rarely realized over half a crop. About 100,000 acres of cotton will be planted within the Salt River project, 12,000 near by and 15,000 acres at Gila Bend, where California interests have contracted for water and land from the Gila enterprise. At Yuma there will be about 21,000 acres, with the addition of 6000 acres on the California side of the river, handled by Yuma gins. The Casa Grande Valley and the upper Gila Valley will have about 10,000 acres each, Parker, 2400, and the Duncan section, 1500.

San Joaquin promise a fair crop. The same encouraging report comes from the orchards in the vicinity of Banning and Hemet. The local cannery expects, if the local crop falls short, to be able to ship in enough fruit to keep the plant in constant operation.

ORANGE CROP RETURNS

REDLANDS—The local orange packing-houses are busy now handling the crop of "intermediate" citrus fruits such as the sweets and seedlings, and starting the first shipments of the Valencia crop, which will run about 1000 cars this year. The navel season is now over, which means that the big rush in the local packing-houses is past. Despite the large crop this year, it is not expected that the returns will be any larger than usual. This is due to a poor market during the navel season, also to the fact that Florida had a big citrus crop this year.

LETTUCE CROP OFF

PORTERVILLE—Shipments of lettuce recently completed from this district totaled twenty-five cars for the season. It was



Thriving "Spud" Crop.
Joe Lewis, Hemet Valley potato grower, and his field.

GRAIN CROP AVERAGE

RIVERSIDE—Surviving one of the driest seasons on record, the grain crop of the Moreno district, northeast of here, promises to make an average yield, with some acreage running to heavy production. Hay in the district is also giving a good yield. The Moreno district is one of the principal grain and hay districts of Riverside county.

consigned largely to Southern California markets, having been grown by the Gerard Fruit Company, Los Angeles, in the Woodville district, west of here. Some of the early crop was killed by cold weather and quarantine regulations in force in the Woodville district held up shipments for a short time, causing loss of several cars.

MAY SHIP IN FRUIT

SAN FERNANDO—In anticipation of a shortage in the valley peach crop, the Fernando Canning Company here is planning to handle a share of the San Joaquin Valley crop, according to Plant Manager W. F. Lerman, who recently returned from the north, where he was investigating crop conditions. He says that the peaches in

WHITTIER SHIPMENTS

WHITTIER—The eight packing-houses forming the Whittier District Fruit Exchange are centers of activity these days, having recently sent out in two days 40

SHORT LIMA CROP

OXNARD—According to the best information so far obtained by the California Lima Bean Growers' Association, it seems absolutely certain that the total production of regular limas the coming season will be the smallest California has known during the last twenty-five years. At the present time, there are about 50,000 sacks of regular limas and some 25 car of baby limas on the Coast. Quotations are \$11.60 a hundred for the former and \$11 a hundred for the latter.

MITE LESS ABUNDANT

LANCASTER—Consistent work done by Antelope Valley pear growers on control of pear leaf blister mite appears to be responsible for a considerable reduction in the infestations of this pest. The indications are that injury to pear crops from this mite will be light this season, as compared to previous years, according to observations of C. H. Kingsley, County Horticultural inspector, stationed at Palmdale. Considerable experiment work has been done on control of this pest to determine methods particularly adapted to Antelope Valley conditions and this has resulted in the general adoption of the fall spray.

SCHOOL FLOWER SHOW

OWENSMOUTH—Closing the activities of the school year, the Owensmouth High School is planning to hold a flower show and June festival June 13 at the high school. An exhibit of flowers, fruits, vegetables and school work will be held. Prizes have been offered for flower collections, cut flowers, potted plants, and floral decorations, fruit and vegetables, cooking and sewing and products from the home projects. In the evening, an entertainment participated in by the grammar schools in the district will be given.

ORANGE HONEY CROP SHORT

EAST HIGHLANDS—The orange bloom in local orchards is now over and the making of orange honey is completed. Reports from the apiaries of this district show that it has been another bad season for honey production and it is estimated that the bees have not been able to make more than 20 per cent of a normal orange honey crop. Many beekeepers will give up the work this year, it is said, as this is the third bad year in succession. The poor condition of the colonies and rain during the blossoming period, caused the lack of crop, bee men say.

NEW GRAPE DISEASE

DINUBA—A comparatively little known grape disease has appeared in Tulare county and is causing some worry among growers, according to Farm Adviser C. M. Conner. He says that there is no known spray to control it, but that as the disease quickly disappears, there is little reason to fear it. This disease appears on a few vines in the vineyard and at first looks like frost damage. The leaves turn black and a white substance appears on the surface of the blackened leaf. This white substance is said to be dried sap and has a salty taste. The cause of the trouble is believed by some to be a weakened condition brought about by mildew last summer, followed by the dry winter.

PASTURE CONDITIONS

TULARE—Tulare county's pasture land condition at present is placed at 50 per cent of normal, slightly below that of the San Joaquin Valley average and a few points below the estimate of stockmen of the county, in a recent California Crop Reporting Service report. Local sheep and cattlemen believe that the pasture conditions slightly better than this estimate on account of the last rains. Conditions are helped by a good-sized tonnage of hay in the stack, with more alfalfa being cut. The normal hay yield of the county is estimated at about 150,000 tons, while this year it will be between 110,000 and 120,000 tons, due to lack of rain.

AFTER WEED PEST

BRYN MAWR—Farmers of this section are now giving as much attention as their other work will permit to the matter of cleaning puncture vines from the roadways. The vines are hoed up, placed in piles and burned to get rid of the prickly stalks that ruin so many automobile tires each year.

A STUBBORN PEST

VISALIA—Recent statements from the University of California, following renewed study, that no practical method had been found of controlling the wild morning glory, was received with considerable regret by Tulare county ranchers. Morning glory has made its annual appearance in practically every section of the county. It is being plowed and replowed in accordance with old custom, with the same general good and bad results. Johnson and Bermu-

market, it seems about to talk of an increasing scarcity of land, and yet there can be no denying the fact, that we shall soon need to reckon with problems which grow out of an increasing scarcity of available land in relation to population. Careful thinkers believe that a revival of American agriculture based on a demand for increased production can not be far ahead. That inevitably means better times for land owners and crop producers.

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOURTEEN)

The Livestock Bulletin

By ROBERT E. LYMAN

The present depressing conditions which are apparent in the agricultural field throughout the entire country are destined to bring on a favorable reaction. In the livestock industry many changes have taken place in recent times. Scores of former prominent breeders have dropped out of sight while others have stepped in to fill up the ranks. Whether the new breeders will profit from the experiences of the old is a question which is being asked by many. The livestock industry is a very old one, and it is not surprising that it should have many of the same old problems. The livestock industry is a very old one, and it is not surprising that it should have many of the same old problems. The livestock industry is a very old one, and it is not surprising that it should have many of the same old problems.

Some on record as being convinced that the continuation of these lines can work no harm to the dairy interests or the consumption of milk, may be the means of aiding in the consumption of milk as they have been found to be very popular. Therefore, it is understood that such bottles will be permitted to be used in the future. The Federal Dairy Bureau bill, one of the important agricultural measures which has been before the present session of Congress, has now passed both the House of Representatives and the Senate, and with the approval of the president, will become law. This tremendous volume of milk represents the production in three years a California cow. Addressed: Weiskopf Dairy, owned by the Bridgford Holstein Company.

Official Testing University Farm, Davis
Imagine if you can 49,000 quarts of milk end, would extend for seven miles, 1000 quarts would weigh a ton—think of it.
This tremendous volume of milk represents the production in three years a California cow. Addressed: Weiskopf Dairy, owned by the Bridgford Holstein Company.

UNIVERSITY TESTERS PROVE THEIR METTLE

HOW MY ENTERPRISING NEIGHBOR MAKES A LIVING ON FOUR LOTS

By J. M. M.

IN THE town of Santa Cruz, California, my neighbor makes a living from chickens on four city lots. Of course, he had some capital to start with to buy the land and the material for his chicken houses and also his first chickens and feed. He did not go into debt, which is important. But he did his own building, even to the concrete floors in his chicken houses and to the laying of water pipes, and he does all his own work, devoting his entire time to the care of his flock. His wife helps him, sorting and packing the eggs, often gathering them.

My neighbor started by buying three hundred baby chicks, and each year has increased his flock and his housing facilities, till now he has about one thousand pullets and year-old hens and three large chicken houses, besides a modern brooder house equipped with a first-class oil brooder.

Each March he buys baby chicks of the white Leghorn breed. When they are beyond the heat-requiring age, he separates the roosters, and when these are broiler size, weighing about one pound at two months old, they are sold off. The hens finishing their second year and preparing to molt are sold off; the year-old hens are moved into the vacant quarters, which have first been given a rousing cleaning, and after the pullet house has also been thoroughly disinfected, the young pullets, having been carefully culled, are transferred into it. This shifting takes place annually, and top egg production is thus maintained, especially in winter when prices are highest. Some of the pullets begin to lay at four months old; most of them at six.

Two of the houses are known as the "university type," with shed roofs, open fronts curtained in stormy weather, mash troughs and nest boxes under the open front and roosts at the low back. One is known as the "Smith type," and is built like a long gable-roofed double house with a three-foot gangway down the middle, the pens on each side having their roosts, feed troughs, nest boxes and water faucets, all toward the middle of the house. This facilitates work through the center, but takes up much valuable housing space.

The feed room contains rat-proof bins lined with tin, and here the owner mixes scientifically the different grains and mash. The houses are supplied with small yards for each pen, but there is enough ground left to raise the year round all the green feed the flock requires. This consists of young rye and oats in winter, kale, stock beets, and clover, lettuce, cabbage and chard in season.

Feed is bought in large quantities, and low prices are taken advantage of as much as possible. A dry mash is fed in long stationary troughs in the houses. The troughs are so arranged that the hens cannot waste anything. Green feed, except stock beets, which are fed whole and left for the chickens to peck at, is run through a feed cutter, so as to avoid waste, and is fed outdoors in dry weather,

and in the mash troughs on rainy or muddy days.

Scrupulous cleanliness prevails by daily cleaning of the screened dropping boards and frequent changes of the litter. Sand strewn on the dropping boards after each cleaning facilitates the work. Running water is in each pen. In winter an automatic clock turns on the electric lights at four in the morning and the hens get busy scratching in the litter in which the grain was scattered the night before. My neighbor's chickens are healthy and happy, judging by their red combs, their loud

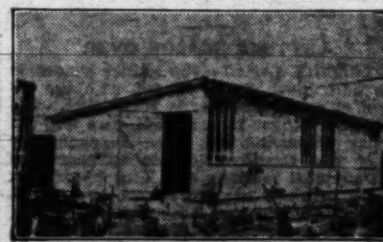


A Successful Poultryman.

He makes a comfortable living on four city lots.

singing, and their egg yield. They seem to love their keeper as much as he loves them, for they allow him to pick them up in his arms, and they appear to listen when he talks to them.

Poultry dealers buy most of the broilers, culled-out pullets and hens, and a telephone call brings the dealers to the door. The eggs are gathered twice a week by egg shippers who furnish the crates without cost and pay the market quotations, but the eggs must be cleaned and sorted according to the standard weight for "extras," "pullets" and "small pullets," or pews. There is no time lost delivering anything. Even the neighbors for blocks around come to buy eggs and occasionally chickens, because they can get them just a little below store price and a little above the quoted price to producers. Yet in a year's time this "splitting the difference"



"University" type chicken house.

amounts to quite a neat little profit over the quoted prices. The eggs thus sold at home need not be washed, (a saving in time) and cracked "extras" can be sold for "pullets," avoiding loss.

Last year for the month of December, the record stood: eggs, \$200; feed, \$60; clear, \$140. For January, it was: (Price had dropped,) eggs \$171; feed bought ahead \$99; clear, \$72.

Said the wife: "If only the darn chickens didn't eat!" You see the feed for the baby chicks for at least six months brings the record down, but the sale of broilers and hens overbalances that again.

So far all the droppings have gone to fertilize the garden, but the time is close at hand when there will be a surplus of fertilizer to sell.

Keeping chickens in this way is no lazy man's job. Many have tried it and failed because they did not give it the required attention in details, especially cleaning, feeding and watering. It is a business like any other; it must be attended to properly, industriously, and punctually if there is to be any success. One cannot throw any kind of feed down to the chickens, leave them in filthy, vermin-infested quarters and then expect them to pay handsomely. But they respond to intelligent care as does any other business. The returns are not as great as in some other lines, but for a man like my neighbor, who grew tired of working for the other fellow, and who was gradually being pushed aside for the younger chap, it is a way to modest independence.

Where dry-land farming is practiced, the soil is a great wealth, as in Riverside County, which reaches from the edge of the Orange Belt to the Colorado River, there cannot be too much focusing of attention upon questions pertinent to better results. Present methods may be analyzed into about 75 per cent trust in nature and 25 per cent intelligent interference. Where nature is so unreliable, the reverse of this should be the case. There are many points yet to be taken over by the farmer and scientific agriculture, and without a doubt most of them pertain to more care and thoroughness in preparing the seed bed for the grain.

The present season, in the shortness of the grain and hay crops and the rise in prices that is pretty certain to follow, brings into prominence the small or intensive farmer, with water at his command, in connection with these crops. In desert farming regions, such as Imperial and Salt River valleys, grain is planted on irrigated land in the fall, pastured off until late in the winter, and then permitted to develop for cutting in May. Two or three copious floodings turn the trick. Imperial Valley has been harvesting a barley crop of about 80,000 sacks grown in this way.

In the farming communities of the Southland one irrigation is sufficient to assure a fine crop of grain or grain-hay. Usually the irrigated land is more valuable for other crops; but when the dry-farmed crop is short, grain growing under irrigation certainly pays. On account of the heavy production per acre secured by means of irrigation, the crop is likely to make an adequate return anyway; and it need not occupy the land for more than five months. In short, a grain crop, whether for grain or hay, is a good investment for the irrigating farmer, who is in the habit of raising tomatoes or corn or beans, or some other summer crop. It is just a matter of keeping his fields busy in a sensible scheme of rotation which deals with half-year periods instead of with full years, as in the snow country. A winter crop of hardy vegetables may keep the farmer busier than he likes to be during that season of customary hibernating among farmers. But a grain crop requires only the planting, with a border or furrow arrangement which permits of ready irrigating, should dry spells come along. This year the man who could turn water into his grain field during February was perfectly immune to the effects of drouth. Many a farmer inside the irrigated areas had the foresight to plant grain; and the returns are such that he will undoubtedly keep up the practice, perhaps not every year, but every once in a while.

There are fine possibilities in the intensive production of grain and grain-hay by irrigation. The cost of sowing a few acres is so slight that the farmer would not feel it even were a total loss to ensue. But there is never a loss. He is certain to get his investment back, if not in the sale of the finished crop, or of the green crop as feed for dairies and fattening cattle; if not for his own work horses, then, at least, as a fine heavy crop of green manure to be turned under—a contribution of humus which is essential to the maintenance of vitality and fertility every few years.

In view of the shortage of hay production this year, the farmer who irrigates has a wider range of summer crops to elect from than usual. Forage crops are pretty certain to bring good returns this fall. A heavier burden than usual rests upon alfalfa production; and in many sections the alfalfa is being consumed as fast as it is cut. Corn for grain, ensilage and fodder is certain to be in demand. There are many kinds of grain sorghums, often of little value, destined to find ready markets at good prices during the second half of 1924. Sudan grass, with its wide adaptation and slight requirements, should prove a popular and profitable crop this year.

In view of the possibilities of water becoming scarce for irrigation purposes during summer and fall, crops of minimum moisture requirements should be selected. In cases where alfalfa must be turned in, Sudan grass is likely to prove a profitable alternative. One irrigation just previous to planting is sufficient, under most conditions, to mature a crop. For hay, Sudan grass should be cut when in full bloom. Then, if water is available for a second irrigation, another hay crop can be produced. The Sudan will make some second growth anyway, probably enough for good pasturage. It may be planted during June and July, or even up to the middle of August. The seed may be either drilled or broadcast at the rate of about fifteen pounds to the acre. A good irrigation previous to sowing, followed by the preparation of a mellow seed-bed, is to be preferred to irrigation after sowing. Cultivating will not be necessary unless the soil becomes crusted, either by a rain or by irrigation. If post-irrigation is to be practiced, the Sudan should be drilled in rows far enough apart to permit of cultivating. Sudan is cut and cured like a good heavy crop of grain-hay. It may be used in any form, making good feed green, or dried, or converted into ensilage.

What little fruit is offered for sale in Southern California is shipped to the markets of San Diego, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara. Even though the skin is not thick, the fruit is firm when mature and does not soften for several days. During this period it may be readily shipped a considerable distance. Before quarantine regulations forbade importations, frequent shipments were received in Los Angeles from the cherimoya districts in Mexico, the fruit holding up in very satisfactory condition. One-tier boxes are used and excelsior packing prevents bruising. The fruit is too infrequently found on the market and too little known to be considered as a commercial crop at the present time.

The fruit produced on inferior seedlings has served to give very adverse impressions among many who have tried them and have not had the opportunity to sample really good specimens. Much work remains to be done before this fruit can be considered as a safe commercial venture, but with its intrinsic merits, such a splendid fruit will eventually be recognized. It is not too much to expect that in the future this fruit will be grown commercially in climatically favored parts of Southern California. The superior budded varieties now being scattered widely in garden plantings are undoubtedly paving the way for a better appreciation of this delicious addition to our table fruits.

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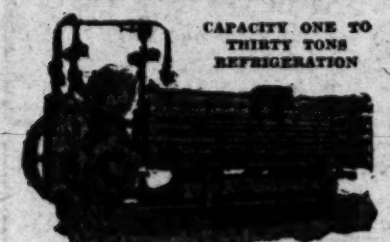


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Farm News of the Great Southwest

DOWN-TO-DATE REPORTS FROM TIMES CORRESPONDENTS

HOENIX (Ariz.)—Estimates made by the Valley Bank of this city indicate that the cotton crop of Arizona this season will amount to 181,000 acres. Most local farmers expect a small crop. The cotton crop of Arizona this season will amount to 181,000 acres. Most local farmers expect a small crop. The cotton crop of Arizona this season will amount to 181,000 acres. Most local farmers expect a small crop.

SHORT LIMA CROP
OXFORD, according to the best information, is the best information to Vancouver, B. C., and one to Seattle. An investigation in being tried on this season. The investigation in being tried on this season. The investigation in being tried on this season.

Land Demand Coming
(Continued from page 5)
market, it seems absurd to talk of an increasing scarcity of land, and yet there can be no denying the fact that we shall soon need to reckon with problems which grow out of an increasing scarcity of available land in relation to population. Careful attention is being given to the fact that we shall soon need to reckon with problems which grow out of an increasing scarcity of available land in relation to population.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT CONDITIONS IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

By M. J. WILDER, Agricultural Extension Service, San Bernardino County.
SAN BERNARDINO—The outlook for peaches in San Bernardino county is not very promising, the trees in most orchards not having developed satisfactorily up to the latter part of May. The ends of the twigs had not leafed out normally and the trees presented a peculiar appearance, with the inside nearly in full leaf and the outside almost or entirely devoid of leaves. In other cases the trees were still practically dormant. The condition of apricots, while very spotted, is in total far superior to that of peaches.

It is true that the annual twig growth in 1923 was very deficient in many orchards, particularly in unirrigated ones, or where irrigation was insufficient. As a result of this condition, augmented by a series of hot dry winds which began in October, many trees were in a condition of low vitality when the first warm weather came in February, 1924. But other orchards which were at least reasonably well irrigated during 1923 and received late fall irrigation, too, have also been found devoid of outside leaves, though the twig growth is heavier and more vigorous than in dry and poorly irrigated orchards.

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CATERPILLAR PEST IS NOT ARMY WORM
Numerous complaints have been received by the Los Angeles County Horticultural Commissioner's Office of the presence of large numbers of caterpillars in various portions of Los Angeles city and county. Because the caterpillars are so numerous, where present, many growers and others have believed them to be army worms. Investigations made, however, by G. R. Gordon, deputy horticultural commissioner, have proved the caterpillars to be the larvae of the so-called Painted Lady butterfly, *Vanessa cardui*. This insect chooses by preference such weeds as the mallow as its

Where actual feeding on such hosts has been observed, spraying or dusting with lead arsenate has been recommended as well as the burning of adjoining vacant land where the pests have been abundant on native vegetation. In one locality in the city of Los Angeles, through the co-operation of the City Board of Public Works, an oil tank wagon, such as is used for street surfacing was employed for purposes of spreading oil upon the middle of the street to prevent the caterpillars from crossing from the infested property to the other side of the street, where they were not present. The same equipment was used also on a strip of vacant land adjoining the property which had been invaded by the caterpillars. The use of kerosene applied as a spray on sidewalks and houses where there was no planting material to be damaged was found to be quite efficient in reducing the numbers of caterpillars present. While in some instances damage to home plantings was observed, the principal reason for adopting control measures was the annoyance to householders by the presence of the larvae in such large numbers.

GROWERS' NEWS SERVICE
The Truck Crop Growers' Department of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau is now issuing a Crop Planting Tendencies News Service on semi-monthly schedule to all department members. News items include data from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Los Angeles office of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Crops and Markets, shipping firms and farmers in rural communities. It will be sent to vegetable growers on request to the Los Angeles County Farm Adviser, Hall of Records Annex, Los Angeles.

CITRUS SURVEY REPORT
The results of the comprehensive citrus survey conducted in Southern California by Prof. R. S. Valle of the University of California Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, the Agricultural Extension Service and the citrus departments of the county farm bureaus are now available in bulletin form. The survey was conducted particularly to study fertilization and irrigation practices and covered about a thousand groves in the principal citrus districts of the south. It is believed to be the most valuable contribution on these subjects yet published. Copies of this bulletin may be had by addressing the office of the Los Angeles County Farm Adviser, or the college of agriculture, Berkeley.

WALNUT FIELD DAY
At the recent annual meeting of the board of directors of the Walnut Growers' Department of the Southern California Farm Bureau, a decision was made accepting the invitation of Orange county for the holding of the Fourth Annual Walnut Growers Field Day, the second Saturday in August, conditioned upon the status of the foot-and-mouth epidemic at the time. The program committee for the day was announced as follows: A. J. McFadden, S. W. Stanley, Orange county, and the Farm Adviser of Los Angeles county.

FRUIT DESTROYED
Paul K. Wilson, quarantine inspector for the Los Angeles County Horticultural Commissioner's office, was successful recently in taking in quarantine citrus fruits contained in the stores of two private cars arriving in Los Angeles. In one instance the contraband fruit consisted of grapefruit from Texas and in the other, oranges from Florida. In both cases the fruit was burned. Because of the ever-present danger of the introduction of citrus canker into California from Southern States where the disease is present, citrus fruits are refused admission from all States of the Union except Arizona.

CERTIFICATES COVER FRUIT SHIPMENTS

All shipments of fruits and vegetables moving from California to other States are being covered by certificates showing that they have originated in areas free from any foot-and-mouth infection and are approved for shipment by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Department of Agriculture. This service was organized by the State Department of Agriculture, following the conference at Salt Lake City of western live-stock officials on April 1, which made recommendations for uniform quarantine rules to govern the admission of agricultural products from California.

The work is being handled directly by the county horticultural commissioners under the supervision and direction of the State Department of Agriculture. The men engaged in this work have been appointed as collaborators by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and are acting under Federal rules and regulations.

No fruits, vegetables or other agricultural products are permitted, under quarantine regulations, to leave any premises where foot-and-mouth disease infection exists, or premises immediately contiguous thereto. For this reason, the Federal authorities state, the movement of these products does not carry any possibility of infection from such sources. Dr. U. G. Houck, government expert in charge of the eradication work, says: "I do not know of an instance in any of our previous fights against the foot-and-mouth disease where an outbreak was traceable to shipments of fruits and vegetables."

Several western States have sent committees to California to consider at first hand the precautions and measures of control which are being observed. Largely as a result of these visits, several of the States have somewhat relaxed the quarantine provisions originally established.

INSECTARY GROWING

The Los Angeles County Insectary, operating under the direction of the County Horticultural Commissioner for the purpose of propagating and distributing beneficial insects to feed on species of mealybug in citrus groves in this county, has reached the point of production and is propagating *Cryptolaemus* at a rate of 2500 beetles daily. This number is increasing rapidly and the indications are that the month of May will show a production of close to 250,000. In the Rivera district adult beetles have been released on approximately 3000 trees, which represents a liberation of about 30,000 beetles. The insectary is now operating in temporary quarters at Rivera pending the completion of the new insectary building which is now under construction in Los Angeles. It is the plant of the Horticultural Commissioner that the insectary at Rivera will be maintained as long as it is needed in addition to the plant in Los Angeles.

California earlot shipments of vegetables totalled 53,140 cars in 1923.



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R. M. TEAGUE NURSERIES
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What conditions also cause not strongly. Where dry-farming is destined to continue upon a great scale, as in Riverside county, which reaches from the edge of the Orange Belt to the Colorado River, there cannot be too much focusing of attention upon questions pertinent to better results. Present methods may be analyzed into about 75 per cent trust in nature and 25 per cent intelligent interference. Where nature is so unreliable, the reverse of this should be the case. There are many points yet to be

**HOW MY ENTERPRISE
MAKES A LI**

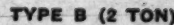
By J. M. M.

By ROBERT T. LYONS

HOLSTEINA.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOURTEEN)

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Some Photos of the Big Coachella Valley Union Deal

IRRIGATION BRINGS CHANGE OF CROPS

OXNARD.—Local farmers are making strenuous efforts to become less dependent upon a rain and have sunk many deep wells and brought large fields under irrigation. As a consequence, they are breaking away from their former dry-farming methods under which lima beans and sugar beets formed the major crops. A much wider range of crops can now be successfully grown. During the past two months, nearly 200 cars of vegetables have been shipped from this district. Of these, lettuce has some times furnished twenty carloads in a day.

The season, which is drawing to a close, has proved quite successful and about 300 acres of fall lettuce will be planted. The next crop to be harvested is tomatoes. It is estimated that 900 carloads will be packed from 1500 acres. As the vegetable shipments have created such a large demand for ice, the Ord Ice Company is enlarging its plant and the Union Ice Company is building an entirely new one. Farm Adviser C. C. Stanton is canvassing the growers to see how they will respond to a University short course of instruction, comprising from two to five days, on vegetable growing. The expense would be about \$5 each, he says.

THE VALUE OF A MAP TO THE ORCHARDIST

By Lloyd Austin, Division of Pomology, University of California

Is it worth while for the average commercial orchardist to go to the trouble of making a map of his ranch, showing the location of every tree? Will such a map help in any way to increase the net profits which he receives from the orchard? The progressive, up-to-date grower of deciduous fruits will almost invariably answer "yes."

The map may be used as the basis for a few simple records of certain individual trees which require special attention, or it may be the basis of an orchard analysis to locate all the low producing trees, and determine the various causes contributing thereto, and also the necessary remedial measures.

A few of the very evident and practical uses for an orchard map follow:

1. One of the most important uses for an orchard map is to make note of certain trees which have been attacked by insects, diseases or rodents. When such records are made regularly it is usually possible to apply control measures before the injury has progressed far enough to decrease the productivity of the trees.

2. A map is of value in locating trees which are not the variety that they are supposed to be. Nearly every orchard contains some trees of this sort. They may be of some other variety, or they may be seedlings. In an almond orchard the seedlings may bear bitter nuts, and great care must be taken not to mix these with the good

3. In the case of orchards which are planted with two or more varieties in alternating rows, or pairs of rows, for cross-pollination purposes, the map is of great value in showing the location of the rows of the different varieties. It is also useful in locating occasional trees which were planted in the wrong row.

4. When one has determined the best locations for temporary irrigation ditches, they can be marked on the map. This will greatly facilitate laying out the ditch lines in years to come.

5. In case a careful orchard analysis is to be undertaken, the map will be the basis of individual tree production records over a series of years. This is usually an estimate of the crop on each tree, taking into consideration a normal full crop for the year, rather than actual weights of the fruit.

MEALYBUG CONTROL

According to reports by H. M. Armitage, Entomologist in charge of Biological Control, Los Angeles County Horticultural Commissioner's office, the spring migration of female mealybug to the trunks of infested trees is rapidly taking place in all districts where infestations are present and burlap bands which are placed around the trees in infested orchards are becoming heavy with the eggs of the insect. In the Rivera district, while the infestation is quite general so far, only a limited number of orchards show severe infestation, as yet. Upon such orchards, the work of liberating beneficial insects for the control of this pest is being concentrated.

In the San Fernando Valley, Mr. Armitage states, the infestations are in no instance heavy, the area at present known to be infested being limited to approximately fifty-five acres within the city limits of San Fernando.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

At the recent annual meeting of the Walnut Growers' Department of the Southern California Farm Bureaus, representatives from the walnut growing counties elected officers for the coming year. The officers of the past year were unanimously re-elected as follows: E. G. Hotchkiss, Covina, chairman; J. P. Thille, Ventura, vice-chairman; W. S. Rosecrans, Gardena, secretary.

RECOMMEND WHITEWASH

REDLANDS.—After a recent conference, San Bernardino deciduous fruit experts made the following recommendations: "We believe that there is danger of further injury from sun burning, and that trees still remaining largely leafless and exposed should be sprayed immediately with whitewash as a preventive measure. We recommend a whitewash made of 75 pounds of hydrate lime to 200 gallons of water, lime to be added slowly as water is put into tank with agitator going. We would also recommend careful attention to irrigation in order to maintain a thorough and uniform distribution of water in the soil. We believe that no pruning should be done at this time."

EXPERTS TO STUDY WILD BOLL WEEVIL

TUCSON, Ariz.—The University of Arizona agricultural department for the next two years will conduct an experiment station in the Postville district near Tucson to determine, under actual growing conditions, the extent of damage that may be done domestic cotton by the wild boll weevil of the nearby hills. Cotton will be grown in a large enclosure of screen wire, this screen being too fine to allow the escape of the weevil. There are those who are sure the wild weevil is not particularly dangerous to the domestic cotton. Thus the experiment is of large interest to local growers, who hope they may be allowed to plant cotton in future years, even though they may be compelled to abandon this year's crop, owing to apprehension over the wild weevil of the hills.

Warning is given by Agronomist B. J. Showers of the University of Arizona that cotton should not be thinned until it has attained the height of from eight to twelve inches and that irrigation should be deferred. It is assumed that the land has been well irrigated before planting, the soil watered to the depth of four to six feet and the surface mulched from two to three inches. If water be withheld, the roots will push down in search of food and water and thus will be much more capable of supplying the necessary elements to the plants during extreme hot weather, in time of fruiting, the agronomist says.

Cotton in San Joaquin

(Continued from page 3)

velopment of this new industry, it is still more interesting and very encouraging to know that the acreage in the San Joaquin Valley this year will be devoted to the growing of one variety exclusively. Without question, this is one of the biggest problems confronting the cotton-growing districts today, because where there are several varieties of cotton growing in the same community it is impossible to build up a stock of good seed. "One-variety communities" bring about many other improvements in the way of better cotton, better marketing, better prices, better community spirit and better farming in general; therefore the San Joaquin Valley has much to be proud of in this respect.

From the very first, the growers in this valley have had this fact impressed upon them by governmental and university agencies. For a time it was thought best to grow Pima Egyptian long staple cotton, and it can be said in all fairness that there is no other district where this variety does better than in parts of the San Joaquin, but the market for the long staple became so poor that it was no longer possible to grow it in competition with some of the more prolific Upland varieties. All these years the United States Department of Agriculture has been making experiments in many different places with a number of varieties, with the result that Acala has been recommended for planting in the entire valley, and, incidentally, in the entire State.

Because of the many natural advantages in the way of soil, climate and water, it is surely reasonable to presume that cotton is now in the San Joaquin Valley to stay. That the acreage devoted to the culture of this crop will materially increase in the very near future is also to be expected.

In connection with its cotton work, the Department of Agriculture established an experiment farm at Shafter in 1922 for the study of the many cultural problems of this crop as well as for the conduct of breeding and selection work to obtain and maintain better seed.

While conservatism concerning the prospects of any new agricultural section is the safest policy, still any recognizable factors favoring these prospects should not be ignored. It must not be overlooked, for instance, that cotton in the San Joaquin Valley is practically the newest commercial crop. This involves a number of disadvantages that, for the time being, the crop itself must overcome. Much cotton is being raised, not only by people who never grew it before, but also by those who have preconceived notions concerning cotton culture gained in other sections where conditions are not comparable with those of the San Joaquin Valley. In many cases proper attention is not given to such important features as the obtaining of pure seed for planting, the right time to plant, depth of planting, thinning and cultivation. That the average yield has been over a bale to the acre in spite of these factors certainly indicates the unusual suitability of the San Joaquin's climate and soil for cotton.

Where a crop is grown so extensively as cotton, commercial and industrial conditions affect it more or less as a whole, so that the advantages of one section over another are mostly due to local conditions. Absence of serious diseases or pests, with cotton is unquestionably a distinct advantage. Attention need only be called to the ravages of the boll weevil in the cotton belt. To date the boll weevil has not come to the irrigated sections of the Southwest, but too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the need of exercising every precaution in

Any idea that cotton can be grown only in regions where the climate is uncomfortably hot is, in a sense, disproven in the San Joaquin Valley. While cotton does need heat, the fact that it thrives in the San Joaquin Valley clearly demonstrates that the cool evenings which contribute so much to the comfort and happiness of the people of the valley are not determined to that plant. Weather records of the southwestern irrigated valleys where cotton is grown indicate the comparative coolness of the evenings in the San Joaquin. Certainly nature seems to have contributed much to favor the San Joaquin Valley for the raising of cotton and with normal commercial and industrial conditions, the most conservative must admit that the future there looks promising.

ARIZONA CANTALOUPE

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Salt River valley cantaloupe crop this year will approximate 1400 carloads, mainly shipped from the Glendale and Mesa districts. The crop will be late, by intention, to follow that of the Imperial Valley in California; local growers getting into the market in a time of relatively high prices, before the incoming of Texas and other southern melons. It is proposed this year to sell on telegraphic order by means of a Federal inspection service, such as that maintained during the past lettuce season.

CENTER ORGANIZED

RIVERSIDE.—Organization of a farm center for the Highgrove district was effected recently and a membership campaign is in full swing. Officers have not yet been elected, but final organization is scheduled for the June meeting of the new center. Until that time, J. L. Gwinup, head of the poultry department of the Riverside County Farm Bureau, is acting in the capacity of director.

PARASITES SCARCE

WHITTIER.—Natural enemies of black scale are unusually scarce in citrus groves in North Whittier Heights and West Pomona districts, according to a report made by A. M. Chidester, Horticultural Inspector for these localities. Even such insects as Scutellista and Rhizobius, which are ordinarily abundant, are almost entirely absent, Mr. Chidester states.

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Dairywoman Attributes Success to Milking Machine

BY MARGARET WILDE

CROP REPORT SHOWS A SUBSTANTIAL GAIN

RIVERSIDE.—Returns from thirty-two Riverside county crops in 1923 showed a net gain of \$2,195,390 over those for the previous year, estimates made by Horticultural Commissioner A. E. Bittel and compiled by Secretary J. A. Packard of the Riverside County Chamber of Commerce show. Complete returns from the thirty-three crops, including garden truck, which brought about \$100,000, last year totaled \$21,655,850. Returns to the county growers in 1922, not including garden trucking, totaled \$19,360,050.

The greatest increase in returns from any one crop was that from cotton, according to the figures, which showed a total of \$3,000,000 for 1923 as against \$1,320,000 for 1922. Greater acreage and better market prices are given as reasons for this increase.

Citrus still is king in Riverside county. Oranges lead the 1923 list, with a total of \$4,000,000. Lemons brought \$1,250,000. Hay brought returns of \$3,500,000. The grain crop was with \$800,000. The return from peaches was \$1,000,000; apricots brought \$500,000. The walnut crop amounted to \$150,000; the return from almonds was \$135,000. The apple crop realized \$200,000; cherries brought \$84,000. The return from dates in Coachella Valley was \$40,000. Olives and olive oil brought \$250,000. The potato yield was worth \$125,000. Onions brought \$900,000. Cattle brought \$1,000,000 and dairy products a like amount. The poultry industry yielded \$1,500,000 and beekeeping, \$200,000.

GRINDING EQUIPMENT FOR THE FARM TOOLS

By W. L. ZINK, Division of Agricultural Engineering, University of California

Sharpening farm tools is perhaps the most common farm-shop job. An enormous amount of power is wasted annually on our farms by the use of machines such as mowers, silage cutters, pruning shears, axes and hoes with dull-cutting parts. Efficient grinding equipment soon pays for itself in keeping these machines sharp as well as being useful for general grinding and fitting repair parts. In tests conducted at the University of Wisconsin, a mower operated with a dull knife required almost 50 per cent more power than with the same knife sharpened. The power consumption of an ensilage cutter increased 15 per cent after cutting of twenty-one loads of corn had dulled the knife. In most cases the

grindstones used for sharpening small (usually tempered) tools such as knives, chisels and scythes.

Aloxite and carborundum are two of the common materials manufactured for making grinding wheels. They are classified according to hardness and size of grit. For example a "60 J" wheel means one made of particles of letter "J" hardness and of a size that will pass through a 60-mesh per inch screen. To handle all kinds of work, two different grinding wheels should be used, one for coarse work on soft materials and the other for sharpening hard steels. Grinder stands are usually equipped for two wheels.

In buying grinding wheels, the best results can usually be obtained by going to a responsible dealer who has had considerable experience in this line. Explain to him as nearly as possible the kind of work to be done, the source of power, the diameter of the spindle on the grinder and the width and diameter of wheel you wish and allow him to help you make a selection. It is very important that the grinder stand be mounted so that it is rigid and the shaft is level. Bolts or lag screws afford the most satisfactory way of holding it to the floor.

Before placing the grinding wheel on the spindle, give the wheel several light taps to determine if it had been damaged in shipment. It should slip on the spindle fairly easy. Cut pieces of blotting or other heavy paper to go between the flanges and the wheel as a sort of cushion. It is important to tighten the wheel just enough so that it will not slip, for overtightening often damages the stone. Then revolve the wheel and check for side wobble. If there is any, it may be removed by using small pieces of thin paper between the flanges and the wheel. Surface irregularities may be removed by using an emery-wheel dresser. This is also the method of removing dirt, grease and pieces of steel. The surface dressing must be done, however, at regular wheel speed.

The correct speed of the grinder is a very important thing to consider. The peripheral or surface speed of grinding wheels under most conditions should be about a mile (5280 feet) a minute. However, this speed can vary between 4000 and 6000 feet per minute without serious effects.

Grindstones are made from natural rock. The material binding the particles together such as is found in these natural stones is not nearly as strong as that found in the aloxite or carborundum wheels. It is, therefore, very important that the grindstone travel at a much slower surface speed than that required for the grinding wheels. A surface speed of between 500 and 1000 feet per minute is considered the most satisfactory.

Grindstones should be equipped with some sort of a device for letting water run slowly onto the surface. This prevents the stone from cutting away badly and keeps the tool from heating. Never allow the wheel to stand for a long time in water, as this will soon soften parts of the stone and cause it to wear unevenly. Grinding stones may be trued-up by using the end of a file held at right angles to the surface of the wheel over a rigid block or tool rest. A better way of truing, however, is by use of one of the commercial-wheel dressers built especially for dressing grindstones.

GOOD RESULTS FROM THE FIRST CUTTING

LANCASTER.—The first cutting of alfalfa is out of the way. It started with more or less disappointment but showed good returns at the finish. Many of the growers were getting two tons to the acre in the last part of their cutting. Hay has been moving in good shape from the valley, selling at approximately \$21 a ton at the roadside of the ranch on which it is produced. The growers are irrigating for their second crop. They will give this cutting two irrigations.

The Antelope Valley Union High School has purchased a complete set of poultry show coops from the Holly Hatchery at Van Nuys. These coops will be used for the annual poultry show which is held under the auspices of the agricultural department of the school.

The Agricultural Department of the school is making plans for an Antelope Valley products exhibit to be held on the high school grounds the first week in September. It is planned to make this an annual event in order to acquaint people with the products of the valley.

TO MAKE SURVEY

RIVERSIDE.—Tillable land available in Riverside county for various agricultural purposes and the amount of water available for this acreage will be determined in an agricultural survey to be conducted by J. B. Valle of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with the Riverside County Chamber of Commerce.

California orange growers produced 22,800,000 boxes of fruit in 1923.

The fruit has been largely shipped by the railroads, and its color showing off to a disadvantage by comparison with other highly-colored and better-known fruits on the stands. Unless a buyer has had a more favorable introduction, such a rather rough and dull-looking applicant for public favor is apt to be passed by.

The cherimoya belongs to the group of plants known as the Annonaceae to which belongs also a number of more tropical species, notably the sugar apple, the bullock's heart, the pond apple and other less important fruits of the more torrid regions. The wild pawpaw of the Eastern and Southern States is also a close relative of this group. Climatically speaking, the cherimoya is well suited to many parts of Southern California standing readily temperatures down to twenty-six and twenty-seven degrees. It is slightly less hardy than the lemon, though some trees are semideciduous and in this condition withstand more cold. In its native home in Ecuador, it experiences a long dry summer, apparently from May to October, a climate similar to that of Southern California. It does not succeed in the warm humid tropics, preferring the higher, cooler and more arid belts. In Southern California, the foothill belt from Hollywood to the coast, and along the Sierra Madre range in the San Gabriel Valley, and in Orange and San Diego counties



A Delectable Dish.

Fully ripened California cherimoya chilled and served as a desert.

has proved particularly adapted to the growing of the cherimoya, judging by the performance of trees that may be found in these different sections.

From a cultural point of view, the cherimoya has not proved difficult to handle. Where grown interplanted with lemon trees in orchard form, it has responded in growth and development in a very satisfactory manner under orchard practices common in citrus orcharding. It can be grown on most of the soil types found in Southern California, thriving on the heavy adobe in Orange county as well as on the comparatively light soils found on some of the alluvial cones near the mountains. In its native home it seems to prefer the heavier soils. Irrigation monthly is sufficient for mature trees, except on the very lightest sandy soils, where water applied twice a month proves a much more desirable practice.

Not much is known regarding the pruning of the cherimoya. It is customary to prune back trees heavily at intervals in parts of Guatemala and this apparently has aided in stimulating production through the development of new fruiting wood, though the past history of the trees has not been satisfactorily ascertained and former yields are not accurately known. A moderate thinning out of the branches so as to admit light into the interior of the tree is about the only recommendation that is made at the present time. The planting of the cherimoya in exposed places subject to severe winds is to be avoided; protected southerly exposures are to be preferred in Southern California.

The tree has not been subject to insect pests or plant diseases so far in Southern California. Occasionally, the ordinary mealy bug is found on it, if other plants are seriously infected in the immediate vicinity. No spraying of any kind has been required. No attention has been paid to fertilization except where the trees have been interset in citrus orchards. Here, receiving the same fertilization application as the citrus, they have shown no marked response as to fruit production, though tree growth has been more rapid.

Undoubtedly, if plantings of any size are made in the future, adequate provision must be made for frost protection, as is being done in almost all citrus districts at the present time, even in the so-called "frostless belts." The periodic cold spells that have visited Southern California on the average of every nine or ten years for a long period are likely to continue and provision should be made to minimize their damage in all cherimoya plantings.

It has long been suspected that one of the very important causes of the low production of fruit by the cherimoya tree was improper or insufficient pollination. Some years ago Western Florida undertook pollination experiments and discovered that

where normally but few fruits set. Pollination is ordinarily brought about by insects and their absence has been held responsible for the failure to set fruit in some cases. The occurrence both in Latin-American countries and in this country of occasional trees that produce from seventy-five to over a hundred fruits and in Madeira of trees yielding up to three hundred fruits indicates that the general condition as above outlined is not fixed nor uniform and that possibly there are other factors that have a bearing on the problem. The whole question needs further investigation before any adequate solution may be had.

Up until the last few years only seedling trees have been available and only the usual chances of obtaining a satisfactory tree under such circumstances have been. It is interesting to note that during the centuries that the fruit has been known and has been planted in many parts of the globe no improvement in it has been observed. The same variation was observed by Popocatepec among the fruits from the native thickets that we, in Southern California, find in the fruit here, as to size, shape, color, flavor and quality. In Southern California, the largest specimens so far found have weighed around two pounds, twelve to sixteen ounces being more common. Fruits up to five pounds in weight have been found in the wild groves of Guatemala. The flavor and quality of the fruits from these native trees is just as exquisite as that of the best of those that have been grown in any other country under cultivation. Bad wood from the best of these trees, as well as from outstanding trees from Queensland and other countries where the tree has become established, has been secured by the United States Department of Agriculture for introduction in the United States. Here in Southern California, several superior trees have appeared, which produce fairly satisfactory crops of high grade fruit, and budded stock of these trees is now offered by nurserymen. The Deliciosa and Booth are two of these named varieties and one or two others are now being offered by the trade. The ideal cherimoya has yet to be developed, but no one may say that it is unattainable. With but a fraction of the attention that has been devoted to some of our common fruits, the cherimoya would undoubtedly be enjoying a much more enviable place than it has at present.

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTEEN)

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Any idea that cotton can be grown only in regions where the climate is uncomfortable, hot in a sense, disproven in the San Joaquin Valley. While cotton does need heat, the fact that it thrives in the San Joaquin Valley clearly demonstrates that to the comfort and happiness of the people of the valley are not determined to that plant. Weather records of the southwest indicate the comparative coolness of the evenings in the San Joaquin. Certainly this season being too late to allow the secure growth in a large enclosure of screen wire. Cotton will be grown in the nearby hills. Cotton will be grown in the nearby hills. Cotton will be grown in the nearby hills.

WILD BOLT WEEVIL
EXPERTS TO STUDY

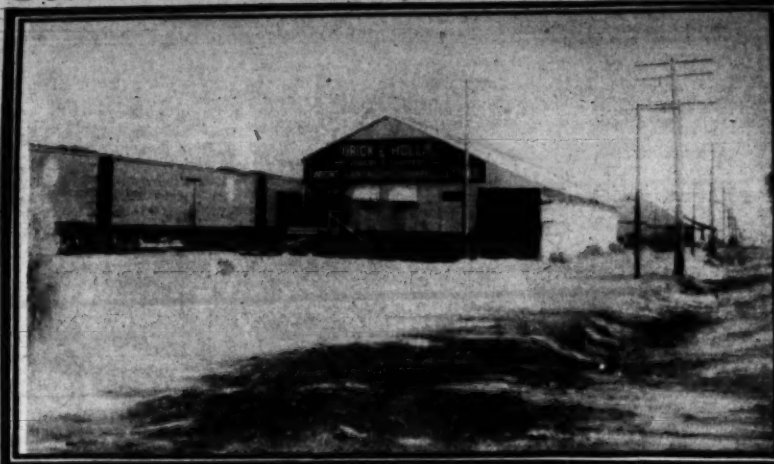
TUCSON, Ariz.—The University of Arizona agricultural department for the next two years will conduct an experiment on a large scale to determine the extent of damage that may be done to cotton by the wild bolt weevil. The department is now studying the weevil of the nearby hills. Cotton will be grown in the nearby hills. Cotton will be grown in the nearby hills.

OXNARD.—Local farmers are making strenuous efforts to become less dependent upon a rain and have sunk many deep wells in locating occasional trees which were planted in the wrong row. When one has determined the best locations for temporary irrigation ditches, they can be marked on the map. This will greatly facilitate laying out the ditch lines in years to come.

IRRIGATION BRINGS CHANGE OF CROPS

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Some Photos of the Big Coachella Valley Onion Deal



One of the packing sheds at Thermal, where a large portion of the crop is packed.



Some of Coachella Valley's "weepless" onions ready for the crate.



Temporary quarters of Mexican laborers who harvest the onion crop.



A planting of onions in a young date garden.



The shade of these cottonwoods is inviting during the days of the deal. They are in Thermal, near the onion packing sheds.

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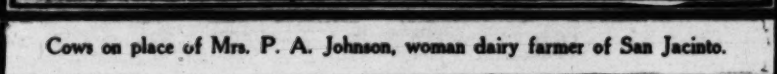
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livestock and poultry crops in 1910-11 net gain of \$1,965,000 over those for the previous year, estimates made by Horticultural Commissioner A. R. Bostel and confirmed by Secretary J. A. Packard of the Riverside county Chamber of Commerce show. Complete returns from the thirty-three crops, including garden truck, which brought about \$100,000, last year totalled \$21,965,000. Returns to the county grow-

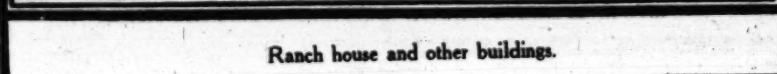
11

BY MARGARET WILDE



As an example of what a determined woman can accomplish in this field of endeavor and for the benefit of other women who may feel the urge to attempt dairying, the experience of Mrs. P. A. Johnson of San Jacinto Valley is interesting. Left alone more than a year ago to manage her eighty-five-acre ranch, one mile from San Jacinto on the Relief Springs road, she set out to make a success of the property. She is the possessor of twenty-eight good dairy cows; besides this, her place produces poultry.

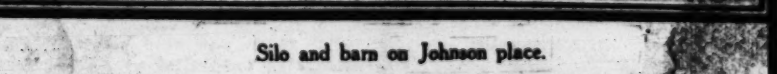
"I have purchased a thoroughbred Guernsey bull," she added, "and am going in for Guernseys as I like the breed. I want to increase my herd to sixty cows, as I can handle this number as easily as I now care for the ones I have with the aid of the new machine and the assistance of my Mexican hired lad.



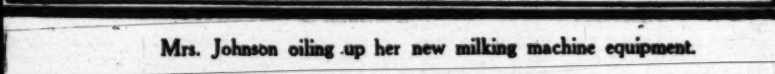
1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

Quite recently, Mrs. Johnson has installed a brand new milking machine, which is something decidedly "different" in her part of the country. She is all enthused about this latest acquisition to her up-to-date dairy, and avows that the genius who invented it evidently had woman dairy farmers in mind when he studied it out. She says it is something a mere woman can operate easily, as it does away with the heavy lifting of buckets. The milk goes right to the milk house in a conveyor and it is plain that any woman who has ambitions along this line can operate the contraption readily enough.

"I'd like to say to all women who have any inclination for dairying that by the aid of a good milking machine, such as mine, a woman need not stay out of the business for fear of too great a burden on her strength. And, interesting—why it simply grows in interest every passing day!"



THE END OF THE LINE





Golden Princess Judith, a junior two-year-old purebred Jersey cow, owned by Mrs. Mary J. Harris of Deerfield, Mass., has just recently broken the world's record in her class by producing 10,073 lbs. of

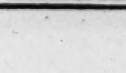
This remarkable cow was milked with a De Laval Milker, and William L. Harris, Jr., under whose care the record was made, says:

"Judith responded well to the machine. I also like the De Laval Milker and feel sure we could not continue testing without it, or keep a milking herd."

Cows milked with a De Laval Milker almost invariably produce more milk, which in addition to the great saving in time and cleaner quality of milk produced, soon pays for one.

BEALE STREET SAN FRANCISCO, C

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1944



MONDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1929

EXCORIATES OIL BARONS

Oregon in Arms at Tactics

President Declares Mexico's
Progress is Barred by
Predatory Interests

Executive and Staff on
Arrival in Nogales

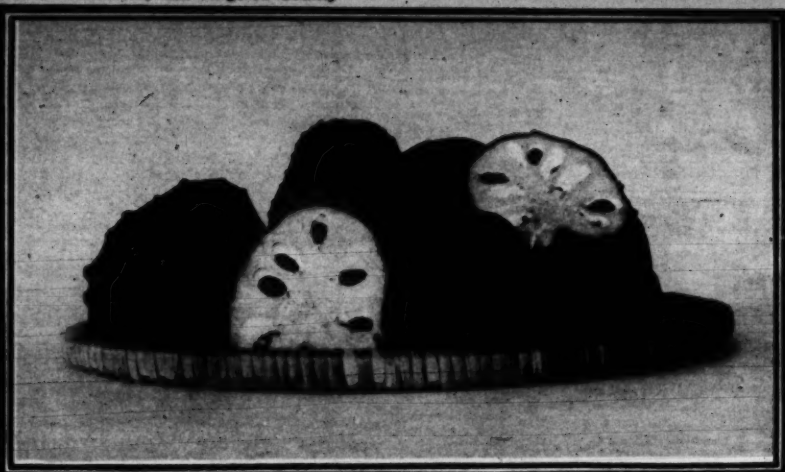
(By A. P. Hunt writer)
Nogales, Sonora, Mex., June 30.—(AP)—The President's arrival here tonight, the "most formidable barrier" to the way of Mexico's desire for social and political rehabilitation, by President Obregon, a statement issued here tonight. Fiscal interests have controlled a real graveyards which united every movement of every kind, the President said, and that graveyards is oil. He said that "the government grew out of revolution would place itself at their service and defend them," the "material interests have taken refuge in their places in Wall street, there continue their conspiracies against the stability of the institutions which govern us." President said that the Mexican Executive arrived last night amid the cheers of thousands mingled with the firing of Presidential salutes. The Chief Executive and his staff accompanied by the Governor of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Lower California and Nayarit, the President's train a few days south of the border, marched between flanks of soldiers and applauding crowds to the central part of the city. The salubrious boom of cannon still heard, the President received the official greeting of the place from Col. Woodson Ames, commanding officer of the representative of the President and Gov. George P. Hunt. Long before the President's train arrived from Hermosillo, Nogales was crowded to the point with hundreds of Americans from Arizona, Sonora, and the Mexican side of the border because of lack of station near the station here.

A Delicious Fruit Offering from Latin America

By KNOWLES RYERSON, Agricultural Extension Service, Los Angeles County



Ten-year-old seedling cherimoya orchard on place of W. A. Sallmon, Chula Vista, San Diego county.



California-grown cherimoyas from Sallmon orchard, showing variation in size, shape and smoothness.

Few of the many fruits from the out-of-the-way corners of the world that have found congenial environment in this part of the State offer real promise of any future other than as ornamentals or pleasing oddities in the home garden. There are some, however, of real merit that have potential commercial value, and of these the cherimoya, or as it is sometimes called, the "custard apple," is one of the most promising. Fruit connoisseurs the world over have sung its praises. By those who have been fortunate enough to frequent the marts of the world, it is ranked among the three or four finest fruits. Its rich, aromatic

portion of South America adjoining this region. Pottery fashioned after the form of the fruit has been frequently found in ancient Inca excavations. It remained for that inveterate and energetic Southern California plant hunter, Wilson Popenoe, agricultural explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture, to track it down and determine its true native habitat. To him we owe most of our knowledge of this fruit.

After studying the cherimoya as found in Mexico and the highlands of Guatemala during his sojourn of several years in these parts of Latin America, Mr. Popenoe traced

it to the highlands of Guatemala, where it was bly carried out by natives, and when the Europeans discovered and explored the New World, the cherimoya was one of the fruits that they carried away with them. It has since become scattered throughout the milder climatic portions of the world, and is found along the French Riviera, in Algeria, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Australia, India, Ceylon and other widely scattered regions.

As familiar as is the fruit throughout most of Mexico, it is strange that it was not introduced early into California by the Franciscan fathers who were responsible for the introduction of a number of fruits to the State from the neighboring country. For some reason the cherimoya was not brought in or if brought in failed to become established. It appears that Judge R. B. Ord of Santa Barbara was responsible for the first trees that became established, having brought in some from Mexico in 1871. Seedlings from the fruits of these trees were widely scattered throughout Southern California and it early demonstrated its adaptability to the climate here. Interest in it developed quickly and through the efforts of Dr. Franceschi (Fenzi) at Santa Barbara, Jacob Miller at Hollywood and, latter, C. P. Taft at Orange, several fairly large plantings were made. At the present time these plantings have almost disappeared through the activities of subdivision and building. The largest remnant of this period is part of the old planting made by the late Jacob Miller, and now on the John Keith place in the western part of Hollywood.

Commercially, these first large orchard plantings were not successful. They consisted of seedling trees entirely and varied greatly in bearing, quality, size and type of fruit; no standard product of known quality could be assured, no regular market could be built up. In recent years but one orchard of any size had been set out. This is in San Diego county on the place of W. A. Sallmon at Chula Vista, and is now bearing. The trees are selected seedlings from Mexico, but a great variation exists among them and the average production is low. The

fruit from this orchard has been selling for 25 cents a pound.

The reasons already indicated that have been quite largely responsible for the holding back of the development of the culture of this fruit in California have also retarded its development in other parts of the world. Seedling trees have been almost universally planted. As an indication of the variation in productiveness of mature trees, the following case may be cited. One tree in the grove of eighty-one formerly existing on the A. Z. Taft place in Hollywood and planted by Jacob Miller produced over one quarter of the crop of the entire orchard. This same variation was noted by Wilson Popenoe in Mexico, Central and South America. Mr. Popenoe found individual trees here and there that bore exceptionally fine crops, and budwood from these was collected for use in the United States. Many of the seedling trees planted in Southern California were from seed from inferior fruits, and their fruits proved unfit for consumption. Once anyone has tasted a poor cherimoya, he is not likely to try

(CONTINUED ON PAGE ELEVEN)



A good type of cherimoya grown on Keith place, Hollywood.

matic and melting pulp, combining somewhat the flavor of the ripe pineapple and strawberry, forms an exquisite delicacy which when chilled, is served as a natural sherbert in those parts of the world where the fruit is found in abundance.

The cherimoya grows wild throughout the central plateau of Mexico and southward through Central and South America. Its native home was long supposed to be in the highlands of Central America or that

its spread northward from the south and finally after tedious journeys over long and lonely trails found what is accepted to be its true native habitat in the high valley of Loja in southern Ecuador, within sight of Peru. In this remote valley the tree is found growing in thickets on the sides of ravines and on the deep alluvial deposits along the narrow stream courses, at an altitude of from five to six thousand feet. From this place it spread northward, proba-



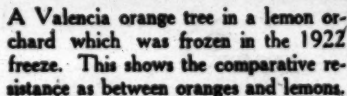
The cherimoya tree fits admirably into tropical and subtropical landscape settings. This seedling tree is on the place of H. C. Oakley, Brentwood, which is noted for its variety of tropical and subtropical plants.



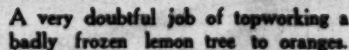
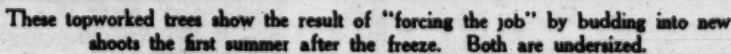
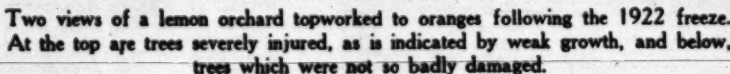
The growing of cherimoyas of this type is possible in California. Here is some fruit gathered from native trees in the Central American highlands.

THE SKY. Clear. Wind at 2
westward; velocity, 11 miles.
Temperature, highest, 70 deg.;
lowest, 54 deg. Forecast: For
lands and vicinity: Fair. For
the weather data, see last
of this section.

The writer had the opportunity of working with some of the growers who had decided to topwork frost-injured lemon trees to oranges and aided in planning the methods used. He was further fortunate in being able to observe the response of the trees to the treatments given. These observations point rather conclusively to the



It seemed to the writer, from observations of growth response following the 1913 freeze and the growth response in various methods of topworking of normal trees, that the best method to use would be to allow the trees to make as much growth as they possibly could during that first year, without any cutting or removing of foliage except for the selection of the framework shoots to be budded, and to thin out around them, and then to bud these shoots in the



ing the new shoots from the buds. This will serve as a means of feeding the tree and maintaining a better balance between top and roots. The lemon branches which are left to aid in the development of the tree should be removed gradually as the new top is growing.

Which coat do you prefer on your exposed farm machinery? One of rust or one of grease?

The latest and most hopeful alliance among the professions is that of farmers and bankers.